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... ,

[1, . 145; 2, . 164; 3, . 146; 4, . 190].

“

” [5, . 124].

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“ — ”,

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... ,

... ,

( )

1) ( ); 2) (

); 3) (

) [5, . 124].

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... ,

... ,

... ,

[3, . 12].



$$S = \overset{1}{\text{Психическое состояние спортсмена}} + \overset{2}{\text{участующего в своём первом соревновании}} + \overset{3}{\text{является естественным состоянием человека}} + \overset{4}{\text{желающего проверить свои возможности и способности}}$$

... ( ... ) ...

(1) ... / ... / ... , /

1) ;  
2) ;  
3) ;  
4) .

... - ) , (

... , /

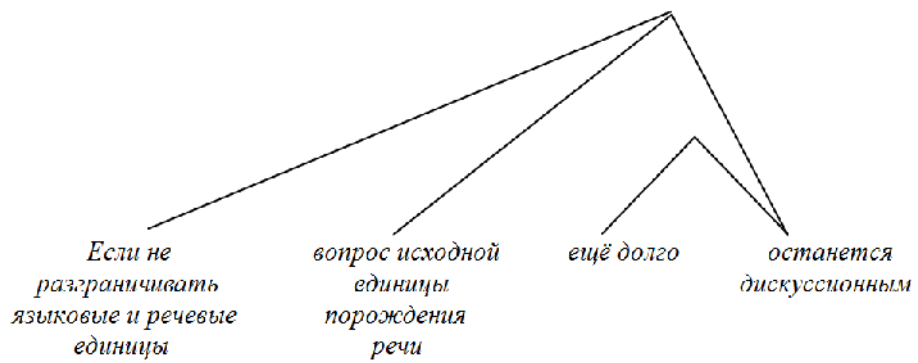
... , /

... ( ) .

... -

- (2) /
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- (4) /
- (5) /
- (6) /
- (7) /
- (8) /
- (9) /

(1),





## THE QUESTION ABOUT THE WORD ORDER IN THE SENTENCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SYNTAGMATIC THEORY OF THE SPEECH

*E.V. Filatova*

*Initial units of the sentence and their order are revealed in the article. Its real constructional unit is a syntagma. The words appear in the sentence in syntagmas and their functions are limited to the level of syntagmas. Therefore it is proper to say about the word order in the syntagma and the order of syntagmas in the sentence.*

**Key words:** *initial unit of speech, word, syntagma, word order in syntagma, order of syntagmas in the sentence, syntagmatical structure.*

1. . . . / . . . //
2. . . . , 1978. – . 145-159. / . . . //
3. . . . , 2, . . . , 1968. – . 164-173. /
4. . . . , 1976. – 239 . /
5. . . . , 2 . – . : . , 1980. – . 2. – 709 . / . . . . – . : . . . , 1980. – 140 .
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