

Actualization of a Statement through Order of the Sentence (The Russian and Tajik Languages)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the article is examining the words order in an utterance of the Russian and Tajik languages in comparative and typological aspects; revealing peculiarities of the structural-grammatical and actual aspects of studying the words order in sentences of the compared languages, depending whereon regular laws of rigidity or flexibility of the words order and linear-dynamic structures of a sentence in the compared languages are established, which allows to take a fresh look at the issue of interaction between the communicative and constructive structures in the languages under study (Russian and Tajik) and to determine the role of various means of expressing the words order in forming different types of information in the Russian and Tajik languages. Materials and methods: descriptive method; linguistic experiment integrating various types of transformation; comparative method revealing differences of communicative structures of reviewed sentences, verbal statements, types of words order in sentences and statements; direct observation method implying observing arrangement of words in texts when expressing the grammatical and logical base of a sentence. Tables presented in the article reflect the basic models of words order in the Russian and Tajik languages which are necessary in practical teaching of the both languages. Practical significance lies in expansion and deepening of theoretical knowledge of the role of words order and other means of actual articulation of a sentence in the Russian and Tajik languages; in formation of communicative competence and practical skills in process of professional teaching of translators and editors, and also in working-out of the general theory of words order in sentences, communicative structure of a sentence and functional grammar, which is one of leading lines of researching of the sentence in the modern linguistics.

Keywords: the Russian language, the Tajik language, actualization, words order, utterance

INTRODUCTION

Words order in different languages is not identical, and the meaning it is assigned in structuring of a sentence may be different. The interest to issues of syntax which increased in recent times in today's pedagogy is caused by a wish to use the latest achievements of linguistics for practical application. One of topical problems of syntax is the words order in a sentence, i.e. positioning of its components – the subject, verb (predicate), object – connected to each other. The words order in Russian and Tajik were related to an order of any set of elements on the level of a main and subordinate clause, or within one phrase. The main function of words order is acknowledgement of positions occupied by the content (nominal) words in structures of a simple declarative sentence in the compared languages [1- 7].

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However, attention should be paid on the fact that the theme of words order and peculiarities of structural-grammatical statements by means of words order is reflected in scientific papers of certain modern linguists and philologists-researches such as I.I. Akimova [1], I.R. Akhmadullina [2], I.I. Bass [3], M.G. Gazilov [4], Yu.I. Gurova [5], A.M. Yelivanova [6], T.P. Karpukhina [7], N.A. Kobrina [8], V.A. Kochetova [9], A.F. Kudzoyeva [10], Li Liqun, Xu Hong [11], R.M. Rasulova [12], Ye.L. Tunitskaya [13], O.A. Turbina [14], M. Estiri et al. [15]. Works by A.M. Niyazov [16], R.D. Salimov, A.M. Niyozzi and A.N. Saloyeva et al. [17] contain significant researches on comparison of the structure of a sentence in the Russian and Tajik language. The theme of structural-grammatical statements through the words order becomes also actual for pedagogues-researchers and is elaborated in surveys by I.M. Boguslavsky et al. [18], R.M. Mansurov [19], Li Xiqui [20].

Here we will examine words order on the level of three interrelated functions:

- 1) Grammatical; on this level, syntactic articulation of a sentence is performed in course of analysis. A sentence is a grammatically organized unit wherein words are connected with rigidly determined syntactic relations to this or that degree conditioning positions of words as members of a sentence [15]. Let us note that grammatic positioning of words in the modern Russian language may be referred to as basic.
- 2) Communicative; on this level, actualization of a sentence and its articulation, i.e. expressing of the degree of a word's communicative significance, will take place. "The communicative function of words order in the most important in Russian written speech": any grammatical positioning can be always changed on a communicative demand. In our opinion, it is positioning of main members of a sentence which is wholly subordinated to the communicative function. The subject (theme) in neutral articulated statements always precedes to the verb (rheme), and the subject (rheme) finalizes a sentence" [21].
- 3) Stylistic; on this level, the attention is paid at expressive statements and their stylistic colouring.

Words positioning in a sentence cannot be examined without accounting for these factors. The stylistic function of the words order is manifested in adding of a supplementary semantic and expressive load to a member of the sentence which occurred on a place not conventional for this member. In this case we speak about inversion (from Latin *inverse* – change place, overturn), that is, when members of a sentence are positioned in a certain order which is different from the conventional (direct) order, with purpose to emphasize the speech expressiveness [18, 21]. Inversion belongs to stylistic figures of speech.

Let us examine the grammatical function of the words order in Russian. It is of common knowledge that the words order in a Russian sentence is relatively free, i.e. there is no rigidly assigned place for this or that main or secondary sentence member [10-12]. A certain flexibility of positioning of some sentence members may be present in the sentence structure. The choice of a variant depends on the communicative task, that is, on a sense of the sentence. However, there is always more or less accepted sequence of sentence members one after another which usually occurs in neutral speech styles, and it allows to avoid uncertainties in various statements. In the direct words order, the verb (predicate) usually occupies a postpositive position to the subject, but authors can put the verb in preposition to the subject in order to emphasize the action denoted by the verb. Use of words order in stylistic purposes for emphasizing expressiveness covers also secondary members of a sentence, for instance, when the object stays after the verb ("many people go in for history"), but it is logically underlined before the verb: "With the events I was very pleased" [6-7].

The actual articulation of a sentence correlates to its grammatical articulation in a different way. For example, the sentence "She will come tomorrow" can be re-structured as an interrogative one: "Will she come tomorrow?" "Intonational accentuation of the word the content of the question is related whereto (realized through logical stress) allows to adapt this sentence to communication needs" [2]. Putting the question "Will she come tomorrow?" we use a communicative situation when interlocutors understand well that the woman will come but they don't know the time when she will. A detailed answer implies approximately the following answer: *She will come tomorrow*. From the viewpoint of actual articulation, "she will come" is a theme of the statement here, and "tomorrow" will be a rheme (the new in the statement) of this sentence, as the purpose of constructing thereof is denoting the time, while all the rest is known. From the viewpoint of grammatic articulation, the sentence is divided into the following sections: *she* – the subject; *will come tomorrow* – forms the verb. The grammatical composition of the sentence is maintained unchanged in other communicative tasks as well which will project conceptually diverse sentences. For example, if one needs to know whether a person will come or not, we ask the question accentuating this very message: Will she come tomorrow? In the answer "She will come tomorrow" the word combination "she... tomorrow" included into the theme, while the verb-predicate "will come" occupies a position of the rheme. The third variant of the question is also possible when clarifying of "who will come" occurs to be a purpose thereof. In the answer to this question, the initial place of the statement (theme) is the combination "tomorrow will come", while denomination of a person (*she*) will be the rheme: *Tomorrow will come she*. The main means of expressing the actual articulation are the words order and the stress position (intonation): "theme – rheme" sequence (objective, direct words order) and the stress on the rheme component.

If you put a word into the initial (independent theme) or final position (rheme), its communicative significance will be expressed more intensely. A word in the middle of a sentence is communicatively insignificant, as the words order in Russian is flexible.

Unlike the Russian language, the Tajik literary (standard) language is featured with a relatively fixed position of each member of a sentence. In colloquial speech, the subject is in the beginning of a sentence, but provided availability of a determinant or a situant the subject in the Tajik language may be located in the middle of a sentence. In the Tajik language, positioning of the verb and nominative predicate in any types of a sentence is rigidly fixed [17-18]. Components of a sentence in compound verbal predicates are stable and positioned in the following sequence: a semantic verb in adverbial form, then auxiliary verbs (link-verb, modifying verbs). The sequence of components is also stable in compound nominative predicates: S+ predicate nominative part with distributors + link-verb: *Тендик Аскарров роъбарӣ ташиқилоти нависандагони Қирғизистон аст.* – *Tendik Askarov is a leader of the organization of Kyrgyzstan's writers.* In works of Tajik literature, words order in sentences with a compound nominative predicate will be designed as follows: S + name + link: the nominative part is prepositive: *наббуд, мехрубоубуд.* The word order in the Russian language is inverse (the predicate's nominative part is postpositive and closes the sentence): *He was jolly.* In compound nominative predicates in the Tajik language the main part (infinitive) is located in front of the modifying and modal verb: *гуфтагирӣфт, гуфтагирӣнам;* in the Russian language it is situated at the end of a sentence: *(I) want to say.* In frequency terms, the grammatic words order in the Tajik language is basic, while deviations from the grammatic norm are related to a certain communicative intention. In the Russian and Tajik languages there are common language means of actual articulation; methods of recognition of the actual articulation components are position of words, intonation, use of textually substantiated adverbs and particles.

Peculiarities of the mother tongue manifest themselves in creation of syntactic constructions when a student tries to construct a speech utterance in Russian using models of his native Tajik language; because of it, Tajik students may violate the words order when building a sentence in Russian. Gradually mastering the speech and tongue reality of a second language, students use their native language for quite a long time as the only means of communication and as a tool of further perception of the world around, acquiring of the life experience and knowledge. "Just after one's skills in nonnative speech become automatized to a high degree, the second language also becomes a tool for perception of reality and means of communication" [19].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The syntactic pattern of Tajik and Russian languages were used as the material for the analysis. Interaction of communicative and constructive structure of two languages was studied. We think it rational to use such methods as observing of positioning of words in texts when expressing the grammatical and logical (in case of actual articulation) base of a sentence; a descriptive method; a linguistic experiment the content whereof is various types of transformation; a comparative method by means whereof differences are exposed in communicative structures of analyzed sentences, statements and types of words order in sentences and statements.

RESULTS

Below we will schematically reveal (including in variative respect) the nature and peculiarities of actualization of structural-grammatical utterances by means of the words order in Russian and Tajik languages:

1. Sentences with the group of subject - attributive word combination + verb in inflected form. The structural pattern: **gr.S(Attr+N) + Pr(V).**

In the compared languages of such structural type a sentence possesses the identical words order both in the grammatical and actual aspects. **T[(Attribute+S)]-R[(inflected V)]:**

In Russian: **T[(gr.S(Attr.+N)]-R[P(inflected V)]:** *The water-abundant Volga / roared. A white sail / rides;*

In Tajik: **T[gr. S(N-nom+Attr)] R[Pr(finite V)]:** *Қуртаи мардона / дӯхтаи сузда буд.*

A sentence with preposition of the predicate (rheme) can also be a member of the paradigm of this type of utterances in Russian: **R[Pr(V)]-T[gr. S (Attr+N)]** *On were // frequent battles. (K. Paustovsky). Are showing white // grey horses. Stroke // bitter frosts. (S. Antonov). Was blowing // a fresh wind. (A. Gaidar); Hangs // the tense silence. (A. Arbuzov). Was beginning // an early spring. (K. Simonov).*

In Russian sentences with such syntactic composition there is also possible the words order when the attributive member is separated from the main noun and located in the end of the sentence. Sentences with informatively weakened verbs possess this particular words order. The attributive member in these utterances forms the rheme: **T[S(N)+Pr.(inflected V)]-R(attr.).** For instance: *Sounds were striking upon // feeble, unclear (A. Chekhov). The evening was setting in // warm, stifling (I. Bunin). Snows were lying / pink, pale, light blue (S. Sergeev-Tsensky). The rain was falling, warm and noisy... (A. Fadeyev). Days are holding up / tender, light blue and turquoise (V. Kaverin).*

Table 1. Interrelation of types of a statement (sentence) with the structural pattern gr. S (Attr.+attr.+N)+ Pr. (V) in Russian and gr. S (N-nom Attr.-u +Attr.)+Pr. (V) in Tajik

№	In the Russian language	In the Tajik language
1.	T[gr.S+(Attr.+Attr.+N)]-R[(V)]-R[Pr.(V)]	T [gr.S(N-nom + Attr-u+Attr)]-T[(V)]
2.	R[(Attr.+Attr.)-T S(N)+Pr(V)]	R [S(N-nom+Attr-u+Attr.)-R[Pr.(V)]

Changing a place of an ezafe and ezafeless attributive member in the Tajik language is impossible because of the fixed position of an attribute in attributive constructions of the Tajik language. Please compare translations of these sentences from Russian into Tajik: *Борони нарму мулоим меборид.* – *A pleasant warm rain was falling.* *Насими мозае мевазид.* *Баҳори барвақт меомад.* – *An early spring has come. A pleasant fresh wind is blowing.*

The subject or the attribute within the rheme in the Tajik language is provided not by changing the words order but through the logical emphasis. Please compare the inter-language comparative data in the **Table 1**.

2. Sentences with Subject group – a verb word combination with a qualitative adverb has the following structural pattern in the compared languages (Russian and Tajik): S (N) + gr. Pr. (Adv+V). In the both languages, the theme (subject) precedes the rheme (verb word combination with adverb) in the initial member of such structural pattern paradigm. In the compared languages, this pattern possesses four models of positioning of utterance info centres.

Utterance Model 1: T [S(N)] - R [gr. Pr. (Adv+V)]. For example: *The steam loco / was hooting continuously (A. Gaidar). Ivan Dmitrich quizzically smiled (Chekhov. Ward No. 6). His heart / intensely was beating. (I. Goncharov). The sun / quickly rises. (I. Turgenev). The garden / in a variety of ways got dressed up. (I. Bunin). Volodya / acutely suffered. (Yu. Kazakov). Фируза / бо овози наст, бо ҳаяҷон, вале аз дилу ҷон сухан мегуфт. (Ch. Икромӣ). Онҳо / оҳиста-оҳиста меомаданд. (S. Аунӣ). У / босадоқат ва ҷонсипорона хизмат мекард. (R. Khoshim). Синаи пурқуввати писар / якзайл ва оромона нафас мегирифт (P. Tolis). Караваев ба Низомиддин Каримов таънаомез нигоҳ кард. (Mukhamadiev. Zainab-bibi). Karavayev with silent reproach cast a look at Nizomiddin Karimov. Coincidence of the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages in this type of utterances occurs in result of maintaining of the syntactic position of members of sentence in the both languages, when the adjacent adverbial modifier of manner is in preposition to the predicate. But in Russian, the subject in this type of utterances can stay after the predicate group as well. For instance: *Continuously was hooting / the steam loco.**

Utterance Model 2: T [gr. Pr.(Adv+V)] - R [S(N)]. For example: *Continuously was hooting / the steam loco. Gradually were coming up / people. Quickly is drying / the grass. (I. Turgenev). Frequently fell / stars. (A.P. Chekhov). Ardently were burning / candles. (K. Paustovsky). Imminently was flowing / water. (V. Peskov).* Utterances with such words order are non-articulated. The rhematic adverbial modifier of manner under actualization of action can be positioned in the end of the sentence as well in the Russian language. For example: *The steam loco was hooting / continuously.*

Utterance Model 3: T [S(N)+Pr.(V)] - R[(Adv)] Cf.: For example: *The steam loco was hooting / Continuously. People were coming up / gradually. His self-esteem was suffering / unbearably. (I. Turgenev). And larks were warbling / restlessly... (A.P. Chekhov). Apples were falling / frequently and noisily... (S. Sergeyev-Tsensky).* In actualized utterances of this type, the theme includes the grammatic predicate preceding the rheme.

Utterance Model 3a: T[S+Pr.(V+N)]-R[(modif.)]. E.g.: *Laughs he / sonorously and carelessly. (I. Turgenev). Stated he / unusually finely. (I. Turgenev). Worked he / for a long time and stubbornly. (A. Gaidar).*

With such syntactic composition in articulated utterances of the Tajik language, the subject and predicate are not able to change the words position sequence. However, the adverbial modifier of manner, judging by our observances, can be shifted to the very beginning of a sentence.

The structural pattern of an articulated utterance in the Tajik language has the following model.

Utterance Model 3b: T[(Adv)]-R[gr.Pr.+S(N+V)]. Cf: *Баланд-баланд // занг садо дод.* Changing of the words order in an utterance results in a significant emotional colouring. Changing of the words order will actualize the utterance also in cases when the subject becomes the rheme.

The model of an articulated utterance in the Tajik language has a complicated (annular) thematic structure.

Utterance Model 4: T-1[(Adv)]-R:[S(N)]-T-2[Pr.(V)]. For example: *Кампир // ҳунгосзанон гирифт (Љ.Икромӣ). ҳунгосзанон // кампир гирифт.*

If the adverbial modifier of manner in the Tajik language is positioned in front of the subject followed by the predicate, it leads to expressive colouring and emphasis of the subject which becomes the rheme of an utterance – individually or together with the predicate. When the rheme includes only the subject the initial adverbial modifier of manner and the predicate which is included into the utterance theme will frame the rheme (grammatical subject) and form a frame-wise or annular construction. For example: *Кабутари ёбой / нохост омад. - Нохост / кабутари ёбой / омад (S. Аунӣ). Онҳо / гуфтугукунон омаданд (P. Tolis) – Гуфтугукунон / онҳо омаданд – Гуфтугукунон / онҳо / омаданд.*

Table 2. Types of actualization of sentences with the structural pattern: S(N)+gr. Pr. (Modif.+V) in the Russian and Tajik languages

N ^o	In the Russian language	In the Tajik language
1.	T[S(N)]-R[gr. Pr.(Adv+V)]	T[S(N)]-R[S(N)+Pr.(V)]
2.	T[gr. Pr.(Adv+V)]-R[S(N)]	T[(Adv)]-R[gr.Pr.(N+V)]
3.	T[S(N)]+Pr.(V)]-R[(Adv)]	T1[(Adv)]-R[S(N)]-T2[Pr.(V)]
4.	T[Adv+S(N)]-R[(V)]	T-1[(Adv)]-R[S(N)]-T2[Pr.(V)]

All the abovesaid about actualization of this structural type of the component composition of sentences in Russian and Tajik are visually compared in the **Table 2**.

Thus, despite the fact that the initial variant of the informative communication of this structural type pattern coincides in the compared languages (Russian and Tajik), different methods of informative components actualization contribute to a peculiar change of the words positioning sequence in an utterance, in particular, to a more complex one in the Tajik language distinguished wherein are the two variants of thematically annular structures framing the middle rheme. The frame (annular) thematic specificity of actualization of the utterance components enriches the theory of communicative articulation of the Tajik language.

3. *Sentences with Predicate group* – a verb word combination with a subordinate word form: S(N)+gr.Pr.(V+N+V).

In the Russian language, this syntactic type of sentences is featured with four utterance groups having special paradigms. Correlation of utterance actualization through the words order in Russian and Tajik will be shown on an example of methods of transmission of one groups of utterances in Russian into Tajik, which includes the subject – a noun in nominative case and is characterized by the semantic of a subject, and a group of the predicate – a verb word combination with the semantic link of the verb and the subordinate word form. The subordinate word forms combine with the verb on basis of strong government subordination.

The structural pattern with sequence of grammatical components in the Russian language: **S(Ni)+gr. Pr.(V+N-acc)**.

The initial model of actual articulation of an utterance in Russian: **T[S(N-nom)]-R[gr.Pr.(V+N-acc)]** = models of the Tajik language: **T[S(N)]-R[gr.Pr.(N-ro+V)]**. For instance: *Lanterns / light the square. The steam loco / stopped at the dead end.* (K. Paustovsky). – *Камтирак/ рӯи ҳавлиро меруфт. Онҳо / аз муям кашиданд.* (Istikbol). *Biryuk / shrugged his shoulders* (I. Turgenev). *The narrator / lowered his head* (I. Turgenev). *Suchok / followed in the rear.* (I. Turgenev). *The sea / had the aluminum sheen in it.* (K. Paustovsky). *Natasha / wrapped herself in the coat.* (K. Paustovsky). *We / started for him.* (Turgenev. *Khor and Kalinych*). *We / entered the log house* (Turgenev. *Khor and Kalinych*). *Filipp Filippovich / let himself go.* (Bulgakov. *The Dog's Heart*). *Man / мардумро ба ёрӣ хостам.* (Istikbol). *Бархе / нигоҳашонро гурезонданд.* (Istikbol). *Умрихола ва Юсуфбобо / бо Сафар ҳушбоши қарданд.* (F. Niyozi). *Фазилатхола / ба кори худ машғул гашт.* (F. Niyozi). *Онҳо / аз муям кашиданд.* (Istikbol); *Санъат Зайнабро дар канори қишлоқ ёфт.* (Mukhamadiyev. *Zainab-bibi*).

The words order in these sentences in the initial member of the paradigm of this group of utterance possesses the same type of actual articulation and the order of positioning of the subject (theme) and the predicate group (rheme). The discrepancies can be explained by the position of the word form dependent on the verb, which is conditioned by peculiarities of the subordination link linear direction in the predicate group of the compared languages.

In the Russian and Tajik languages, subjects in sentences of this structural pattern can be both nouns and pronouns. For example: *We / made friends with the teacher* (Yu. Kazakov). *They / cross dusty paths...* (V. Peskov). – *Онҳо / дар ҳучра менишастанд* (S. Аунӣ). *Вай // дарро қуфт* (S. Аунӣ). *Ман зуд мебароям.* (Муҳаммадиев. *Шоҳии япон, р.414*). *Ризо бо трактор меояд.* (Муҳаммадраҳими Карим, *Чумъа Қудус. Ширин*). *Азизхон ночор нишаст.* (С.Улуғзода. *Субҳи ҷавонии мо*).

This group forms two subtypes of syntagmatically dependent utterances in the Russian language. The initial type is **T[S(N-nom)]-R[gr.Pr. (V)+(N-instr)+ Pr.(with+N-instr)]**.

In the first subtype of actual articulation, the verb and the word form subordinate to it (i.e. the predicate group) is the theme and the subject is the rheme in the Russian language. The predicate group is usually positioned in front of the subject, while the subordinate word form within the rheme will be at the first position in front of the verb. For instance: *His hand extends / a man.* (V. Soloukhin). *The deed resolved / the man.* (M. Prishvin).

The first subtype of the utterance is intonationally coloured and has to be pronounced with a tense pause before the rheme which is the noun in this case: **T[(gr. Pr. (N-acc+V)] - R [S (N-nom)]**.

In the second subtype of syntagmatically dependent utterances, the verb is the theme and the subordinate word form is the rheme.

A) Utterance model 1: **T[Pr.V) + S(Pron.)]-R[(modif.(to+N-dat)]**. *Turned his steps he / to the forest...* (Yu. Kazakov). *Live builders / along the whole line of the channel.* (V. Peskov).

Table 3. Words order in utterances non-articulated syntagmatically

№	In the Russian language	In the Tajik language
1.	Non-articulated utterance	
1.1	<i>Children / are playing ball.</i>	<i>Халқҳо / амниятро меҳоҳанд.</i>
1.2	<i>Playing ball are / children.</i>	<i>Халқҳо амниятро меҳоҳанд.</i>
2.	Expressive variants	
2.1	<i>Playing ball are children.</i>	<i>Амниятро / халқҳо меҳоҳанд.</i>
2.2	<i>Are playing children / ball.</i>	<i>Халқҳо / амниятро меҳоҳанд.</i>

Table 4. Words order in syntagmatically subordinated utterances

№	In the Russian language	In the Tajik language
1.	<i>Ball are playing / children.</i>	<i>Амниятро / халқҳо / меҳоҳанд.</i>
2.	<i>Are playing ball / children.</i>	<i>Халқҳо амниятро меҳоҳанд</i>
3.	<i>Are playing children / ball.</i>	

Two variants of words order in sentences of this type are possible in the Tajik language, and they correspond to all variants in Russian:

B) Utterance model 2: **T[S(Pron.)-R[gr.Pr.(N-ro+V)]:** *Ман / хатро гирифтам. (S. Аунӣ). Халқҳо / амниятро меҳоҳанд. («Шарқи сурх»). Насими баҳр / байрақро ҷилва меод. (F. Ниҷозӣ). Ман / ҷомаро овардам. (S. Аунӣ).*

C) Utterance model 3: **T[direct O.(N-ro)-R[S(N)+Pr.(V)]:** *Сабабаширо / ман намедонам. (S. Аунӣ). Забони мурғонро / мурғон медонанд (A proverb). Сафар ва ҳамроҳони ӯро / мардум миёнагир кард. (F. Ниҷозӣ). Гушту пиёз ва сабзиро / ҳудаи харида меод. (S. Аунӣ).*

Realization of types of utterances actualization in Russian with two abovementioned ways in the Tajik language speaks for their limited character. This word order of the Tajik language corresponds to Russian sentences too, with full or partial inversion. For example: *To a come-off was declining August. (M. Sholokhov). - Август ба итмом мерасид. New and new obstacles meets the water. (M. Prishvin). - Об бо садҳо монеаҳои нав ба нав вохӯрд. Set out my doctor into talks. (I. Turgenev). - Табиби ман ба сӯханпардозӣ даромад.*

In the Tajik language, positioning of the formal grammatical predicate in front of the subject is stylistically significant. It is peculiar for colloquial speech which is coloured emotionally.

D) (Non-articulated) utterance model 4: **R[gr. Pr.(N+V)]-T(N).** *Лаб қушод аз ғами дунё, азизаки ман. (Istikbol).*

The specificity of the prepositional word arrangement of a predicative component to the subject in the Tajik language singles out stylistic colouring of utterances in a peculiar way. *Бо ҳамин гуна фикру андешаҳо / ба хона расид // акаи Барака. (Муҳаммадиев. Шоҳии япон). Аҷоиб халқанд занҳо. (Mukhamadiyev. Zainab-bibi). - Curious folk are women!*

Words order is the main method of actualization in the paradigm of this group of utterances. It can be well seen in the **Tables 3 and 4.**

4. Sentences with Predicate group consisting of two subordinate components. Structural pattern of a sentence in the Russian language: **Modif. (in+N-acc)+S(Pron.)+Pr.(V)+Modif.(N-gen)**, in the Tajik language: **S(N)+O(ba+N-nom+N)+Pr.(V).**

This group of sentences in the compared languages has various distribution ways. Differences between them in process of actualization lie in ways of syntagmatic dependence on previous utterances and their own actualization. Thus, sentences of this type have a two-member theme composition. In the Russian language, there is the following structural-grammatical model of an utterance: **O(in+Acc.+Pron.-gen+N-gen)+S(Pron.)+Pr.(V)+Modif.(to+Adj+N-gen):** *In realization of our plan we / did not believe to the last minute (I. Bunin). To this hero, Turgenev /opposes the type of "a Russian revolutionary" (Tomashevsky). ...a part of rhymes in this verse Pushkin / replaced by the variant... (Tomashevsky). To his friends he / writes letters. (V. Peskov) et al.*

In the Tajik language, **utterance model 1: T[S(N)+O(ba+N-nom+N)]-P[dar+N-nom+N]+Pr.(V)]:** *Мактабдор ба бадали ин пул / дар хақи ман дуо кард (S. Аунӣ). Мо ба ҷои ҷӯби тут / ҷӯби анор тайёр мекунем (S. Аунӣ).*

Conditioning of actualization by syntagmatic dependence on other (preceding) utterances will reconstruct the words order under influence of the first theme. A word which is used for a second time forms the first theme of the next utterance. The following forms are included in the paradigm of such type in Russian:

Utterance model 2: T[S(Pron.)+gr.Pr.(not V+in+N-acc.+Pron.-gen+N-gen)]-R[to+Adj.+N-gen]. *We did not believe in realization of our plan / to the last minute.*

Utterance model 3: T[(to+N+Adj.+N-gen+S(Pron.))-R[gr.Pr. (not+V+N-acc.+Pron.-gen+N-gen)]. *To the last minute / we did not believe in realization of our plan.*

Utterance model 4: T[Pr.(not+V)+(S(Pron.-nom+in+N-acc+Pron.-gen+N-gen))-R(to+Adj+N-gen)]. *Did not believe we in realization of our plan / to the last minute.*

Utterance model 5: T[O (to Adj+N-gen+in+N-acc+Pron.-gen+N-gen)]-R[S (Pron.-nom) + not +V)]. *To the last minute in realization of our plan / we did not believe.*

Utterance model 6: T[S(Pron.-nom+to+Adj+N-gen)]-R [Pr.(not+V+in+N-acc+Pron.-gen+N-gen)]. *We to the last minute / did not believe in realization of our plan.*

Most of interchanges in word position of components within sentences are expressive and stylistically significant. Essential for communicative articulation are correlations of positions of actual articulation in composition of the theme and the rheme.

In the Tajik language, an interchange of components in utterances of this type is limited. It is explained, mostly, by the fixed character of the attribute place (not only ezafe one but ezafeless as well), and that of the predicate in the end of a sentence.

Utterance model 1: T[S(N-base)+Comp.Part.+Adj)]-R[N-nom+N-ro+Pr.(V)]. *Дороб чун парвона / каспи падарро посбонӣ мекард (S. Ayni).*

Utterance model 2: T[S(N-nom+N-ro+N-base)]-R[Comp.Part.+(Adj)+Pr.(V)]. *Каспи падарро Дороб / чун парвона посбонӣ мекард.*

Utterance model 3: T[S(N-base+O(N-nom+N-ro)]-R [Comp.Part.+Adj+Pr.(V)]. *Дороб каспи падарро / чун парвона посбонӣ мекард.*

Utterance model 4: T[Comp.Part.+Adj+O(N-nom+N-ro)]-R[S(N-base)+Pr.(V)]. *Чун парвона каспи падарро / Дороб посбонӣ мекард.*

Utterance model 5: T[Comp.Part.+Adj+N-base]-R[O(N-nom+N-ro)+Pr.(V)]. *Чун парвона Дороб / каспи падарро посбонӣ мекард.*

Utterance model 6: T[O(N-nom+N-ro)+Comp.Part. +Adj)] - R[S(N-base)+Pr.(V)]. *Каспи падарро чун парвона / Дороб посбонӣ мекард and others.*

According to our preliminary calculations, there can be up to 10 interchanges of sentence components in the Tajik language, and up to 16 in the Russian language; see the [Table 5](#).

5. Sentences with determinants: Actualization of an utterance components through word positioning.

Structural-semantic determinants of temporal, spatial, object and subject type as sentence distributors usually occupy a place in the beginning of a sentence. It is of common recognition in scientific papers that they denote the given and are the theme of an utterance. For instance: *At dawn / Fedya woke me up (I. Turgenev). In the room / silence ensued (I. Turgenev). In Moscow / cold rains were falling (I. Bunin). I've got a small chance to go to Paris (V. Kaverin) - Аз бахилӣ // шуморо дида наметавонист (F. Niyozi). Аз саросемағӣ / дасту руямро ҳам нашустаам (F. Niyozi). Баробари намоен шудани Сафар / ҳама аз ҷояшон хестанд (F. Niyozi). Бағд аз хишова ва таноб партофтани палаки он / яхоб медиҳанд (S. Ayni).*

Determinants in the Russian and Tajik languages change their positions when there is a need to emphasize the subject as an utterance theme. Determinants in the Russian language can change their place also in cases when the predicate group becomes a theme: *And the post was delivered at that time by / Grunya Ofitserova. Our garden was leased in this year / by commoner Bogomolov. (I. Bunin). Special importance for archaists is given to / the folk's lexicon. (Yu. Tynyanov). Turgenev in his plans / gives a sample of a slow and systematic work. (B. Tomashevsky). And songs without a male voice / go wrong. (S. Antonya). - Вай ҳозир / раиси комичроияи районӣ мебошад. (S. Ulugzoda). Шеғри худам ба назари худам / дар аввали гуфтан хуб менамуд. (S. Ayni). Натиҷаи тафтишотро шумо / пагоҳ, мефаҳмед. (A. Sidkhi). Мо ҳамин шаб, шабона ё сахарии барвақт баромада меравем. (S. Ayni). Вай аз Хучанд // ба модараш хат кард. (Ch. Ikromi). Ҳодибой ба пеши асп расид. (Ch. Ikromi):*

We have examined just a number of typical cases of utterances actualization through the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages. Comparison of the utterance types shows considerable differences of the Russian and Tajik languages in using of the words order as a means of actualization. The reason of it is the rigid order of word position in the Tajik language (especially in case of the ezafe and ezafeless attribute, and of the predicate, especially nominative compound predicate) and almost flexible words order in the Russian language.

A study of words order in Russian and Tajik related to different linguistic (morphological) types allowed to detect that interaction of the grammatical and communicative functions is an important problem in studying of regular laws of words positioning in a language.

Researching of the issue of words order in a simple narrative two-member sentence of the Russian and Tajik languages in the comparative aspect is important and interesting in many respects – both as purely linguistic and practical-pedagogical (methodical) ones.

The order of words positioning within a simple sentence is this particular syntactic means from which the possibility of practical use of a language begins (with one of means of the system thereof). Familiarization with the

structural-semantic multidimensionality of the sentence (with functions of constitutive elements of a simple sentence) and with peculiarities of its grammatical execution in the compared languages (Russian and Tajik) allows to find what a fine and complex tool of communication and thought expression are the Russian and other national languages, how the language is fit for expressing a speaker's thoughts and feelings and for solving communicative tasks, plus for differential reflection of the reality around us.

The problem of members positioning within a simple sentence reveals connection with syntax of other levels of the linguistic system, which conditions the general linguistic significance of words order studying. Notional words (morphological categories thereof and forms expressing them) show the natural connection with functions of sentence members and possess the specific syntactic destination. For instance, the flexion morphological structure of the Russian language conditions a larger flexibility of the words order than it takes place in the analytical Tajik language. Many lexical-grammatical words groups perform certain syntactical functions. For example, abstract (verb-based) nouns are used for a subjectified naming of actions in the syntactic role of the subject, object and modifier (but not just for expressing the predicate), which is also related to the words order within the sentence.

Assimilation of systemic structural-semantic peculiarities of the words order in a simple sentence rises an interest from the philosophical viewpoint as well, as it demonstrates large variety of lines of reflection, both in the Russian and Tajik languages, of extra-linguistic reality, and allows to track down manifestation of the individual (in the actual articulation aspect) and collective consciousness (which is reflected in the structural-grammatical usage) of the compared languages and in the mechanism of reflection of the reality, and to reveal the direction of the thinking abstracting work.

DISCUSSIONS

The words order in the Russian and Tajik languages is a peculiar feature of a language family due to the fact that the role of the words order grammatical meaning depends on the language structure. "The words order of any language is a cardinal issue of this language's syntax, as surveying of the words order allows to see regular laws of the structural syntax and those of the utterance actual articulation" [22].

A.A. Sarymbetova introduces such a concept as pre-supposition, i.e. an aggregate of preliminary or background knowledge which make it possible to construct an utterance and to understand it. It may be subdivided into broad general pre-supposition (people's universal knowledge about the world around them), narrow private pre-supposition (data related to a certain individual situation) and linguistic pre-supposition (a speaker's knowledge about the language he/she uses).

Pre-supposition predetermines differences between a sentence's own semantics appearing from its constitutive words and structures, and its additional sense which it acquires in this particular speech act. The pre-supposition can be "back facing" substantiating this utterance. The additional meaning of this kind is referred to as argumentative. "Pre-supposition can be "forward facing" determining the impact which the speaker intends to make on the hearer when pronouncing the phrase. The additional meaning of this kind is referred to as pragmatic. Due to pre-supposition, in process of communication we can single out the given and the new, the theme and the rheme which are expressed through the words order" [22].

The words order, intonation, particles, and certain syntactic constructions which emphasize this or that utterance component are means of expressing the actual articulation both in Russian and Tajik. The words order and intonation are closely connected to each other.

Z.G. Khutezhev [23] believes that expanded sentences which in terms of their structure and semantics occupy an interim position between simple and compound ones deserve special attention. They are featured with monopredicativity. However, information volume in expanded sentences will be larger due to inserted elements. Isolated members gain syntactic independence in a sentence, as they clarify and concretize it according to a certain attribute or give a definite evaluation of the whole sentence's idea (either confirm or reject it), underline the subject's attitude to it, etc. While bearing the meaning of concretization and clarifying of the delivered idea in them, isolated members do not form word combinations with the defined words. Semi-predicative relations are established between them. Isolation will be in inextricable connection with the order of sequence of words and syntactical units in a sentence.

"In expanded sentences we can observe that the words order serves a means of a sentence constructive organization, in one case, or a means of the conceptual message dividing between words in the sentence. Significance of an isolated member is emphasized, apart from the words order, by the intonation and phrasal stress. It means that content of an utterance will depend of the words order" [23].

One has to pay attention at inversion which may possess "not only semantics (relation to the designated) and syntactics (relation to the other sentence members) but pragmatics as well (relation to the speaker)" [9].

Various types of inversions produce a definite impression on different people which can be positive, negative or neutral, produce a certain effect on them or cause this or that reaction. However, one can hardly say that any

utterance will be able to produce pragmatic action on a reader or hearer, i.e. to create communicative effect. Removing of this or that word on the first place does not mean by far that this word plays a role of the lexical subject, as the first place in a sentence is often conditioned with expressive-stylistic aspects; however, these very aspects are usually accompanied with intonation changes. Inversion possesses not only semantics (relation to the designated item) and syntactics (relation to other members of the sentence) but also pragmatics (attitude to a speaker).

Inversion occupies a special position among various ways of sentence construction being one of variants of a deliberate breach of the sentence structure. Inversion as an expressiveness method can be used for achieving of the communicative intention whereas different types of inversion can be contained in a sentence, each of them being used for solving of certain communicative tasks.

CONCLUSION

The following can be stated in result of the conducted study:

1. Words order in the Russian and Tajik languages influences the communicative function of the language.
2. Words order in the Russian language is relatively flexible; that in the Tajik language is rigid: subject – object – predicate.
3. Interaction of the grammatic and communicative functions is an essential problem in studying of regular laws of words arrangement in a language.
4. The problem of members positioning within a simple sentence reveals connection with syntax of other levels of the linguistic system, which conditions the general linguistic significance of words order studying.
5. Notional parts of speech, their morphological categories and forms show the natural connection with functions of sentence members and possess the specific syntactic destination.

The conducted study is significant in the respect that the results thereof allowed:

- to determine the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages,
- to emphasize peculiarities of interaction of the structural-grammatical and actual aspects of the words order in sentences of the compared languages,
- to determine the role of various means of expression of the words order in formation of various types of information in the Tajik and Russian languages.

Materials of this paper can be useful in the theoretic and practical work of linguistic scientists, in techniques of teaching of languages under study and for practical teachers of the Russian and Tajik languages both in secondary and higher school.

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