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for the choice between different (semantically) synonymous syntactic forms and transforms exactly in the communicative needs of FSP, to associate different syntactic options with the alternatives of the distribution of the communicative dynamism.

Our analysis of Czech scientific and other professional texts, as well as some tentative soundings in the area of German and English language materials has ascertained the following three main types of TP:

(1) Simple linear TP (or TP with linear thematization of rhemes):

$$T_1 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$T_2 (=R_1) \rightarrow R_2$$

$$T_3 (=R_2) \rightarrow R_3$$

Examples:

Cz.: V oboru izolátorů se věnuje velká pozornost tzv. feroelektrikům. Tyto látky mají schopnost měnit energii elektrickou v mechanickou a naopak.

G.: Eine besondere Klasse stellen tragbare Geräte dar. Diese werden besonders zur Ueberwachung von Strahlungsfeldern verwendet.

- E.: (a) The first of the antibiotics was discovered by Sir Alexander Flemming in 1928. He was busy at the time investigating a certain species of germ which is responsible for boils and other troubles.
 - (b) The chief organic compound obtained from natural gas is saturated methane. Small quantities of other volatile hydrocarbons are associated with methane.

Type (1) represents the most elementary, basic TP. Briefly, R_i of the utterance U_i appears in the next U_{i+1} as its T_{i+1} , or, in other words, each R becomes the T of the next utterance.

[In the formulae the horizontal arrow \rightarrow indicates the T-R nexus within an utterance, while the vertical one \downarrow indicates the contextual connection of U's. — In the formula $T \rightarrow R$ the order of symbols does not necessarily correspond to the sequence of expressions in a particular sentential utterance based on this formula, since this sequence depends on the interplay of language means employed in FSP.]

(2) TP with a continuous (constant) theme:

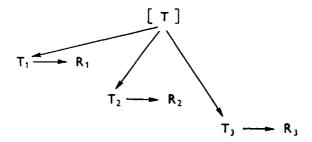
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T_1} &\rightarrow \mathbf{R_1} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbf{T_1} &\rightarrow \mathbf{R_2} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbf{T_1} &\rightarrow \mathbf{R_3} \end{aligned}$$

Examples:

- Cz.: [Mezi tzv. ovládací zařízení patří i většina automatických výrobních linek.] Tyto linky a jim podobná zařízení vykonávají samočinně všechny operace nutné k zhotovení výrobku. Tato zařízení však nemohou kontrolovat průběh a výsledky své činnosti. Nejsou také schopna přizpůsobit se změnám vnějších podmínek...
- G.: ["Goethes Erbe in unserer Zeit".] Goethe war überzeugt von dem Fortschritt der menschlichen Entwicklung. Er trat für die Erreichung des Menschengeschlechtes zur friedlicher Entwicklung... Goethes Humanismus ging aus von dem Glauben an das Gute im Menschen... Goethe nannte sich "ein Kind des Friedens".
- E.: The Rousseauist especially feels an inner kinship with Prometheus and other Titans. He is fascinated by any form of insurgency... He must show an elementary energy in his explosion against the established order and at the same time a boundless sympathy for the victims of it... Further the Rousseauist is ever ready to discover beauty of soul in anyone who is under the reprobation of society.

In this type one and the same T appears in a series of utterances (to be sure, in not fully identical wording), to which different R's are linked up. (There are several ways of introducing T_1 in the utterance, but this is irrelevant here.)

(3) TP with derived T's:



Examples:

- Cz.: Záškrt (diphteria) je infekční onemocnění. Působí je corynobacterium diphteriae. Šíří se kapénkovou infekcí přímým stykem s nemocným, častěji však bacilonosičem, nebo nepřímo předměty potřísněnými hlenem. Inkubační doba je 2 až 5 dnů.
- G.: Die sozialistische Republik Rumänien liegt am Schnittpunkt des 45. Breitenkreises mit 25. Längenkreis. Die Bodenfläche des Landes beträgt 235 000 Quadratkilometer; seine Bevölkerungszahl ist 19 Milionen Einwohner. Die Staatsgrenze hat eine Gesamtlänge von... Kilometern.

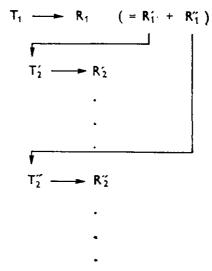
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Im Westen hat Rumänien gemeinsame Grenze mit... Im Süden bildet der Fluss Donau die Grenze mit... Die östliche Grenze ist teilweise das Schwarze Meer.

E.: New Jersey is flat along the coast and southern portion; the north-western region is mountainous. The coastal climate is mild, but there is considerable cold in the mountain areas during the winter months. Summers are fairly hot. The leading industrial production includes chemicals, processed food, coal, petroleum, metals and electrical equipment. The most important cities are Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Camden. Vacation districts include Asbury Park, Lakewood, Cape May, and others.

The particular utterance themes are derived from a "hypertheme" (of a paragraph, or other text section). The choice and sequence of the derived utterance themes will be controlled by various special (mostly extralinguistic) usage of the presentation of subject matter.

The types of TP just established may be employed in various combinations. Thus the combination of (1) and (2) is frequent. Some of such combinations, revealing a certain regular pattern, may be considered as TP-types of a higher order, representing a formal frame for the employment of the basic types. The most important of such frames may be called the exposition of a split Rheme:



Examples:

Cz.: Na počátku 17. stol. položili základ novému rozvoji astronomie dva velcí mužové. Jan Kepler založil teoretickou astronomii. Ukázal, že je

- možno z pozorování odvodit... Galileo Galilei založil mechaniku. Svými pokusy...
- G.: Die Widerstandsfähigkeit in feuchter und trockener Luft ist bei verschiedenen Arten pathogener Viren sehr unterschiedlich. Poliomyelitisviren sterben in trockener Luft sofort ab, während bei einer Luftfeuchtigkeit von 50% relativ stabil sind. (...) Bei einem Grippenvirus ist es hingegen umgekehrt; wenn die Luftfeuchtigkeit unter 40% bleibt, so halten sie sich recht gut, sie gehen aber rasch zugründe, wenn die Luftfeuchtigkeit höher steigt.
- E.: All substances can be divided into two classes: elementary substances and compounds. An elementary substance is a substance which consists of atoms of only one kind... A compound is a substance which consists of atoms of two or more different kinds...

This type of TP is characterized by the fact that a certain R is explicitly or implicitly doubled (R' + R'') or multiple $(R' + R'' + R''' + R''' + \ldots)$, so that it gives rise to a pair (triple, ...) of thematic progressions: first R' is expounded and after this progression has been finished, R'' becomes T of the second TP. (These two (three, ...) partial progressions may be of one type only, or they may represent a combination of different types, without having necessarily a parallel structure.)

Further, TP's are often complicated by various insertions (supplements, explanatory notes) or asides. They may also occur in an incomplete or somewhat modified form. Let us mention here a typical modification of type (1), namely a TP with an omitted link (or with a thematic jump). Essentially, it consists of the omission of an utterance in a TP. That is to say, the content of such an utterance is to such a degree evident, plainly implied by the context, that it appears redundant, unnecessary, and consequently omissible.

Our types of TP are to be considered as abstract principles, models, or constructs. The implementation (manifestation) of these models in particular languages depends on the properties of the given language, especially on different means available for expressing FSP. It should be also mentioned that languages have at their disposal some special means even for the purposes of TP. Thus such expressions as English both ... and; on the one hand — on the other hand; in the first instance — in the second instance;