Influence of words in the sentence on the communicative function of a language (exemplified by the Russian and Tajik languages)

Rustam D. Salimov – Akbar M. Niyazov – Alla A. Evtyugina – Aziz T. Saloyev – Anvar N. Khuziakhmetov

Abstract
A necessity in the development of the comparative grammar of the Russian and Tajik languages and a need in solving of many disputable issues of the syntactic knowledge, moreover, the lack of fundamental researches on comparative studying of the words order in Russian and Tajik allows to define our research as for actual. The objectives of the article are studying of the words order in Russian and Tajik within comparative and typological aspects formulization of peculiarities of interaction between the structural-grammar and actual aspects of studying of words order in sentences of the languages themselves. In order to achieve the objectives, the authors used a method of direct observation of word arrangement in texts when expressing the grammatical and logical base of the sentence; linguistic experiment the content whereof is various types of transformation; comparative method by means whereof differences are exposed in communicative structures of analyzed sentences, statements and types of words order in sentences and statements and descriptive method. Studying of variants of syntactic structures in the two languages expose national specificity of the semantics of the verbal execution of a statement in these consistencies/inconsistencies. The results allow expansion of theoretical knowledge of the role of words order and other means of actual articulation of a sentence in the Russian and Tajik languages as well as working out the theory of words order in sentences, the communicative structure of a sentence and functional grammar.
Key words: comparative linguistics, Russian language, Tajik language, sentence, words order, communicative function

Introduction

Structuring of a sentence and words order in the Russian and Tajik languages in the comparative aspect is one of the weakly explored issues of the contrastive linguistics; as a result, there are no scientific works devoted to the analytical study of words order in simple sentences in these languages.

However, please note that the theme of words order and influence thereof on the communicative function of a language was duly reflected in scientific papers of certain modern linguists and exploring philologists; for example, the mentioned theme has been developed on the base of the English language: N.A. Kobrina (2006), T.P. Karpukhina (2006), Yu.I. Gurova (2012, 2013), U. Sobirova (2015); the French language: D.G. Vedenina (2017), A.M. Yelivanova (2013), O.A. Turbina (2014), M.G. Gazilov (2014); the German language: A.A. Abuseva – O.Yu. Kirillova (2017); the Persian language (Farsi): M. Estiri et al. (2011); the Russian and Russia's national languages: A.F. Kudzoyeva (2003), Z.K. Kakhuzheva (2014), R.M. Rasulova (2014), Z.G. Khutezhev (2015), A.Z. Gandaloyeva (2014); the Japanese language: I.I. Bass (2007). Some important researches on a comparison of the structure of a sentence in the Tajik and Russian languages can also be found in works by A.M. Niyazov (2013), R.D. Salimov, A.M. Niyozi – A.T. Saloyev (2016), M. Yusupova (2011).

It is commonly believed that the Russian language is featured with the flexible word order; thus, this or that member of a sentence does not possess any strictly fixed position. However, it is not exactly so: an arbitrary distribution of words in a sentence

leads, in most cases, to disturbance of cause-and-effect links between the words and afterwards to a change of the semantic content of the utterance as a whole. In the course of creating of a written text, the semantic content of an utterance cannot be clarified by means of non-verbal means of communication: gestures, mimics, intonations, or logical emphasis, so the accurate words order will be of the utmost importance.

Now we will determine the typology of the words order in sentences in the Russian and Tajik languages. Under typology we understand one of the possible systems of the typological classification of languages, which are used in linguistics and based on the basic order, i.e. the location of the subject, the verb and the object in a sentence.

The modern linguistics distinguishes 6 possible types of languages: SVO — Subject Verb Object, SOV — Subject Object Verb, VSO — Verb Subject Object, VOS — Verb Object Subject, OSV — Object Subject Verb and OVS — Object Verb Subject. Basing on these criteria, we will refer the Russian language to SVO type where S is Subject, O is Object, and V is Verb. This order of words is the most frequent in Russian sentences; however, all the above-mentioned variants may also be used in texts.

In result of analysis of verbal and written texts one can state the following words order in the Tajik language: subject — object — verb. Within the izafet (Ezāfe) combination, the determinant follows the defined word (determinandum). According to the words order typology, the Tajik language relates to SOV type. In the typology of such a kind, the subject occupies the first place (with an exception when it is preceded by the adverbial modifier of time). The verb always stands at the end of a sentence; the determinandum stands in front of the determinant, with exceptions "envisaged by grammar rules (for example, determinants expressed by demonstrative and some other types of pronouns, plus superlative adjectives are in a preposition). Various types of objects and adverbial modifiers clarifying the verb will precede it" (Asefnezhad, 2012).

It is worth to note that such words order can be disturbed in oral speech. As the verb completes a sentence, it is preceded with various secondary parts thereof – complements and adverbial modifiers. Use of intonations in colloquial speech will reduce the syntactic role of the words order in a sentence, which leads to deviation from the standard words order.

The objective of our paper is to study the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages within the comparative and typological aspects.

The following issues have to be solved in the process of our study:

1. To determine the degree of development of the issue of words order in the Russian and Tajik languages;

2. To reveal peculiarities of the interaction of the structural-grammatical and actual aspects of studying of the words order in sentences of the compared languages;

3. To determine the role of various means of expressing the words order in generating of different types of information in the Russian and Tajik languages.

Research Methodology

In the process of the study, the following methods were used: a method of direct observation of word arrangement in texts when expressing the grammatical and logical (in case of actual articulation of a sentence) base of the sentence; 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; a descriptive method.

The suggested method allowed to define the components of actual articulation of a sentence or statement on the communicative level which are their informational components: theme (or a known, given component) and rheme (or something new, not

known from the preceding context, from the previous con-situation). The following criteria were selected as essential for delineation of the theme and rheme composition:

1) Functions which realize components of actual articulation in a statement. The theme is a component of the statement performing functions of nomination; the rheme defines the basic content of the theme;

2) Logical correlation of the content of information: the theme is an initial point of communication; the rheme is a core, basic information;

3) Correlation of informational components of actual articulation with the preceding context: the theme is the given (known), the rheme is the new (unknown).

The above-mentioned criteria are generally recognized in the modern linguistics. They begin with the theme denoting new information. No doubt, the theme as the new is obligatory for a statement, it cannot be omitted; if the theme as the new is a new informational component from the viewpoint of informative communication, it is necessary for the statement and usually occupies the initial position of this utterance.

Statements with the theme as with the new will occur not only at the beginning of a narration, chapter, or paragraph but also in any positions inside them. It is externalized especially when a narrator describes synchronically (simultaneously) existing subjects or states, or synchronically (simultaneously) occurring actions of persons, etc. A theme with the function of the new occurs not only in two-member declarative sentences but also in any other types of statements the narrator can begin his speech with.

When analyzing the examples selected by us in respect of the definition of informational components' functions from the viewpoint of informative communication, similar situations were taking place which allowed to disagree with the generally accepted opinion. First, one could see narrowness of this view on the actual articulation in respect of the study object; second, the obviatedness of the actual aspect of the study from articulated statements, and third, this is the thing you can agree with in no case.

Authors have been singled out four criteria for determination of boundaries of the actual articulation components:

1) Articulated or non-articulated nature of a statement;

2) Peculiarities of semantic articulation of a sentence (statement);

3) Order of consequence of syntactical structure elements;

4) Semantic and grammatical properties of sentence members, especially of a verb as a predicate, and others.

To delineate communicative groups of the theme and the rheme, the question put to a certain sentence in respect of the determination of the content of the informational component will be an important criterion from the viewpoint of informational communication. The portion of the information contained in the sentence and the question is the theme; the portion of the information represented by an answer to this question is the rheme. The communicative function of the words order is the word arrangement of informational components with the purpose of actualization of the statement. In actualization of a statement, the actual articulation interacts with the syntactical structure of a sentence in various ways.

Results

While studying the function of words order as a means of expressing syntactic-grammatical attributes of components in a sentence, we also found out that the words order in a two-member declarative sentence is inseparable from the grammatical articulation of members in a sentence. The words order plays an important role in expressing the actual articulation of a sentence too. Depending on the order of arrangement of components, statements as such may acquire non-uniform actuality. The words order is a formal means which fixes the actual articulation. The linear

order of elements of a sentence is a syntactical tool used for imaging of syntactical links. However, each language is featured with its own objective laws of the words order.

Analysis of actualization of a sentence by means of words order evidence that various methods exist in arrangement of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations between various types of statements: either the actual articulation corresponds to the grammatical (syntactical) articulation and does not disturb it, or the actual articulation comes into conflict with the syntactical articulation and, consequently, disturbs it. Differences between the Russian and Tajik languages are demonstrated, first of all, in an expanded sentence. In Russian and Tajik, the actual articulation will not disturb the syntactical articulation in statements which are syntagmatically independent. Only the subject, verb and determinants take part in the actual articulation by means of the words order, while dependent components of word combinations included into these groups do not take an independent part in the actual articulation of the statement.

An actual information in a stylistically neutral speech in Russian will be expressed with the post-positive rheme (T+R), while characteristic in Tajik are also patterns (T+R +T(grV) and T(grV), wherein the verb is included into the structure of the sentence's theme (thematic verb and its word-modifying distributors as valent distribution). Post-positive positioning of the verb in the Tajik language usually conditions its entrance into the composition of the new (rheme). It will possess the semantic structural message of an unknown informative component. Neutral division of a statement into the theme and rheme, when the rheme is located after the theme in the sentence, and as the verb in the Tajik language always stands at the end of a sentence (that is, in the position of the rheme), it is always new. This is the thing which conditions the verb to bear the meaning of the new (the rhematic communicative component) in the sentence. In the Russian language, as compared with the Tajik language, communicative articulation of a statement is a frame wherein the theme (beginning of the statement) is a law-regular information position for thematic members, and the thematic verb which usually stands, independently on the actual articulation, after the theme, will enframe the rheme, that is, an adverbial modifier in the middle of the sentence. Such position of the rheme is referred to as inter-positional. The informatively strong position in Russian is the open position of the rheme, while in Tajik it will be the closed position of the rheme.

The analysis shows that the most widely spread type of word arrangement in syntagmatically independent statements in Russian is the following: a determinant + group of the subject + verb + members of the sentence dependent of the verb, e.g.: *Around midday / the road cart // turned from the road to the right... (Chekhov. The Steppe). Over several days / countess Lidiya Ivanovna // was in a state of the strongest excitements (L. Tolstoy. Anna Karenina)*

Table 1: The words order in syntagmatically independent statements of the Russian and Tajik languages

No.	Words order in Russian	Words order in Tajik
1.	T[(O+S)]-R[(gr.V)]	T [(S+O)]- R [(gr.V)]
2.	[(O)]+T- R[(gr.V)]	R [(O+S)]- T [(gr.V)]

Another sequence order of constructively forming elements of a sentence is also possible in Russian: **R [(O + S)] + T [(V)+gr. П]]:** *Since this night in Romanov / occurred a mental failure (Kuprin). With the aviation for people / appeared new tempos of movement, new speeds and new periods of time (Pimenov). In the west beyond the town // glowing was the dawning (Kuprin). In the evening dusk / appeared a big one-story house with a rusty iron roof and dark windows (Chekhov. The Steppe). Around the town / circulating were new hospital gossips (Chekhov. Ward No. 6).*

The words order in syntagmatically independent statements in the Tajik language is entirely different from that in Russian: **R [(gr.S+O)]-R[(gr.V)]** = subject group + determinant + verb group: *Ман ҳозир // барои ҳамин кор омадам (Ч. Икромӣ) Ӯ рӯзи дароз //дар ҳамин ҳолат буд (Ч. Икромӣ) Тараддуд ва рафту омад дар назди мудири маориф //зиёд шуд. (Ч. Икромӣ). Вай барои давлати падараш меҷангад (Fazliddin Mukhamadiyev. Zainab-bibi). – He is at war for the sake of his father's property.*

In syntagmatically dependent statements, the actual articulation in the Tajik language will disturb the syntactical articulation whereat modification of the usual words order will play an important role. The words order in syntagmatically dependent statements in Russian can change also the order of sequence of syntactical groups of the subject and verb or even disturb the entire nature of a syntactical group: *Her husband // she was afraid of. (Turgenev). In the reverse direction the key // would not turn (Gaidar). His picture from the medieval life he // was continuing (L. Tolstoy).*

Compare the same sentences under syntagmatic independency: *She // was afraid of her husband. He // was continuing his picture from the medieval life. From this time // he hated Piletsky. The key // would not turn in the reverse direction.* The words order in the Tajik language, performing the function of communicative articulation, can also dismount the syntactical articulation of a sentence. For example: *Дар лаби дарё // якчанд киштии калони бодбони маҳалӣ тайёр буд. (S. Aini. Yatim). Дар дашт / гусфандон ҳануз аз хурок сер нашуда буданд (S. Aini. Yatim). Аз дунболи онхо/ Ятим ҳам аз ҳабсхона баромад. (S. Aini. Yatim). Дар руи ҳавлии миршабхона / бисёр одамон машъал гиронда истода буданд. (S. Aini. Yatim). Дарвақти сафед шудани рӯз / Ятим ба доманаи куҳе расид. (S. Aini. Yatim). Шабона / маҷлиси президиуми комиҷроя шуда буд. (Fazliddin Mukhamadiyev. Zainab-bibi). In the evening / seating of the presidium took place. Аз хамгашти девори казарма / Зайнаб намоён шуд (Fazliddin Mukhamadiyev. Zainab-bibi). From behind the barrack fence, Zainab appeared.*

However, the possibility of changing the word arrangement on the level of actual articulation in both languages is conditioned with common rules of the syntactic-structural arrangement of a sentence in each from the compared languages. Change of the words order shall be determined by relations which occur between words as structural elements of a sentence.

Depending on the structural-grammatical relations between members of a sentence in both languages, considerable differences can be seen in possibilities to use the words order for expressing the communicative perspective of a sentence. The fixed nature of the verb position in the Tajik language and its positional non-fixed nature in Russian are explained with peculiarities of realization of components' linear arrangement in a subordinate word combination.

The Tajik and Russian languages are different also in terms of the linear direction of links between components which is conditioned by methods and means of realization of subordinate relations in these languages. We may tell here that the regular law of arrangement of components in a word combination in the Tajik language is preposition of the dependent word in relation to the main word, as subordinate words precede the main word in the majority of texts in the Tajik language: *дафтар харидан, бисер кор кардан, касеро дидан, дар кӯча гаштан, ин китоб, як нафар, кариб се соат, хеле паст, etc.* It is only izafet word combinations where a dependent word stands in postposition to the main: *дафтари ту, хонаи калон, ранги сафед, хоҳиши шумо, шоҳи япони, соати тилло, бисту якуми январ, etc.*

The analytical nature of the grammatical structure of the Tajik language quite weakly expresses inflectional forms which delineate words of various parts of speech or words of one part of speech marking their syntactic functions in a sentence and ways of morphological expressing of subordinate relations, and requires maintaining of the

word combination order of sequencing of components in the sentence. As most words in a sentence are introduced with the verb, and it, according to rules of the word combination linear link stands in post-position to the dependent words, then maintaining of this trend of subordination in a sentence will condition that the verb in the Tajik language must occupy the final position in a sentence.

Versatile directionality of the subordinate link at the well-developed of morphological forms of various content words in Russian conditions the words order liberty. In the arrangement sequence of predicative core components in Russian, the right-side directionality of the subordinate grammatic link will take place (as well as in the Tajik language, though); directionalities of the subordinate grammatic link of object and adverbial components are also right-side (while in Tajik they are left-side), whereas the direction of the subordinate attributive link is left-side (as for Tajik, it is versatile in dependence on the method of expressing and the grammatic link: an izafet attribute possesses the right-side direction which cannot be changed under any circumstances, while quantitatively expressed attributes have the left-side direction, as well as expressions of components with the adverbial meaning). For example: *Zakhrone believed her eyes. – Захро ба чашмони худ бовар намекард (Kh. Karim. Khikoyakho, page 43). Муллобачахо афандиро кашон-кашон ба сӯи арк бурданд (Ч.Ikroтӣ. Духтари оташ, page 551). The madrasah students dragged him to the Emir's palace. I rewrote it without corrections on a sheet of paper too. - Ман хам инро бе каму кост ба рӯи когаз кучонидам (Kh. Karim. Khikoyakho, page 6).*

Such peculiarities of the Russian and Tajik languages are manifested at actualization of sentences with different possibilities of expanding in various types of expanded sentences. Variants of words order (paradigmatics of statements) are much different in both compared languages. For instance: *Did not believe Zukhra her eyes. Zukhra her eyes did not believe. Zukhra eyes of her did not believe. Her did not believe eyes Zukhra. Her Zukhra did not believe eyes. Zukhra did not believe her eyes. Eyes Zukhra of her did not believe. Her Zukhra eyes did not believe. Her eyes Zukhra did not believe. Eyes of her Zukhra did not believe. Eyes did not believe of her Zukhra. Did not believe her eyes Zukhra. Did not believe eyes of her Zukhra.* As a result of such word shifting in Russian we can obtain 16 variants. Within such a procedure, at first the attribute word combination "her eyes" and the predicative core "Zukhra did not believe" change their places. The word combination is brought into preposition to the whole predicative core; you obtain a new variant of the sentence when you shift the definitively agreed component into postposition to the main nominal component. Then the verb is put into preposition to the subject; afterwards the subject occupies the final position in the sentence, while the nominal word combination is in interposition. A sentence structure in Russian may be completed with the subject as well, while each component of a nominal word combination may stand at the beginning of a sentence in front of the subject or after the verb in the very end of a sentence. The positioning of each component of a word combination in various places between the scattered components of the predicative core is not only far from preventing understanding of the sentence's semantic structure (which is provided by the flectional nature of the specific grammatical features) but, all the more, emphasizes the communicative significance of the information.

In the Tajik language, a four-member grammatical structure similar in its lexical content, the presence of the sentence members and the semantics, also consists of the predicative core *(Зухро бовар намекард)* and one nominal word combination *(ба чашмони худ)* which represents a prepositional-izafet structure. The method of the link of the determinandum makes it indivisible, but the presence of the preposition *(ба)* makes it possible, under certain circumstances of an indivisible structure, to change the place en bloc, occupying the preposition in front of the subject. For instance: *Ба чашми худ Зухро бовар намекард.* As an emphatically furnished objective member of a sentence, the subject in the Tajik language may be also in

preposition to another member of the predicative core (verb). Preposition of the verb to the subject (as well as that of the subject to the verb) can be of two types: distant (such position is usual for them) and contact: the verb at the beginning of a sentence (this position appears in the process of the verb informative actualization). Each of these types – the subject stands before the verb (at the words order in the very end of a sentence), or the verb stands in preposition to the subject in the very beginning of a sentence and realized in the communicative articulation. For example: *Ба чашмони худ Зухро бовар намекунад. Бовар намекунад Зухро ба чашмони худ.*

As an absolutely unfurnished member of a sentence in a four-member structure of the Tajik language, the subject is able to be positioned at the end of a sentence too when the statement is subjected to communicative actualization, though is can be seen very rarely and in oral speech, as a rule: For instance: *Бовар намекунад ба чашмони худ Зухро.* It's only an attributive member of a sentence both in an izafet-less (pre-positive) and in an izafet (post-positive) structures which cannot take part in the actualization of a sentence by means of changing of the words order. As the description of the communicative analysis shows, even that of a four-member grammatical structure, the words order as a means of informative actualization of a statement in the Russian and Tajik languages, differ significantly in the scope of practical realization. For instance, as many as 16 variants of a statement can be acceptable in the result of changing of the word order in a 4-member grammatical structure in Russian, whereas only four are possible in Tajik.

If we number the order of word arrangement of members of a sentence in Russian and Tajik, we may visually present this peculiarity in the table form:

Table 2: Comparative digital transformation-quantitative analysis of four-member communicative structures of the Russian and Tajik languages

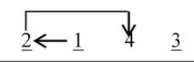| No.	Russian: Digital pattern of positions	Examples in Russian and Tajik	Tajik: Digital pattern of positions
I	II	III	IV
1	1 2 3 4	Zukhra did not believe her eyes. Зухро бо чашмони худ бовар намекунад.	1 2-i 3 4
2	3 — ▮ — 1 — 2	Her eyes Zukhra did not believe. Ба чашмони худ Зухро бовар намекунад.	2-i 3 1 — 4
3	1 2 — 4 — 3	Zukhra did not believe eyes of her. Бовар намекунад Зухро ба чашмони худ.	4 — 1 2-i — 3
4	1 3 — 4 — ▮	Zukhra her eyes did not believe. Бовар намекунад ба чашмони худ Зухро.	▮ — 2-i — 3 1
5	1 4 — 3 2	Zukhra eyes of her did not believe.	————
6	4 1 3 2	Eyes Zukhra of her did not believe.	————
7	3 1 4 2	Her Zukhra eyes did not believe.	————
8	3 ← 4 ← 2 ← 1	Her eyes did not believe Zukhra.	————

60
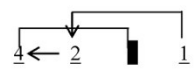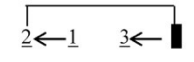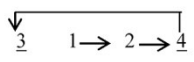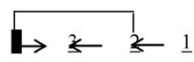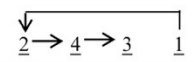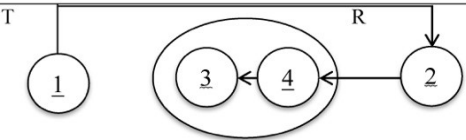
9	■→ 3 2← 1	Eyes of her did not believe Zukhra.	_____
10	4← 2 ■ 1	Eyes did not believe of her Zukhra.	_____
11	2←1 3← ■	Did not believe Zukhra her eyes.	_____
12	2← 1 4 3	Did not believe Zukhra her eyes.	_____
13	■ 2 4 1	Of her did not believe eyes Zukhra.	_____
14	3 1→ 2 → 4	Of her Zukhra did not believe eyes.	_____
15	■→ 2← 2← 1	Eyes of her did not believe Zukhra.	_____
16	2 → 4 → 3 1	Did not believe eyes of her Zukhra.	_____

Table 3: Theme-rhematic characteristics of a four-member statement in the Tajik language

No.	Rheme-thematic analysis of a statement		
	Patterns of the sequence order and change of direction of the statement information components		**Rheme-thematic analysis of a statement**
1	T R ① ③ ← ④ ← ②		Subject – the given (theme) in preposition to Verb (rheme) in a stylistically neutral variant (right-side direction)
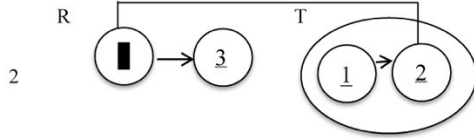
2	R T ■ → 3 (1 → 2)	Shift at the usual (left-side) position of the communicative component into preposition to the subject and the whole predicative core will turn the syntagma into the **rheme.** In the case of the right-side direction, change of the words order in a communicative statement, the subject will maintain the informative significance of the given and remains to be the **theme** of the statement.
3	R T (2 1) (4 3)	When replacing postposition of the verb into preposition to the subject, using an unusual (left-side) position of the dependent component of the predicate core, the verb will maintain informative significance of the **new** and remains to be the **rheme** of the statement.
4	R T 2 → (4 → 3) (1)	Reverse (left-side) position of the dependent predicative component (verb) does not change the communicative significance of the **new,** and the predicate remains to be the rheme of the statement, which is emphasized by the characteristics.
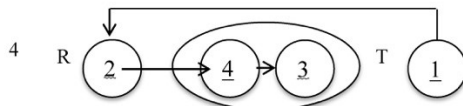
Table 4: Comparative transformation-quantitative analysis of four-member structures with an izafet and izafet-less attributive component in the Tajik language

No.	Attributive izafet structure	Attributive izafet-less structure

| Graphical designation of sentence members | 1- subject
2-i objective complement to izafet attribute
3- attribute
4- verb | 1- subject
2-i objective complement to izafet-less attribute
3- attribute
4- verb |

Four-member transformation structures in the Tajik language with an izafet and izafet-less attribute possess four communicative variants which differ just by the sequence of arrangement of the attributive component in stylistically neutral versions of disarticulated two-member narrative sentences. As for stylistically neutral four-member versions of disarticulated two-member narrative sentences, the attributive component in izafet-less structures of the Tajik language will occupy the second place in the sentence, and the third in izafet structures. In the case of communicative transformation, the attributive informational component both of an izafet-less and izafet structures shall be shifted in the unchanged pre-positive (izafet-less attribute) or post-positive position to the objective component.

The subject in a four-member structure with an izafet attributive informational component occupies one first place in the distant proposition to the verb; one second place in contact postposition to the verb; one third place in contact preposition to the verb; and one fourth place in distant postposition to the verb. The verb is located, in one variant, in a distant post-positive way to the subject, and in one more variant, in a contact post-positive way with the subject will occupy two fourth places in

statements. The objective complement in sentences with an izafet attributive component occupies one first place, two second places and one third place. In each communicative variant, the objective complement stands in contact preposition to the attribute (with left-side direction) and in distant preposition to the main word (verb). The attribute in sentences with the izafet link with the determinand word, which is objective complement, stands in contact postposition: it does not possess the first place, possesses one second place, three third places and one fourth place.

In a four-member structure with an izafet-less attributive component only the attribute will change place. In a neutral stylistic structure the attribute will occupy the second place, but the structure will be other in communicative statements: one first place (contact with the left-side position), the second place – twice, the third place – one, and the fourth place will not be occupied. In other informative-communicative variants, the words order will be shifted too. The following word order will be in izafet-less four-member structures: the subject occupies one first place (distant left-side preposition), one second place (contact right-side postposition), and one third place (contact left-side position).

The verb occupies 2 fourth places (1 distant right-side postposition to the subject) and 1 contact postposition (right-side position as well) and 2 first places (one contact pre-positive structure to the subject with the left-side position of the dependent component and one distant preposition with the left-side position of the dependent component).

The izafet-less attribute in a four-member structure occupies one first place (contact pre-positive position with the left-side position of the attribute to the determined object), two second places (contact preposition with the left-side position of the dependent component), one third place (contact preposition with the left-side position of the dependent component); the izafet-less attribute does not occupy the fourth (last) place.

The object will occupy the third place in a neutral informative-stylistic variant. The following order of sequence of the object will take place in a four-member izafet-less structure: the object won't occupy the first place in an izafet-less structure; one second place (contact postposition in an attributive word combination (with the right-side position of the main component of the quantitative-nominative word combination and distant right-side preposition to the main predicative word); two third places (1 contact postposition with the right-side position of the main word to the dependent attribute and distant preposition to the main member – the verb (with the left-side position of the dependent object), one contact-distant position (contact in a attributive word combination, post-positive with the right-side position of the object and distant, as well with the right-side position of the dependent object from the verb); the object occupies one least, fourth place and is in contact post-position to the object and in distant post-position to the verb (possesses the right-side direction of positioning in respect of other components). On the base of sentences with a definite syntactic composition, one can build up statements (statements paradigm). Member of the paradigm will be different in the essence of actual articulation and expressing (the words order).

The comparative investigation of the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages discloses the nature of regular laws of the linguistic thought figuration in the different national languages, thus contributing to the culture of speech in different languages and the culture of thinking, as it creates a pre-requisite of the genuine culture, specifically the conscious attitude to use of the national asset of each of the contacting languages (Russian as a foreign language in the contemporary social situation, and Tajik as a native national tongue for the Tajiks and as a foreign language for the Russians).

Discussions

The communicative function is one of the most important ones of a language; structuring of any sentence in the Russian language can be changed in line with a certain communicative intention. As we could observe, the arrangement of main members of a sentence is fully subordinated to the communicative function.

The words order in each language is a structure of a sentence, i.e. "inter-location of members of a sentence being significant from the syntactic, semantic and stylistic viewpoints" (Rozental, Golub – Telenkova, 2005). However, the words order function can be different in various languages, and the article is devoted to the most important cases of the syntactic function of the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages. In the scope of the syntactic structure of a sentence, the words order helps to define syntactic functions of certain components. The basic role of the words order in a sentence in the modern Russian language with its well-developed inflection system is the communicative one. In most cases, the syntactical function of the words order in Russian is redundant due to the diversity of inflective means. However, this fact does not mean that the words order in Russian is completely free: there are norms and regular laws of word arrangement.

"Syntactical and communicative roles of the words order are opposed on their functional load. It means that in languages where the syntactical role of the words order is the main function for establishing links between sentence members, communicative abilities of the words order will reduce, as the words order is loaded with establishing (expressing) of syntactical relations between members of a sentence" (Asefnezhad, 2012).

Among basic tools of the structuring of a sentence we will mention, first of all, the words order, actual articulation of a sentence, plus intonation and logical emphasis. To have a sentence structured correctly, the words order, that is, a certain consequence of words arrangement of the sentence members will be important. "Syntax is a level of permanent linguistic creation. A speaker would not create new words during a speech act, but he continuously creates new sentences, new structures and a new text. That is why studying of syntax in the process of mastering of communicative skills is so important" (Tskhovrebov, 2017). In case of communicative articulation, each member of a sentence relates either to the given, known content of a statement (theme), or to the new (rheme). There is a kind of interrelation between grammatical and actual articulations. The subject is predominantly the given in a sentence, the object can equally act as the given or as the new; the same can be said about adverbial modifiers of place, cause, and purpose.

Such members of a sentence as the adverbial modifier of manner and the verb, bear predominantly a load of the new. A load of the attribute is closely connected with the semantic weight the determined word possesses. But our studying does not reveal any unambiguous correspondence between the grammatical articulation (that is, articulation of sentence members) and actual one (propinquity to be either a theme or a rheme, i.e. to coincide with any of communicative functions). We came to this conclusion in the process of the comparative analysis of the communicative structure of sentences in the multi-structural compared languages (Russian and Tajik). Actual articulation of a sentence will depend on a communicative task: in certain conditions it maintains the grammatical articulation of the sentence unchanged, but will possess a pattern of its own in others. It does prove that the semantic-functional role of the both (grammatical-syntactical and actual) articulations is different.

Professor I.P. Raspopov (1961) in such a way describes differences between the grammatical and communicative articulation of sentences (statements): "Grammatical articulation boils down to reflection, in the form of the grammatical link of words, of objectively existing (and recognized, naturally) relations and links between subjects, phenomena, and attributes. In actual articulation relations are used which are

expressed by grammatical articulation, in the purpose of communication", "... obviously, selection of this or that syntactical structure cannot be casual" and that variability of actual articulation, possibilities of expression of the communicative paradigm of a statement are dependent, to a certain extent, on the grammatical articulation of the sentence" (Raspopov, 1961).

Results of comparison of the Russian and Tajik languages demonstrate the importance of such grammatical attributes of structural types of sentences as expandedness or non-expandedness, mono- or binominality, composite or non-composite character, etc., as well as ways and means of grammatical interrelation between component in the structure of a sentence, directions of linear connection of dependent words, etc. differing in Russian and Tajik in terms of arrangement, interaction of grammatical and actual articulation and by the width or restraint of actual articulation in comparison with grammatical articulation. In result thereof, in both languages there is the specificity of interaction of these two types of articulation conditioned by peculiarities of the arrangement of the grammatical articulation in the compared languages.

Depending on the interrelation of the grammatical and actual articulation of a sentence, various classification may be found in linguistic primary sources (Raspopov, 1961). The basic difference between Russian and Tajik is in the possibility of a change of the verb position (i.e. rheme) on the level of actual articulation. The fixed nature of the verb place in the Tajik language and its positional liberty in Russian will condition basic differential attributes of these compared languages in the possibility to use the words order as a means of actualization of a statement. A.A. Saidmamadov (1989), while analyzing the interconnection of the grammatical (structural) and actual articulation of a sentence in Russian and Tajik, explains the reason of using of the verb at the end of a sentence in the Tajik language by a weak development of the ways of morphological arrangement of words as indicators of their syntactical dependence in the structure of a sentence and other ways of subordination (Saidmamadov, 1989). In the opinion of M. Normatov (1968) a researcher of the words order of the modern Tajik standard language, the final position of the verb is stipulated by dependence on ways of subordinate relations in the Tajik language. We share the opinion of these authors in this line. However, it is worth noting that the reason for the fixed position of the verb in the Tajik language was not finally explained in the linguistic literature. Probably, it is related to the fact that analysis of the words order in Tajik was conducted in isolation from analysis of the syntactic-grammatical organization of subordinate relations in a sentence and methods of component structuring on the basis of the subordinate link in a word combination.

Comparative studying of the Russian and Tajik languages speaks for the fact that various possibilities of use of the word arrangement as the way of designating members of the actual articulation are explained by the structural-grammatical arrangement of subordinate relations in the compared languages: means of expressing of subordinate relations and peculiarities of the linear arrangement of components in a subordinate word combination.

Conclusion

As a result of conducting this study, it was established that:

1. The words order in the Russian and Tajik languages essentially influences the communicative function of a language.

2. The Russian language is featured with a relatively free words order, while that of the Tajik language is fixed: subject — object — verb.

3. Interaction of the grammatical and communicative functions is an essential issue in studying regular laws of word arrangement in a language.

4. The positioning of members in a composition of a simple sentence discloses the link with the syntax of other levels of the language system, which conditions the general linguistic significance of words order studying.

5. Notional words, their morphological categories and forms disclose a regular-law connection with functions of sentence members and possess the specific syntactical role.

Significance of the conducted research consists in the fact that the obtained results allowed to define the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages; to disclose peculiarities of interaction of the structural-grammatical and actual aspect of the words order in sentences of the compared languages; to define the role of various expressive means of the words order of various types of information in the Russian and Tajik languages. Materials of this article are important not only for the contrastive linguistics theory but, no doubt, can be useful in practical methodological work for linguistics scientists, translators and, which is most important, in pedagogy for school, college or university teachers of Russian and Tajik.

Acknowledgments

Bibliographic references
ABUSEVA, A.A. – KIRILLOVA, O.Yu. 2017. The role of words order in a sentence for displaying expressivity in the modern German language. Issues of philology and inter-cultural communication. In: Collection of scientific papers, vol.1, pp. 361-364. ISSN 2587-6465.
ASEFNEZHAD, A. 2012. Revisiting the syntactical function of words order in Russian in comparison with Farsi. In: Annals of Leningrad State University named after A.S. Pushkin, vol. 7, n. 2, pp. 173-182. ISSN 1818-6653.
BASS, I.I. 2007. The words order in a Japanese sentence. In: Annals of St.-Petersburg University, Series 9. Philology. Oriental Studies. News-making, n. 2, pp. 93-101. ISSN 1813-1921.
ESTIRI, M. – MOAZAMI, M. – NABATI, Sh. – AGAYEVA, M. 2011. The words order in interrogative sentences of Russian and Farsi. In: Annals of humanitarian scientific education. n. 6, pp. 14-17. ISSN: 2219-8636.
GANDALOYEVA, A.Z. 2014. Communicative disjointedness of a sentence. The words order and its role in formation of syntactical units in the Ingush language. In: Collection of scientific papers of Ingush State University Magas, n.1, pp. 117-129. ISBN: 978-5-98864-064-6.
GAZILOV, M.G. 2014. Revisiting the words order in the modern French sentence. In: Service in Russia and abroad, vol. 2, n. 49, pp. 81-88. ISSN 1995-042X.
GUROVA, Yu.I. 2012. The basic words order in the old-English sentence. In: Scientific papers of SWorld, vol. 40, n. 4, pp. 37-40.
GUROVA, Yu.I. 2013. The basic words order in the mid-English sentence. In: Scientific papers of SWorld, vol. 22, n. 2, pp. 24-30.
KAKHUZHEVA, Z.K. 2014. The words order in a simple sentence of the Russian and Adygei languages. In: Annals of Adygei State University, vol. 4, n. 149, pp. 49-53. ISSN 2410-3489.
KARPUKHINA, T.P. 2006. The place of morphemic recurrence in the actual articulation of sentences with the inverted words order. In: Annals of Tomsk State Pedagogical University, n. 4, pp.71-77. ISSN: 1609-624X.
KHUTEZHEV, Z.G. 2015. The words order in an expanded sentence. In: Today's issues of science and education, n. 2, pp. 161. ISSN: 2070-7428.

KOBRINA, N.A. 2006. The words order in an English sentence. In: Cognitive linguistics issues, n. 2, pp. 75-83. ISSN: 1812-3228.

KUDZOYEVA, A.F. 2003. The words order and actual articulation in the Ossetin language. Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. Vladikavkaz: North-Ossetia State University named after K.L. Khetagurov. ISBN: 5-8336-0305-6.

NIYAZOV, A.M. 2013. Basic functions of the words order in a sentence. The Russian and Tajik languages. In: Annals of Technological University of Tajikistan vol. 2, n. 21, pp.143-146.

NORMATOV, M. 1968. The words order in the modern standard Tajik language: Author's abstract of the thesis for a Candidate degree in philology. Dushanbe: Tajik State University named after V.I. Lenin.

RASPOPOV, I.P. 1961. Actual articulation of a sentence: Basing on material of a simple narration predominantly in the monologue speech form. Ufa: Publishers of Bashkir University. ISBN 978-5-397-00789-4.

RASULOVA, R.M. 2014. The words order in sentences of the Dargin language. In: World of Science, Culture and Education, vol. 4, n. 46, pp. 213-215. ISSN: 1991-5497.

ROZENTAL, D.E. – GOLUB, I.B. – TELENKOVA, M.A. 2005. The modern Russian language. Moscow: Iris-Press. ISBN 978-5-8112-4098-2.

SAIDMAMADOV, A.A. 1989. Communicative function of the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages: PhD abstract. Available online: www.dissercat.com/content/aktualnoe-chlenenie-predlozheniya-v-russkom-i-tadzhikskom-yazykakh#ixzz4zzhld247.

SALIMOV, R.D. – NIYOZI, A.M. – SALOYEV, A.T. (2016). Communicative function of the words order in the Russian and Tajik languages: the words order as a means of a statement actualization. In: Annals of the University, vol. 4, n. 56, pp. 177-186. ISSN: 2077-8325.

SOBIROVA, U. 2015. The words order in interrogative sentences in the English language. In: Annals of Tajik National University. Series of Philological Studies, vol. 6, n. 177, pp.133-137. ISSN: 2413-516X.

TSKHOVREBOV, A.S. 2017. An experimental didactic path of development of communicative skills of bi-lingual students when reviewing compound sentences of the Russian language. In: Electronic Scientific Journal "Didactic Philology", vol. 1, n. 5, pp. 76-80.

TURBINA, O.A. 2014. History of the linguistic universalism idea and the natural words order of a classic sentence in French. In: Annals of South-Ural State University. Series: Linguistics, vol. 11, n. 2, pp. 25-33. ISSN: 1991-9751.

VEDENINA, D.G. 2017. Peculiarities of the words order in time clauses in the French language. In the collection: Roman languages in synchrony and diachrony. In: Inter-university collection of scientific papers, n. 1, pp. 38-42. ISBN: 978-5-7017-2740-1.

YELIVANOVA, A.M. 2013. The words order in a French sentence: diachronic approach. Philology studies. In: Theoretical and practical issues. vol. 9, n. 27, pp. 67-69. ISSN: 1997-2911.

YUSUPOVA, M. 2011. The subject in the communicative aspect of a sentence. In: Scholar notes of Khudzhand State University named after Academician B. Gafurov, n. 3, pp. 64-75. ISSN: 2077-4990.

Words: 7168
Characters: 46 629 (25,90 standard pages)

Assoc. Prof. Rustam D. Salimov, Doctor of Philology
Department of Philology
Russian-Tajik (Slavonic) University
30 M.Tursunzoda str.

734000 Dushanbe
Tajikistan
s83@mail.ru

Assoc. Prof. Akbar M. Niyazov, Ph.D. in Philology
Department of Philology
Institute for Technology and Innovation Management in the city of Kulyab
21 Borbad Str.
735360 Kulyab
Tajikistan
dtmik@list.ru

Prof. Alla A. Evtyugina, Doctor of Education, Ph.D. in Philology
Department of Russian and Foreign Languages
Russian State Vocational Pedagogical University
11 Mashinostroiteley Str.
620088, Ekaterinburg
Russia
alena.seven@mail.ru

Assoc. Prof. Aziz T. Saloyev, Ph.D. in Philology
Department of Philology
Russian-Tajik (Slavonic) University, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
30 M.Tursunzoda str.
734000 Dushanbe
Tajikistan
saloev_aziz@mail.ru

Prof. Anvar N. Khuziakhmetov, Doctor of Education
Institute of Psychology and Education
Kazan (Volga region) Federal University
18 Kremlyovskaya Str.
420008 Kazan
Russia
hanvar9999@mail.ru