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ACTUAL DIVISION OF SENTENCE (ON THE MATERIALS OF THE JAPANESE AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES)

Qualification: 5714.01 – comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics

Science: philology

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation submitted
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The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Far Eastern Languages and Literature of Baku State University.

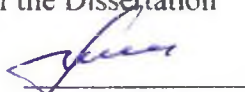|	
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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of its development. The relevance of the dissertation is determined by the fact that in this research based on the material of the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages little-studied issues in modern linguistic typology such as the relationship between some elements of oral and written forms of speech (in particular, intonation, theme-rhematic division of a sentence), the issue of the methods and techniques of developing the communicative perspective of a sentence, the issue of the communicative load of individual members in the information structure of a sentence, the issue of the communicative core of an utterance, etc. are studied and resolved.

The actual division of a sentence contributes to the forming of the communicative-functional grammar of a language, within the framework of which, if the division into theme and rheme is taken as the starting point for examining syntactic structures many phenomena and regularities of the syntactic level can be described more deeply. It means the arrangement of the components of a sentence according to the importance of presenting linguocultural information.

The study of the functional perspective of the sentence becomes increasingly important, since the entire functional syntax is based on the relations between the structural and linear orders. This position is more applicable in languages with grammatical word order, in which word order is one of the main semantic means. All of the factors mentioned above directly determine the **relevance** of this topic.

The problem of the actual division was put in the works of the representatives of the Prague linguistic school, first of all, V. Mathesius[1]. It has attracted the interest of scholars in most Russian

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[1] Матезиус, В. О так называемом актуальном членении предложения // – Москва: Пражский лингвистический кружок, –

linguistics, the works of V.V. Vinogradov, V.G.Admonie, I.I.Raspopov, I.I. Kovtunova, V.D.Ivshin, N.A. Slusryeva, I.F.Vardul, V.A.Beloshapkova, G.A.Zolotova[2] should be particularly pointed out. different aspects of Russian and Azerbaijani linguistics. Among them the structural-communicative capabilities of languages, features of poetic syntax of written monuments, cognitive syntax, etc. differ. In In Azerbaijani linguistic the problem of division was studied by

1967. №1, -с. 239-245; Матезиус, В. Язык и стиль // – Москва: Пражский лингвистический кружок, – 1967. №2, – с. 444-523.

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[2] Виноградов, В.В. Основные вопросы синтаксиса предложения // – Москва: Вопросы грамматического строя, – 1975. – с.254-294; Виноградов, В.В. Исследования по русской грамматике / В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: Наука, – 1975. – 559 с; Адмони, В.Г. Основы теории грамматики / В.Г.Адмони. – Москва-Ленинград: Наука, – 1964. –105с; Адмони, В.Г. Синтаксис современного немецкого языка / В.Г.Адмони. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1973. – 366 с; Распопов, И.П. Актуальное членение предложения / И.П.Располов. – Уфа: БГУ, – 1961. – 164 с; Ковтунова, И.И. Современный русский язык. Порядок слов и актуальное чле-нение предложения / И.И.Ковтунова. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1976.– 240 с; Ившин, В.Д. Коммуникативный синтаксис английского языка / В.Д.Ившин. – Москва: МПИИЯ, – 1982. – 203 с; Слюсарева, Н.А. Категориальная основа тема-ремати-ческой организации высказывания - предложения // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, – 1986. №6, – с.3-15; Вардуль, И.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики / И.Ф.Вардуль. – Москва:Наука, –1977. – 351 с; Белошапкова, В.А. Современный русский язык. Синтаксис / В.А.Белошапкова. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1977. –247 с; Золотова, Г.А. О роли семантики в актуальном членении предложения // – Москва: Русский язык. Вопросы истории и современного состояния, – 1978. №1, – с.142-154; Золотова, Г.А. Коммуникативные аспекты русского синтаксиса /Г.А.Золотова. –Москва: Наука, – 1982. – 368 с.

Takashi K.M.Abdullayev, G.Sh.Kazimov, F.F.Alizadeh, A.A.Abdullayev, N.Sh. Mammadov[3]. In Japanese linguistic many scientists, such as Masuoka, Aoki Noriko, Cho Rinsei, Savada Hiroko, Noda Hisashi, Kavaguchi Yosikadzu, Sadanobu Toshiyuki and others also studied mentioned problem[4].

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[3] Abdulla, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdulla. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – 360 s; Абдуллаев, К.М. Актуальное членение предложения в азербайджанском языке // – Баку: Советская тюркология, – 1983. №1, – с. 61-75; Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Azpolitqraf LTD MMC, – 2004. – 196 s; Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis /Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. –500 s; Əlizadə, F.F. Cümlənin aktual üzvlənməsi / F.F.Əlizadə. – Bakı: BDU, – 1993. – 111s; Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Xəzər Universitetinin nəşriyyatı, – 1998. – 190 s; Мамедов, Н.Ш. Коммуникативная структура сложного предложения (на материале русского языка) / Н.Ш.Мамедов. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2008. – 284 c.

[4] 益岡隆志．主題の対照．東京、くろしお出版、2004 年、228 ページ Masuoka, Takashi. Shudai no taisho / Takashi Masuoka. – Tokyo: Kuroshio shuppan, – 2004.–p.3-6;青木則子ロシア語のテーマ、テーマ・レーマ区分の観点から— くろしお出版、2004 年、149–169 ページ. Aoki, Noriko.
Roshiago no tema, tema rema kubun no kanten kara — / Noriko Aoki. - Tokyo: Kuroshioshuppan, 2004, 149 – 169 p.; 張麟声景頗語・日本語の主題マーカーの 対照研究、言語文化学研究 言語情報編 第 3 号、2008 年、17-31 ページ Chyo, Rinsei. Kachin・Nihongo no shudai maka no taisho kenkyu / Rinsei Chyo. - Tokyo: Gengo bunka-gaku kenkyū gengo jōhō-hen 3, 2008, 17 - 31 p.; 川口義一 現代日本語の係成分の語順、東京、国語学研究と資料の会、1978 年、25 ページ Kawaguchi, Yoshikazu. Gendai nihongo no kakari seibun no gojun / Yoshikazu Kawaguchi - Tokyo:

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the phenomenon of actual division of a sentence and the forms of expression of this phenomenon in the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages. The **object** of the research is Japanese and Azerbaijani sentences (utterances) selected from literary works of Japanese and Azerbaijani authors. The **subject** of the research is Azerbaijani and Japanese sentences-discourses, which are quoted from the texts and studied from the point of view of the realization of theme-rheme relations. The subject of the research is the features of the actualization of individual members of the sentence in the compared languages, the study of similar and distinctive features of the methods and means of theme-rheme divisions of the utterance.

Main goal and objectives of the research. The goal of this research is based on a comparative-typological study of the actual division of a sentence to identify and systematize typological differences and similarities in the methods of identifying and implementing thematic-rheme relations of sentence components in the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages, which belong to different typological subgroups.

To achieve the main goal of the research, the following tasks were performed:

Kokugogaku kenkyū to shiryō no kai, - 1978. - 25 p.; 野田尚史 日本語の主題と取り立て、東京、くろしお出版、1995 年、306 ページ　Noda, Hisashi. Nihongo no shudai to toritate / Hisashi Noda. - Tokyo, Kuroshio shuppan, - 1995, - 306 p.; 256.定延利之文節の文法、東京、大修館書店 、2019 年、158 ページ Sadanobu, Toshiyuki. Bunsetsu no bunpo / Toshiyuki Sadanobu. - Tokyo, Taishu kanshoten, - 2019, - 158 p.; 澤田浩子主題の対照東京、くろしお出版、 2004 年、227 ページ　Sawada, Hiroko. Shudai no taisho / Hiroko Sawada. - Tokyo, Kuroshio shuppan, - 2004, - 227 p.

- to analyze the primary approaches to studying the actual division of a sentence in the research of both domestic and foreign linguists.

- to highlight the features of the actualization of theme-rheme relations based on the material of the languages being compared.;

- to determine the level of development of the problem of actual division of a sentence in the studied languages;

- to highlight the methods and degree of the actual division of a sentence functioning in the studied languages;

- to highlight the range of actual division of a statement in Azerbaijani and Japanese languages;

- to conduct a comparative analysis of the models of actual division in the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages;

- to establish the identity, distinctive properties in the functioning of actual division in the compared languages;

- to systematize the results of the study in the form of short theses.

Research methods. Dissertation uses different scientific methods determined by the directly performed tasks. Both general scientific and special linguistic methods were used in the analysis process. General scientific methods of research include comparison, induction and deduction. The linguistic methods used in the dissertation work include the method of complex study of the material, the method of component or semantic analysis, the functional-semantic method, as well as the method of cognitive analysis of discourse.

Main provisions of the defense:
- actual division of a sentence is an essential part of the grammatical system in language, which functions as a key semiotic (meaning-making) system. As a theoretical concept, it encompasses both systemic-structural and cognitive paradigms.;

- in a sentence, the way it's divided plays an important role in emphasizing the importance of its parts during communication. The

main factor that guides this division is the distribution of communicative dynamism. In this framework, different parts of a sentence carry different levels of communicative importance: the **rheme** (the new or focal information) has the highest degree of dynamism. In contrast, the **theme** (the given or known information) has the lowest. This distribution is the primary linguistic factor in determining the functional structure of a sentence.

- an actual division of discourse in Azerbaijani takes place in a structurally expressed degree, it changes schematically from left to right, or vice versa, in this case, it is subject to the criterion of communicative effectiveness;

- actual division as a new method of semantic-syntactic analysis of a sentence, allows us to establish correspondences between the syntactic division of a sentence into a subject and a predicate and secondary members, to determine the communicatively significant roles of individual components of a sentence;

- actual division reveals the function of the sentence and clarifies the method of including the sentence in the situation, in the subject context. The order of the components of actual division in Japanese and Azerbaijani is the same: this is the following of the rheme after the topic;

- actual division expresses the speaker's views on the listener's knowledge, which is directly reflected in the sentence structure;

- actual division in Japanese is more unambiguous and is realized grammatically with the help of particles;

- in Azerbaijani, the stress shift is more independent, while in Japanese it is more dependent;

- in Japanese, the theme of discourse is more prominent in all cases;

- both logical parts of discourse in Azerbaijani can be given both broad and narrow.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that it is the first comprehensive work of comparative-typological study of the actual division of a sentence in the Azerbaijani and Japanese

languages. In the research, the universal points in the mechanisms of the theme-rheme organization of the Azerbaijani and Japanese sentences is revealed. Those specific features that are actually characteristic of either the Japanese or the Azerbaijani language are also defined.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. In this dissertation, the concept of "actual division" was considered for the first time as a theoretical construct of two intersecting paradigms (system-structural and cognitive). The system of arguments that allows to study actual division as a phenomenon of importance in the context of both paradigms has a theoretical character. In addition, the systematization and description of the research results is also of theoretical importance.

The practical importance of the dissertation is related to the fact that its results and material can be used in further research on Azerbaijani and Japanese linguistics, as well as contrastive linguistics. The research material can be used in the preparation of general and special courses on the Turkology, Japanese and Azerbaijani languages in higher educational institutions of the Republic.

Approbation and application of the research. The results of the conducted research were regularly presented at the meetings of the Department of Far Eastern Languages of Baku State University, theoretical seminars held at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of BSU, in-university, inter-university, national and international conferences.

Name of the institution where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Far Eastern Languages and Literature of Baku State University.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation comprises an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. Introduction consists of – 9 pages, 13,577 symbols, Chapter I – 41 pages, 71,871 symbols, Chapter II – 44 symbols, 58,552 symbols, Chapter III – 38 symbols, 64,162 symbols, conclusion – 5 pages, 8,001 symbols. The total volume of the dissertation work is 159 pages and 217,944 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the **"Introduction,"** the relevance and choice of the topic are justified; the object and subject of the research are determined; the goals and objectives of the work, and research methods are indicated; the novelty, theoretical, and practical significance of the research are disclosed; the main provisions are put forward for defense.

The first chapter entitled **"Theoretical prerequisites of the contrastive study of actual division in the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages"** consists of four subsections.

In the first subsection entitled "The theory of actual division as a construct of structuralism", the actual division of sentence is studied as a theoretical construct directly related to structuralism.

Linguists recognize the division of a sentence into a starting point of the message (theme), which conveys previously known information, and the core of the message, the rheme, which carries new information, as a necessary condition for effective verbal communication. This problem was set for a first time by the founder of the functional direction in linguistics, V.Mathesius, who clearly outlined the communicative nature of this phenomenon and emphasized its close connection with the relationship between the syntactic structure of the sentence and the internal development of thought[5]. The author emphasizes that "actual division" differs from grammatical one and is a situational phenomenon. The scientist considered showing the relationship between formal and actual division of a sentence using specific material to be the most important task of linguistic research[6]. The approach "from meaning to form" is one of the possible functional approaches to the study of language.

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[5] Матезиус, В. Язык и стиль // – Москва: Пражский лингвистический кружок, – 1967. №2, – с. 444-523.

[6] There again, p. 444-523.

The approach that we call functional one is often called onomasiology in linguistics, in contrast to the traditional semasiological approach to linguistic facts. L.V. Shcherba in his works used the terms "active" and "passive grammar" in connection with the two main directions of grammatical description of linguistic phenomena[7].

The division in the context of the systemic-structural language-speech dichotomy does not relate to language, it relates to models of constructing coherent thoughts and in this sense involves the structural possibilities of language, potential models of expressing extra-linguistic content. In F.Saussure's understanding, language is only a potential, knowledge localized in the collective consciousness of speakers: *"By separating language and speech, we thereby separate 1) the social matter from the individual one; 2) the essential matter from the incidental and more or less accidental one. Language is not an activity (function) of the speaker. Language is a finished product, passively registered by the speaker; it never presupposes intentionality and only classifying activity is consciously carried out in it"*[8].

So, hereof two conclusions follow: firstly, structuralism should not be identified with F.Saussure's concept; secondly, Saussure's concept implicitly contains the possibility of a transition to cognitive linguistics. However, cognitive linguistics moves the semantic system of language, which implicitly reflects models of cognition, i.e. models of ethnic thinking, psychology and culture, to the center of linguistic research. Thus, it can be affirmed that, **firstly**, it is not at all occasional, that the theory of actual division is created in the context of a systemic-structural paradigm; **secondly**, being a theory of speech, it does not at all contradict the principles of the Saussure's paradigm; **thirdly**, it is generally oriented toward defining

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[7] Щерба, Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность / Л.В.Щерба. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974. – c.77.

[8] Соссюр, Ф де. Труды по языкознанию / Ф де Соссюр. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1977. – c.52.

the usual and distinguishing matters it from the occasional one. In itself, understanding the fact that in the structure of a statement one can distinguish a part that is known to us in terms of information, as well as a new part in terms of information, carrying new information, a new message, does not carry anything unusual.

In the 2nd paragraph of the first chapter - "**Dictionary definitions of the actual   division of a sentence,**" dictionary definitions given to the actual division of a sentence are studied. Since the problem was first posed in linguistics by Czech linguists for the first time, it is reasonable to turn first of all to the dictionary of the Prague Functional School. J.Vachek, the author of the "Dictionary", does not actually define this concept, but cites a quote from the work of V.Mathesius, in which scientist indicates that the basis of a statement is what "*is known in a given situation or at least can be easily understood and from which the speaker proceeds*"[9]. In the article on the actual   division of a sentence, J. Vachek makes a reference to the "functional perspective of a sentence"[10]. Usually such references are perceived as evidence of synonymy and even identity of the corresponding terms. In this case, it is correct to conclude that the term "actual fragmentation of a sentence" is identical to the term "functional perspective of a sentence".

In the development of the theory of actual division of a sentence, the works of J.Firbas are of great importance. The starting point of his theory is the idea that the constituent elements of a sentence are arranged one after another according to the degree of communicative dynamism that they convey, starting from the lowest and gradually moving to the highest information content. In a sentence, along with the theme and rheme, J. Firbas identifies elements that are not included in the binary system (base-core) of the

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[9] Соссюр, Ф де. Труды по языкознанию / Ф де Соссюр. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1977. – с. 45.

[10]Вахек, Й. Лингвистический словарь пражской школы / Й.Вахек, под редакцией и с пред. А.А.Реформатского. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1964. – с.45.

actual division. Between the theme and rheme of a sentence there is a contextually independent element that plays an unimportant role in the development of the message and for this reason does not possess high communicative dynamism. So, it is represented as a transitional element between the theme and rheme, expressed by a verbal predicate containing temporal and modal indicators. J.Firbas admits that the transition usually gravitates towards the rhem[11]. The theme is distinguished on the basis of contextual dependence, but the rheme and transition differ in the degree of importance and weight of the information transmitted in the sentence. This fact means that J. Firbas's three-stage concept does not contradict the ideas of V. Mathesius, but on the contrary, complements them.

In the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by O.S.Akhmanova, after the term "actual division of a sentence" in brackets is given the term "functional perspective of a sentence"[12]. Here, the actual division of a sentence is linked to such a concept as "specific meaning", since the message itself is considered as a criterion of meaningfulness. It turns out that only the core of the utterance is connected with the meaning.

In the "Complete Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by T.V.Matveyeva, another feature of the actual division of a sentence is noted, namely the connection with the text. It is indicated that the actual division of a sentence "is one of the ways of connecting sentences in a text"[13].

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[11]Firbas J. Functional sentence perspective in written and spoken communication / J. Firbas. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. – p.54.

[12] Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов /О.С.Ахманова. – Москва: Сов.энциклопедия, – 1966. – с. 137.

[13]Матвеева, Т.В. Полный словарь лингвистических терминов / Т.В.Матвева. – Ростов на Дону: Феникс, – 2010. – с.14.

In the "Dictionary" by V.D.Starichenok it is noted that "the theme and rheme are most clearly revealed in dialogues"[14]. Actual division is connected with the word order, but it singles out the factor of the reverse word order. The author does not use the term "inversion", but it becomes clear that actual division largely depends on this phenomenon.

In paragraph 3 of Chapter I, "Cognitive linguistics and the problem of actual division," language is considered as a means of codifying and preserving heterogeneous information. This understanding of the most important function of language in codifying and comprehending information, storing and representing accumulated experience has reoriented specialists from searching for a universal structure of language to models of recording knowledge, preserving and reproducing of it. The new linguistic paradigm, within the framework of which significant progress has been made in the sphere of studying the relationship between language, cognition and communication, dictates the need to turn to a comprehensive study of the actual division of a sentence in the cognitive aspect in order to identify and establish the cognitive foundations of this phenomenon. It's necessary, because actual division, as the semantic division of a sentence, is one of the main conditions for successful communication.

While forming sentences, the speaker relies on the given knowledge, which is stored in the human consciousness by means of concepts that allow one to perceive information and analyze the possibilities of its transmission in the act of speech. According to N.N.Boldyrev, "communication forces the speaker to configure the gestaltized knowledge he has with the participation of the mechanism of conceptual derivation – the formation of new, derivative

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[14] Стариченок, В.Д. Большой лингвистический словарь /В.Д.Стариченок. – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, – 2008. – с. 24.

knowledge based on the known"[15] . Actual   division is closely connected with two main functional factors that determine it: communicative and cognitive one. It simultaneously expresses the communicative and cognitive orientation of the sentence.

In the 4th paragraph of the first chapter- **"Basic principles of modern comparative linguistics"** it is noted that one of the achievements of modern linguistics, which determined the linguistic orientation towards the exact sciences, was the so-called "actual division". Information is always oriented towards the communication of something new from both sides, i.e. from both the addresser and to the addresser. In the absence of novelty in the message, the addresser himself also experiences "inconvenience". Consequently, the communicative situation as a whole is assessed on the scale of old-new or, in terms of actual   division, theme-rheme. With this approach to the essence of actual division, it appears to be a universal category, independent of specific languages. Actual division is not only a functional-syntactic division of the statement, it is also a semantic division, which allows us to single out the rheme, i.e. what is actually new in the structure of the utterance. The theme-rheme structure of the sentence is entirely of informational nature. The formal-grammatical representation of the structure of the rheme (as well as the theme) is of great importance for linguistics; the comparison of languages should be oriented towards the differences in the manifestation of the rheme.

If the structure of the statement from the actual division point of view is divided into the known and the unknown matter, then the content has an informationally redundant and innovative character. The differentiation of the informational content of the statement into implicit and explicit information acquires great significance. Explicit information is always expressed, it is read at the level of the immediate components of the sentence. Implicit information in a text

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[15] Болдырев, Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика: Курс лекций по английской филологии. – 4-е изд. Н.Н.Болдырев. – Тамбов: Изд-во Тамб. ун-та, 2014. – с. 102.

is not manifested at the level of members of sentence and is not discursive in nature. In structuring the meaning of the whole, implicit information is not only no less important, but quite often more important than explicit information. The analysis of the sentence allows us to identify the theme-rheme structure exclusively at the level of explicitly presented bearers of meaning. At the same time, the tandem "known-unknown" is also realized at the level of implicit information of various types. If the primary structure is explicitly expressed and takes into account only discursively expressed meaning, then the second also covers implicit information. If we strictly adhere to Saussure's dichotomy of language and speech, it becomes clear that the fact of language and its system is not simply a sentence, but its model. It is the models by which various types of phrases and sentences are constructed that are the fact of the language system. The filling of the structural model with linguistic units of the expression plane in itself has a communicative orientation and corresponds to the communicative intention of the speaker. The dynamics of the text forces us to consider the known and the unknown, the theme and rheme as a certain system of themes and rhemes, but not as individual structures. As K.M. Abdullayev accurately noted, "*both the theme and rheme do not contain constant syntactic members of the sentence, their composition is constantly changing, they are not always expressed by the same members*"[16].

Actual division represents a new level of syntactic analysis of a sentence.

It allows the researcher to establish a connection between thes ubject and predicate in the syntactic structure of the sentence and to determine the communicative weight of individual words in the sente nce.

Chapter II of the dissertation - "Actual division in Japanese language" is dedicated to the analysis of actual division

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[16]Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər/ K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.M.Musayev [və b.] -Bakı: Mütərcim,- 2012. – c. 227.

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in Japanese. **In the first (I) paragraph of Chapter II** the theme in Japanese is studied from the point of view of types of predication. In some studies devoted to the theme problem in Japanese, researchers have focused on the existence of a special 「は」[wa] particle and its differences with the 「が」[ga] particle. The main reason for this is the problem of having a special 「は」[wa] particle and distinguishing it from 「が」[ga] particle. Speaking about the types of predication, it should be noted that Takashi Masuoka supports the ideas reflected in the works of prominent Japanese scholars. According to them, the structure of the sentence is based on two different types of predication: "attributive" and "expressing the case".[17] The difference between these predications greatly affects theme of sentence. This is exactly what Takashi Masuoka focuses on in his research. He first gives an overview of the relationship between predication types and theme.

Here it is necessary to dwell on the types of predication and theme. There are two main types of predication: "attributive" and "conditional". Attributive predication states the existence of any subject X and feature Y belonging to it. In other words, object X is mastered by attribute Y. Thus, a sentence with attributive predication consists of two parts: an object and an attribute. Object and attribute parts are interdependent. For example, (1) 「サビナさん」 "Səbinə xanım" 「静か」 (Sabina khanum) takes the attribute "sakitdir" (is quiet).

(1)サビナさんは静かです。

Sabina san wa shizukadesu. (Sabina khanum is calm).

In contrast, conditional predication implies the presence of any case (in the broadest sense) occurring at a certain time and place. Unlike attributive predication, a predicate sentence expressing an

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[17] 益岡隆志．主題の対照．東京、くろしお出版、2004 年、228 ページ

Masuoka, Takashi. Shudai no taisho / Takashi Masuoka. - Tokyo: Kuroshio shuppan, - 2004. - p. 3-6.

case is not built on the basis of two interdependent parts. Such a sentence consists of main and dependent parts. For example, (2) in the sentence 「泣きました」, "ağladı" (cried) expresses type of case and 「女の子」 is dependent on the word "girl".

(2) 女の子は泣きました。

Onna no ko wa nakimashita.

Qız ağladı. (The girl cried.)

This distinction of predication has a strong influence on the theme in Japanese. First of all, let's look at the attributive predicate sentence. The interdependence between the object and the attribute implies that the theme is divided by the particle 「は」 placed after the object, while the attribute explains that subject (object).

The sentence (1) is a clear example of this. The example (3) is an exception. Here, the subject does not express the theme and is separated by the particle 「が」.

(3) サビナさんが静かです。

Sabina san ga shizuka desu.

Səbinə xanım sakitdir. (Sabina khanum is quiet.)

Conditional predicate sentences have completely different patterns. In this case, it is important to have the predicate 「泣きました」 "ağladı" (cried) and the argument 「女の子」 "qız" (girl). It is possible to construct a conditional predicate sentence with only a predicate and an argument. As for the theme, it is not typical for such sentences. The sentence (2) does not have a theme. But conditional predicate sentences can take a form where the theme is present. This is shown in the example (4).

(4) 女の子が泣きました。

Onna no ko ga nakimashita.

Qız ağladı. (The girl cried.)

It should be noted that the theme in conditional predicate sentences is different from the theme in attributive predicate sentences that we have shown above. We will consider this difference in detail below.

The structure of sentences with attributive predication looks like "theme-explanation". Such a structure for this pattern and the ready presence of a theme here are characteristic. In attributive predication, attribute is attached to theme depending on the conditions within sentence. Therefore, hereinafter, in this subsection of the dissertation, theme of attributive predicate sentence will be expressed as "theme within a sentence".

In contrast, the structure of a conditional predicate sentence usually has a themeless "predicate-argument" structure. In other words, theme here is not separated depending on context within sentence. Thus, as shown in the example (4), the theme in a conditional predicate sentence is separated as a derivative depending on external factors.

Here, an answer to the question "what can those external factors (conditions) be?" is required. In the first place, it is possible to say that the text or discussion, which is made up of sentences, appears as external factors. Therefore, the reason for separation of theme in a conditional predicate sentence can be found in text and discussions. Let's call theme separated in text or discussions "text and discussion theme". In the example (4), 「女の子」 "qız" (girl) is such a theme.

Thus, based on the difference of predication types, it is possible to distinguish "theme within a sentence" and "theme in a text or discussion".

In the **2nd paragraph of Chapter II some methods of actualization** in Japanese are reviewed. In the studies devoted to the theme problem in Japanese, researchers have focused on the existence of special 「は」 [wa] particle and its differences with 「が」 [ga] particle.

It should be noted that the difference of the Japanese language from other languages of the world lies, first of all, in the presence of case particles, as well as special particles that separate theme. It is also important to note here that there are special grammatical features of the functional series in Japanese. In Japanese, the particle of comparison has a special place in terms of actual division.

In Japanese, actual division is expressed in three ways: morphological way (by adding affixes and particles); grammatical way (with change of word order); prosodic route (through intonation).

In Japanese, theme is separated morphologically. This leads to actualization of sentence. But they are connected by grammatical and prosodic means.

高橋さんはその記事を書いた。

Takahashi san wa sono kiji wo kaita.

Cənab Takahasi bu məqaləni yazdı. (Mister Takahasi wrote this article.)

その記事は高橋さんが書いた。

Sono kiji wa Takahashi san ga kaita.

Bu məqaləni cənab Takahasi yazdı. (This article was written by mister Takahasi.)

Actualization through word order in Japanese.

車で友達がうちまで送ってくれた。

Kuruma de tomodachi ga uchi made okutte kureta.

Dostum maşınla yola saldı məni evə. (My friend drove me home.)

Neutral sentence has the following word order: subject-object-verb (or SOV). Here, independent displacement of words with particles is observed. At this time, their meaning does not change.

Let's pay attention to the change of word order that affects the change of meaning. With the help of のは[nowa], let's move the known information to the beginning of the sentence, and the new information to the end of the sentence.

a) 昨日アイラさんはこの本を図書館で借りた。

Kinou Aira san wa kono hon wo toshokan de karita.

Dünən xanım Ayla bu kitabı kitabxanadan götürdü. (Ayla khanum borrowed this book from the library yesterday.)

b) 昨日この本を図書館で借りたのはアイラさんだ。

Kinou kono hon wo toshokan de karita no wa Aira san da.

Dünən bu kitabı kitabxanadan götürən Ayla xanım idi. (It was Ayla khanum who borrowed this book from the library.)

c) アイラさんが昨日図書館で借りたのはこの本だ。

Aira san ga kinou toshokan de karita no wa kono hon da.

Ayla xanım dünən kitabxanadan bu kitabı götürdü. (It is the book Ayla khanum borrowed from the library yesterday.)

d) アイラさんが昨日この本を借りたのは図書館（で）だ。

Aira san ga kinou kono hon wo karita no wa toshokan (de) da.

Ayla xanım dünən bu kitabı kitabxanadan götürdü. (From the library Ayla khanum borrowed this book yesterday.)

Actualizers in Japanese.

An actualizer is a grammatical means that serves to separate the rheme. These are particles in Japanese that add meaning to theme and come after it to separate rheme. In our opinion, they can be called deactualizers.

Prosodic actualization in Japanese.

Obviously, prosodic actualization is relevant to spoken language. But in Japanese it has different characteristics. There are two styles of speaking in Japanese: polite and neutral.

Prosodic actualization in polite style is determined by formal-grammatical means, i.e. particles. Emphatic intonation is always related to new information.

A:誰がタラナさんと旅行に行くんですか。

Dare ga Tarana san to ryokou ni ikundesuka?

Kim Tərana xanımla səyahətə gedəcək? (Who will go on a trip with Tarana khanum?)

B:アリフさんがタラナさんと旅行に行くんです。

Arif san ga Tarana san to ryokou ni ikundesu.

Cənab Arif Tərana xanımla səyahətə gedəcək. (Mister Arif will go on a trip with Tarana khanum.)

B2: アリフさんはタラナさんと旅行に行くんです。 (wrong)

Arif san wa Tarana san to ryokou ni ikundesu.

Cənab Arif Tərənə xanımla səyahətə gedəcək. (Mister Arif will go on a trip with Tarana khanum.)

Particles are usually not used in a neutral style. Therefore, elements such as emphasis, pause play a special role.

この傘...破れてる。 (New information is highlighted.)

Kono kasa yabureteru.

Bu çətir qırılıb. (This umbrella is broken.)

傘が破れてる。 (New information is highlighted.)

Kasa ga yabureteru.

Çətir qırılıb. (The umbrella is broken.)

僕はパーテイーに出るけど、君はどうする。

(Opposite statements are highlighted.)

Boku wa paatii ni deru kedo, kimi wa dou suru?

Mən şənliyə gedəcəyəm, bəs sən neyləyəcəksən? (I am going to the party, and what about you?)

When talking about theme and rheme in Japanese, it becomes clear that when analyzing a sentence, it is necessary to analyze each of its components in terms of familiarity and non-familiarity.

a. 授業は２時に始まります。

Jugyou wa 2ji ni hajimarimasu.

Dərs saat 2-də başlayır. (The class starts at 2 o'clock.)

b. ２時に授業が始まります。

Ni ji ni jugyou ga hajimarimasu.

Saat 2-də dərs başlayır. (At 2 o'clock the class starts.)

If we consider 授業は [jugyō wa] as a theme, then we cannot consider 授業が [jugyō ga] as a noun in the nominative case. In general, the theme category should not be confused with case of noun. In the example a, 授業は [jugyō wa] is the theme and in the nominative case of noun. In the example b, 授業が [jugyō ga] is not a theme but a rheme, and at the morphological level it is still in the nominative case of noun.

Each component of sentence can be related to theme. In this case, signs of case will be different. Therefore, using は and が is quite difficult.

a) サミラさんが(nominative case)その雑誌をタラナさんに送った。

Samira san ga sono zasshi wo Tarana san ni okutta.

サミラさん(が)は(theme)その雑誌をタラナさんに送った。

Samira san wa sono zasshi wo Tarana san ni okutta.

Samirə xanım o jurnalı Tərənə xanıma göndərib. (Samira khanum sent this journal to Tarana khanum.)

b) 私がその本を買った。　その本は私が買った。

Watashi ga sono hon wo katta. Sono hon wawatashigakatta.

Mən o kitabı aldım. (I bought that book.)

O kitabı mən aldım. (That book was bought by me.)

In Japanese, distinction is made between 旧情報 [kyuujouhou] theme (source of information) and 新情報 [shinjouhou] which contains information about source. This constituent is placed in the second part of a sentence. Sometimes the new information with the particle が is placed in the first part of a sentence.[18]

The following conclusions can be drawn from the conducted analysis. The comparative particle は [wa] expresses a contrastive meaning and thus becomes new information. New information can also be expressed through the particle が. In such sentences, new information may come first. In spoken Japanese, it is also possible to separate theme from sentence and send it to postposition.

The 3rd paragraph is devoted to structural-semantic expression options of theme in Japanese.

In Japanese linguistics, as a rule, the main focus is on the basis of discourse. Because it is considered so that there may be

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[18] 白川博之．中上級を教える人のための日本語文法ハンドブック．東京、スリーエーネットワク、2014 年、600 ページ Shirakawa, Hirayuki. Chujoukyu wo oshieru hito no tame no nihongo bunpou handobuku /Hirayuki Shirakawa. – Tokyo: Hitsuji shobou, – 2014. – 600 p

structural-semantic expression variants in the construction of theme. Special attention is paid to the use of 「は」 and 「が」. The point is that these particles have a decisive influence on the construction of discourse in full accordance with the speaker's communicative goals. Learners of the Japanese language often make mistakes in the use of 「は」 and が」. Let's review the different ways of using 「は」 and 「が」 based on examples. Also, let's learn in a little more detail the differences between 「は」 and 「が」 in complex sentences. In the section on the beginning level of grammar, we did not specifically address this problem.

Differentiation of 「は」 and 「が」

1) ニギャルさんはその本をレイラさんに贈った。

Nigyaru san wa sono hon wo Reira san ni okutta.

Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

2) ニギャルさんがその本をレイラさんに贈ったことは事実だ。

Nigyaru san ga sono hon wo Reira san ni okutta koto wa jijitsu da.

Doğrudur ki, Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (It is true that Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

The main function of the 「は」 is to show theme of sentence. Theme comes at the beginning of sentence and determines the content of sentence. For example, in the example (1), the particle は shows the theme 「ニギャルさん」 [Nigyaru san] and tells us about 「ニギャルさん」 [Nigyaru san]: 「... レイラさんに贈った」 [bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib] (sent this book to Leyla khanum). The part 「...bu kitabı...」 (this book) is called the explanation.

Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

Theme   Explanation

(1) は separates the theme of the sentence and the objective truth:「Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib」(Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum), that is, it separates「Nigar xanımı」(Nigar khanum).

3) a. ニギャルさんはその本をレイラさんに贈った。

Nigyaru san wa sono hon wo Reira san ni okutta.

Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

↑

b. ニギャルさんがはその本をレイラさんに贈った。

Nigyaru san wa sono hon wo Reira san ni okutta.

Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

↑ Theme

c. ニギャルさんがその本をレイラさんに贈った(こと)

Nigyaru san wa sono hon wo Reira san ni okutta.

Fakt budur ki, Nigar xanım bu kitabı Leyla xanıma göndərib. (It is a fact that Nigar khanum sent this book to Leyla khanum.)

Thus, 「が」which is related to objective truth, acts as an particle of case.「は」is used as particle of adverb here, highlighting part of the objective truth as the theme of the sentence.

Use of「は」(1).   Basis of discourse.

1) これは珍しい野菜です。

Kore wa mezurashii yasai desu.

Bu, nadir tərəvəzdir. (This is a rare vegetable.)

2) 雪は相変わらず降っています。

Kaze wa aikawarazu fuite imasu.

Əvvəlki kimi yağış yağır. (It is still raining.)

The main function of 「は」wa is to express the theme of the sentence. However, there is a restriction when the part of the sentence can act as its theme.

The theme of a sentence can be a signal word that is only clear to the listener (or reader).

Since theme is about conveying content of sentence, it should be as clear as possible to the listener (or reader).

Signal words used in place of action can easily be theme of sentence. Because that element stands in the place of the action, the listener can easily understand what the conversation is about.

Thus, actual division of sentence in Japanese has lexical and grammatical features. This gives it a more serious expression from a schematic point of view.

Chapter III of the work - **"Actual division in the Azerbaijani language"** is dedicated to actual division in the Azerbaijani language.

In the first subsection of the third chapter, actual division is considered as the main object of the functional syntax of the language.

The historical roots of actual division go back to Aristotle's concept of the subject and predicate of assertion. Aristotle's theory of assertion consists of a logical subject - the subject (S) (what is said in the assertion), a logical predicate - the predicate (P) (what is said about the subject)[19]. An Aristotelian assertion has the following form: (S is P). It means that both the subject and the predicate can get different concrete meanings and can be expressed by a word or a combination of them. The next stage of communicative division of a sentence is connected with the psychological direction. According to their views, the basis for dividing the grammatical structure into subject and predicate is the informational structure of the sentence.

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[19] Аристотель. Сочинения в четырех томах. Том 2. – М.: Академия наук СССР, Институт философии, Изд-во социальноэкономической литературы «Мысль», 1978. – 688 с.

To H.Paul's mind, the sentence is divided into two parts-subject and predicate. Their grammatical interrelations are formed on relations of psychological imaginations[20]. The third stage in the development of the theory of communicative division of a sentence is the theory of actual division. V.Mathesius, firstly, set against the formal division of a sentence and a grammatical subject and predicate, and secondly, he sees actual division as the study of the ways of including a sentence in the context within which it is formed[21]. The problem of actual division of a sentence always took the center stage for Azerbaijani linguists also. In Azerbaijani linguistic the thoughts, ideas about actual division of a sentence can be found in the works of A.A. Akhundov. To author's mind, "*actual division of a sentence is connected with a special emphasis on one of the members of the sentence, in other words, with the subjective aspect*"[22]. According to the definition of K.M. Abdullayev, "*actual division, being one of the main objects of research of functional syntax, in principle does not evaluate a sentence based on its construction; research in this direction goes beyond the framework of the structure of a sentence*"[23]. Regarding the opposition of the old (theme) and the new (rheme) in a sentence F.Y. Veisyalli writes that

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[20] Пауль, Г. Принципы истории языка / Г.Пауль. – Москва: Иностранная литература, – 1960. – 500 с.

[21] Матезиус, В. О так называемом актуальном членении предложения // – Москва: Пражский лингвистический кружок, – 1967. No1, – с. 239-245.

[22] Axundov, A.A. Ümumi dilçilik, dilçilik tarixi, nəzəriyyəsi və metodları / A.A.Axundov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s.157.

[23] Абдуллаев, К.М. Актуальное членение предложения в азербайджанском языке // – Баку: Советская тюркология, – 1983. №1, – с. 71.

"in languages in which definite and indefinite articles exist, actual division is carried out by them"[24]. Actualization of any member of a sentence is, first of all, its selection from other members by special means, based on the special importance of this member of the sentence for speech communication.

In the second paragraph of the III chapter named **"Actual division of a sentence in the modern Azerbaijani language"** the methods and means of actualization in the Azerbaijani language are studied. K.M.Abdullayev identifies the following methods of actualization:

"1)actualization by means of word order;

2)actualization by means of formal-grammatical means;

3)actualization by means of prosodic means"[25].

«Mən kitabı *Anara* verdim.» I gave Anar the book.

"Kitabı Anara *mən* verdim." It's me who gave Anar the book.

"Anara mən *kitabı* verdim." I gave the book Anar.

In each of these sentences, the transfer of actualization was carried out due to the word order in the sentence structure. Considering the actualization of individual members of a sentence in the Azerbaijani language, K.M. Abdullayev identifies strong and weak positions in the actualization of the verb. A strong position for the actualization of the subject is presented by the absolute end in the sentence structure[26]. During actualization, semantic and structural information seems to condense around the predicate (predicate).

"Bəşəriyyəti xilas edəcək yeganə duyğudur mərhəmət"

"The kindliness of heart, the charity is the only feeling which can save the humanity".

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[24]Veysəlli, F.Y. Dil / F.Y.Veysəlli. -Bakı: Təhsil NPM, 2007, s.252.

[25]Abdulla, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdulla. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s.99.

[26]Abdulla, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdulla. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – c. 103.

In the Azerbaijani language, the weak position for actualization of the subject is the position before the predicate in the sentence. For example: "Yoxsa bizim hamımızın qapısını fələk vurubdur".

"May be, all our doors are knocked by fatality?"[27]

A similar picture is observed in the actualization of the complement in the Azerbaijani language: absolute end is the strong position in the actualization of the complement , and the weak position is the position before the predicate in the sentence structure.

"Kim bilir, bəlkə də başqa cür də yaşada bilərdik onu".

"Who knows, maybe we could allow him to live in other way"[28].

A similar situation is observed in actualizing a circumstance: a strong position when actualizing a circumstance is the absolute end of a sentence, and a weak position is the position before the predicate in a sentence.

"Kim kimi yaradıb və kimdən kim yaranıb bizim ədəbiyyatda."

"Who created whom and who is created from whom in our literature?"[29]. In the Azerbaijani language, a definition can be actualized (transform into a rheme) in a weak position, and the function of a rheme is not performed by a separate definition itself, but by a whole syntactic complex as a combination "definition + predicate". For example: "Azərbaycan xalqı şair xalqdır".

"Azerbaijani people are poet people"[30].

The actualization of the predicate in the Azerbaijani language has its own peculiarities. The peculiarity of the actualization of the predicate and its performance as a rheme in the Azerbaijani language

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[27]There again, p. 72.

[28]There again, p.74.

[29]There again, p.76.

[30]Abdulla, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdulla. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – c.71.

is that it can appear in sentences connected with each other in context.

"Bütün yaralı əsgərləri daşıdılar səhra qospitalına. Qospitalın həyətində xeyli əsgər, tibb işçiləri və maşınlar".

All wounded soldiers were transferred in field hospital. In the yard of the hospital a number of soldiers and medical men gathered."

In this sentence in the Azerbaijani language, the fact that the rheme of the previous sentence is directly related to the topic of the next sentence and is realized through the same lexical composition can convey the natural development of thought within the text from one sentence to another. Intonation, like word order, is the main means of expressing actual division. According to F.Y.Veysalli, *"intonation is one of the linguistic means that forms the oppositions old and new in a sentence. If we say that "qatar gəldi" (the train has come), then "qatar" will be new (rheme), and "gəldi" old (theme), if we say that "qatar* ″*gəldi", then this time "qatar" will be old (theme), and "gəldi" new (rheme)*"[31]. Considering this to be a contrastive stress, the author writes that *"in the first case, the expected means of transport may include a bus or a taxi. The first of these was the train, which is considered new (rheme) in the utterance. In the second case, one of the passengers, who has been waiting for the train for a long time, does not hide his excitement when he sees it arrive, and uses the phrase "qatar* ″*gəldi" and in this case "gəldi" functions as a rheme."*[32] Actualization of one or another member of a sentence in the Azerbaijani language is also carried out with the participation of actualisators. K.M.Abdullayev attributes particles (da, də, belə), reflexive pronouns (özü), a combination of a reflexive pronoun and a particle (özü də), auxiliary words (fəqət, ancaq, yalnız), post-syllables (kimi, qədər), and reduplication to the

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[31]Veysəlli, F.Y. Dil / F.Y.Veysəlli. -Bakı: Təhsil NPM, 2007, s.252.
[32]There again, p. 252.

main means of actualisators in the Azerbaijani language, which serve to underline the rheme[33]. In the Azerbaijani language, actualisators occupy a postposition in relation to the actualized member of the sentence. If an actualisator is included into a sentence, then the word order loses its significance as a means of actualization. For example: "Bu ilin nəticələri onu daha da həvəsləndirdi"- "The results of this year stimulated him even greater"; "Bəli, bəli, düz sözə nə deyəsən, düzdür də..." "Bir də var – gedə də bilərik, getməyə də bilərik" ; "Yes, its truth, there is nothig to say..." "There is another thing - we can go or not....";"Deyəsən özü də başa düşmürdü ki, onunla nə baş verir" – "It seems, he doesn't understand himself, what's happened with him"; "Belə bir işığın düz üstünə yol alanda və sən o işığa yaxınlaşanda gözün yavaş-yavaş qamaşmaya başlaya bilər"; - "When go straight to the light and approach it, your eyes can be duzzled [34].

In the third paragraph - **"Similar and distinctive features of the actual division of a sentence in Japanese and Azerbaijani languages"**, based on concrete examples, similar and distinctive features of the actual division of a sentence in the compared languages are identified. In both languages, the actual divisions of a sentence depend on the word order and the lexical-grammatical and prosodic means of the language. However, in Japanese, as a result of grammatical particle use (depending on the language situation) the thematic and rhematic centers of the utterance marking take place.

Referring to the results of the distributional analysis of syntactic structures, it can be argued that in the compared languages the objective (normative, neutral) word order in a sentence predominantly fit together, i.e. first comes the known (theme), and then the new (rheme). In both languages, intonation is a universal means of actual division of a sentence. If in Japanese intonation

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[33] Abdulla, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdulla.   – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s.111.
[34] Abdulla, K.M. 300 azərbaycanlı (ədəbi-bədii esselər)/ K.M.Abdulla. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2007. – s.89.

varies contrastive stress in speech depending on its conditions, then in Azerbaijani the diapason of variability of contrastive stress is connected with the position of the members of the sentence. The objective word order in the compared languages is completely identical, i.e. first the given (the theme), and then the new (information about it) is realized. However, in the compared languages, depending on the communicative aim, the objective word order can change. The relatively strict word order in Azerbaijani language creates favorable conditions for the implementation of theme division, since the movement under the influence of actualization is reflected in the structure of the sentence and the actualized member shifts to the end and takes place before the predicate.

"Dostum dünən Bakıya konfransa getdi"

"My friend left for Baku to conference"

"Dünən Bakıya konfransa dostum getdi"

"Yesterday my went for conference to Baku"

"Bakıya konfransa dostum dünən getdi"

"My friend left Baku for conference yesterday", etc.

Turning to samples, we can say that the actualized member, as a rule, claims a position preceding the predicate. In Japanese, the main functions of the particles は [wa] and が [ga] in the implementation of theme division are follows: the particle は [wa] mainly stresses the theme. The particle of a comparative nature が [ga] in most cases is associated with the rheme of the statement, i.e. with the marking of new information in it. In such sentences, the new statement can be placed at the beginning. In the Azerbaijani language, this kind of actualization is expressed through intonation and grammatical means. In both languages, actual division is expressed in three ways:

- morphological way;

- grammatical way;

- prosodic way.

In both languages, the combination of subject and predicate forms both the predicative and communicative basis of a sentence,

providing the possibility of relating it as a whole to one or another extralinguistic fact of reality. However, each of these languages has its own formal possibilities for marking the members of an statement. In both languages, the communicative structure, which comprehends the subject ↔ predicate relationship and the theme ↔ rheme relationship, presupposes a stage of ordering semantic information. In this case one of a number of members of a given proposition is assigned the leading role, namely the role of the rheme, while another is assigned the functions of the theme. In both languages, the relationship old (theme) ↔ new (rheme) sets a certain semantic perspective and contains important prerequisites for the communicative and linear development of the utterance.

"Since there are many examples of grammatical structure in the Japanese language today, scholars necessarily come to the idea of some similarities between the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages"[35].

The conducted research allowed us to come to the following conclusions:

1. The actual division of a sentence is a kind of structuring or assimilation of a sentence to a context (consituation), aimed at conveying actual, new information. It does not lead to the emergence of a new linguistic level and, however, is an immanent quality of the syntactic level of language, which manifests itself in the transition from the syntactic structure of a sentence to the dynamic structure, to its functioning in a speech message.

2. Paying attention to the problem of the actual division of a sentence, we came to the conclusion that, firstly, there is still no unified terminology regarding the components of actual division, and secondly, the terms "theme" and "rheme" are the most accurate and legitimate for naming the leading members of actual division. In works on the topic under consideration, the terms "actual division of

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[35]Jalilbayli O.B. The structure and semantics of verbs in the context of Altaic studies (on the materials of the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages). Ph.D. dissertation in philology, BSU, Baku: 2016, 317 p.

a sentence" and "functional perspective of a sentence" are often used as synonyms. To our mind, the term "functional perspective" is more precise and, unlike the term "actual division", is more dynamic and "leaves" the framework of a sentence.

3. The actual division of a sentence is by its nature an universal and as a semiotically relevant phenomenon, it is observed in most languages. It is connected with speech, but can be considered at the level of language, i.e. the system. The actual division of a sentence as a regular phenomenon accompanies the implementation of language resources and is a theoretical construct that is more or less adequately applied to different languages.

4. The theme and rheme, as a "product" of the communicative division of a sentence in the compared languages, are recognized on the basis of their positional arrangement in the structure of the statement and therefore the fields of the beginning of the sentence – the thematic field and the second part of the sentence – the rheme field are distinguished. These fields, in addition to the main members of the sentence, also include secondary members of the sentence, which are usually called "the distributors" of these fields.

5. Actualization is the selection of something new (rheme) in a sentence through special formal-grammatical and prosodic means of the language. Actualization of a sentence is closely connected with the structural-grammatical features of the language, reflecting the features of its morphological characteristics, the methods of morphological selection of syntactic relations between the elements of the sentence.

6. Actual division directly reflects the fact of different semantic-functional use of a sentence and is connected with the structural organization of the sentence, since it is embodied in the structure of the sentence. Actual division indicates the attitude of the sentence to the subject situation reflected by our consciousness, which is often predetermined by the context.

7. The actual division of a sentence is of an explicit nature, which is directly connected with its speech, or more precisely, discursive nature. It also has an implicit nature or potential resources.

This allows us to consider this phenomenon in two planes: actual and potential. In the actual plan, it signifies the dynamics of information, the movement from the basis of the statement to its core, in the potential plan it gives signals about the possibilities of the development of the statement, and such perspective is presented both at the level of language and at the level of speech.

8.At the level of speech, the actual division is connected with the possibilities of informational-pragmatic influence on the recipient. At the level of language, it is systemically codified in possible structures of thought development by means of grammatical, lexical-semantic and prosodic means. This fact creates fertile scientific ground for the mutual unity of systemic-structural and cognitive linguistics. And any structural transformations of the utterance are pragmatically understood by standard models characterizing this or that mentality, this or that collective thinking.

9. In Azerbaijani language, a sentence is characterized by a relatively strict word order, i.e. any member of the sentence can appear in any position. The change in word order in a sentence does not reflect the nature of the functional progression and these transformations from the position of actual division depend on the intonation design. Intonation is the main marker of actual division, i.e. the boundary between the theme and the rheme passes at the junction of the rise and fall of the intonation contour.

10. In Azerbaijani language, each member of the sentence implicitly embodies the function of the core of the statement. In spontaneous speech, in the explication of the composition of the statements core the background factors take part: presupposition, consistency (context). In Azerbaijani language, the variation of the functional perspective is of a free nature: a) at the rhemic level, variations in the relationship of the theme and rheme are presented as virtual invariants; b) at the ethical level, the boundaries of the theme and rheme are concretized, since speech is always based on choice and limitation.

11. In Japanese there are case particles, as well as special particles は [wa] and が [ga], which distinguish the topic of the

statement. The comparative particle has an important meaning in Japanese from the point of view of actual division. In a sentence, this particle forms the boundaries of the core, performs a contrastive function and serves as an index of the delimitation of the end of the theme and the beginning of the rheme. In the Azerbaijani language such special grammatical markers don't exist.

12. In Japanese, a special particle is also used to designate the boundaries of the core. In sentences with these indexes, the core of the statement can move to the beginning of its structure. In Azerbaijani, the boundaries of the core of the statement in such case are designated with the help of intonation. In Japanese, the theme is, as it were, torn away from the sentence and occupies a postposition in the text.

13. Actual division is characteristic of a sentence, i.e. without actual division the sentence cannot exist at all, then we actually impose this scheme on any sentence. A separate sentence does not always lend itself to informal division into theme and rheme. In fact, the same picture of functional perspective is characteristic of the Azerbaijani language. In our opinion, when it is impossible to draw a clear line between the basis of a sentence and its core, it is worth talking about the absence of "order", i.e. about functional perspective.

14. In the Azerbaijani language, the actual division of a sentence is more free and grammatically independent, while in Japanese it has grammatical and lexical markers, which makes it schematically more strictly designated. In colloquial Japanese, it is possible to separate the theme from the sentence and to present it in postposition. In Azerbaijani language, the variation of functional perspective is free.

The main provisions of the research work are reflected in the following published works of the author:

1. Актуальное членение предложения // – Баку: Тагиевские чтения, – 2014. №2, – с.137-142.
2. Основные принципы современного сопоставительного языкознания // – Баку: Филологические проблемы НАНА, – 2017. №20, – с.256-262.
3. Особенности актуального членения в азербайджанском и японском языках // – Баку: Язык и литература, – 2018. № 4 (108), – с. 151-154.
4. Актуальное членение на стыке парадигм //Alatoo Academic Studies, – 2021. №4, – с. 175-182.
5. К вопросу об изученности проблемы актуального членения предложения в азербайджанском и японском языках // Журнал Узбекистон Республикаси Тощкент шахар матбуот ва ахборот бошкармаси руйхатидан кайта утган: SharqMash'ali, – 2021. №3, – с. 40-46.
6. К проблеме установления границ темы и ремы - «Финно-угры – славяне – тюрки: опыт взаимодействия» // Международная конференция к 90-летию Удмуртского института, истории, языка и литературы УдмФИЦУрО РАН), – Ижевск: – 6 – 8 октября, – 2021, – с. 292-296.
7. Актуальное членение в структуре предложения // Международная конференция "Promotion of the uzbek language and literature in the world: results and objectives", – Узбекистан: 26 октября, – 2021. – с. 106-114.
8. Структурно-семантические особенности темы в японском языке // – Баку: Humanitar Elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, Mütərcim, – 2022. №4, – с.109-113.
9. О структурно-семантическом выражении темы в японском языке// – Баку: Международная конференция "Azerbaijani Oriental Studies in the Context of East-West Scientific-Cultural & Socio-Political Dialogue" – Азербайджан: 14-15 декабря, – 2022. – с. 94-95.

10. Actual membership issue in Azerbaijani language // The 3rd International Scientific Conference «Modern Scientific Method». – Vienna, Austria: – 2023. №3, p.25-29.

11. The importance of the role of text in japanese language learning // International Bandırma scientific studies congress. – 2024. №3, – p.588-594.

12. The main research objects of functional syntax (actual subscription: theme and reme) // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasi M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar Institutu, Filologiya məsələləri. – 2024. №10, – p. 175-180

13. Similar and distinctive features of the actual division of a sentence in japanese and azerbaijani languages// Dil və ədəbiyyat Language and literature Язык и литература Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri Jurnal. – 2024. №3, – p. 139-141

14. Semantic structure of text and word order in modern Azerbaijani language // – "Kashgarli Mahmut" 2nd International Science, culture and Education Congress (divanu lugati't-turk - 950) , – Azerbaijan: 9-10 October 2024 – c. 28-29.

15. Main features of the semantic structure of word order in the Azerbaijani Language// – Görkəmli ərəbsünas-alim professor Aida Nasir qızı Imanquliyevanın anadan olmasının 85-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş "Ərəbsünaşlıq va şərqşünaslıq: müasir dünyada mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq" mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransı, – Azerbaijan: 20 dekabr, 2024 – p.

16. The question of the current membership of the sentence in the Azerbaijani language // – Toshkent Iqtisodiyot va Pedagogika Institutı Ilmiy-metodik jurnalı , – 2025. №2, – p.36-46.

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