

A SEMANTIC STUDY OF THEME AND RHEME

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Abstract

The article discusses semantic study of theme and rHEME in discourse. Moreover, it shows the connection between theme and rHEME in the semantics.

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INTRODUCTION

Semantics, the branch of science dealing with the meanings of language or expressions. These words, phrases or language express a defined meaning. Semantics includes the study of different meanings, variation, interpretation of meaning, context, changes in meaning, translation, syntax, pragmatics, discourse, and the study of meaning in other languages are included.

This area examines issues of meaning and ponders the meanings of changing words, phrases, or concepts. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words or phrases of a language, the variations in them, how they can change in particular contexts, and the effect these changes have on meaning.

Semantics summarizes a number of theoretical and practical methods related to the study of language and meaning. This field is concerned with the study of the processes of explaining and understanding the meaning conveyed by words or phrases in human communication.

Its main purpose is to help identify, define, explain and explain the meaning of a word or expression. Semantics is based on the study of changes in meaning, different ways of expressing meaning and the problems in them.

Semantic issues of the subject are problems related to the study of language and meaning, their change, change in meaning and the explanation of the difference in other contents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chomskian linguistics and the nativist view sees all Semantic notions as inherent. However, this view was thought of as being unable to address many issues such as metaphor and semantic change, where meanings within linguistics change over time.

On the other hand, Cognitive Linguistics views Semantics as an innate, finite meaning inherent in a lexical unit, which can be used to generate meaning. This challenge to the traditional Chomskian views is motivated by factors external to language, i.e., language is not a set of labels stuck onto things but “a toolbox, the importance of whose elements lie in the way they function rather than their attachments to things.”[1.2011]

Semantics is known as the study of expressions in language and their meanings. It examines how these

words or statements express meaning in a language, their meaning, change, variability, and how far they differ from similar words and reach their affective content.

Semantics includes several important topics, such as:

Determining Meaning: Difficulties in explaining and determining meaning are related to words that have variable meanings and context variables. Its main tasks are to determine the difference between variable words (synonyms, antonyms) and to observe changes in meaning.

Difference between concepts: A word or expression can change meaning in relation to other words or expressions. Semantics also explains the differences in the meaning of similar or interchangeable words and the perspectives on them.

Changes in context and meaning: Changes in the meaning of words or expressions, how they can change in a new context, are among the problems of semantics. This is often done using changing words.

The practice of changing words: Semantics is concerned with the study of the meaning of words or expressions and how they change in practice. It is the study of the periodic changes of language, the movement and changes between words.

Semantic problems are of great importance in explaining the variation in languages and their meaning among humans. These issues become an important layer of communication, correct expression of ideas, translation and explanation of differences in meaning between words. This plays an important role in the exchange of meaning between people and in the process of clear understanding of learned languages.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The field of semantics studies problems of meaning and ponders the meanings of changing words, phrases, or concepts. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words or phrases of a language, the variations in them, how they can change in particular contexts, and the effect these changes have on meaning.

Semantics summarizes a number of theoretical and practical methods related to the study of language and meaning. This field is concerned with the study of the processes of explaining and understanding the meaning conveyed by words or phrases in human communication.

Its main purpose is to help identify, define, explain and explain the meaning of a word or expression. Semantics is based on the study of changes in meaning, different ways of expressing meaning and the problems in them.

In linguistics, "theme" and "rheme" are concepts related to the analysis of phrases or sentences in a language, their meaning, and their use. These essences, in turn, are studied in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies, and their importance is a comprehensive discipline of semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and the analysis of expressions in other languages.

The concepts of "theme" and "rheme" (theme and rheme) are usually studied in various areas of pragmatics, semantics, discourse analysis, linguistics and other linguistics. These essences are important for analyzing sentences in the process of communication, determining their meaning and content.

Semantic linguists deal with problems related to determining meaning, explaining changes in words and sentences, synonyms, antonyms, and other linguistic features.

Pragmatics deals with the problems of practical use of language and speech, their content, behavior and methods. Discourse analysis examines the relationship between "theme" and "rheme" in language and content, problems related to their content and behavior, and their discourse analysis processes.

CONCLUSION

In the field of linguistics, the analysis of theme and rheme are important elements in the study of their role in the communication process. These concepts help in solving problems in language learning and definition.

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