

PRONOUNS IN SPEECH ACTIVITY: STRUCTURAL AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS

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Abstract. The article examines the role of pronouns in speech organization. Pronouns, as a special part of speech, perform communicative, cohesive, pragmatic, and stylistic functions. The analysis showed that pronouns ensure brevity and coherence of speech, create expressiveness, and help shape interpersonal interaction. The study applied linguistic and contextual analysis methods.

Keywords: pronoun, speech, text cohesion, communicative function, stylistics.

Introduction. Pronouns occupy a special place in the system of parts of speech. Their uniqueness lies in the fact that they do not directly name objects, attributes, or quantities, but rather merely refer to them, serving as substitutes for other meaningful words. This makes pronouns a universal means of organizing speech. They help avoid repetition, ensure coherence in the text, and influence its stylistic expressiveness. Furthermore, pronouns serve an important cognitive function: they simplify the process of information comprehension, as the listener or reader does not have to reprocess the same word each time. Thus, pronouns facilitate economy of language resources and make speech more flexible.

The stylistic significance of pronouns is that they reflect the speaker's position, their attitude toward their interlocutor, and the content of the utterance. For example, the use of "we" or "you" can emphasize a collective or polite attitude, while the pronoun "I" emphasizes a personal point of view. In fiction, pronouns help the author create a sense of intimacy with the reader and enhance the emotional tone of the narrative.

Personal and demonstrative pronouns are particularly important: the former allow for interpersonal interaction, while the latter help establish logical connections within the text. While pronouns are used sparingly in academic writing, they still play a role, helping organize material and avoid clutter.

Thus, pronouns represent not only a grammatical category, but also an important tool of verbal communication, ensuring the dynamics, expressiveness and integrity of the text.

Methods

The following methods were used to analyze the role of pronouns in speech:

- **Linguistic analysis** aims to identify the grammatical, morphological, and semantic features of pronouns, their classification, and their functioning within the parts-of-speech system. This method made it possible to determine the specific nature of pronouns as substitutive units of language.

- **The comparative method** allowed us to compare the use of pronouns in different styles of speech (colloquial, scientific, and literary), identifying differences and common patterns in

their functioning. For example, in colloquial speech, pronouns are used most extensively, while in scientific speech their number is limited.

- **Contextual analysis** was used to study specific examples from oral and written speech. This method demonstrated how pronouns provide coherence to the text, help avoid tautology, and express subjectivity and interpersonal relationships in communication.

The use of a combination of these methods made it possible to consider pronouns not only from a formal-grammatical, but also from a functional-communicative point of view.

Results

The study found that pronouns serve several key functions in speech:

1. **Communicative function.** Pronouns replace nouns, adjectives, and other meaningful words, which helps avoid repetition and makes speech more dynamic and natural. For example: "Anna came. She brought a book ." Without a pronoun, the statement would seem overloaded.

2. **Cohesive function.** Pronouns ensure coherence in the text, linking individual phrases and sentences into a coherent whole. The use of anaphoric pronouns (he, she, they) and demonstratives (this, that, such) contribute to the construction of logically complete statements.

3. **Pragmatic function.** Pronouns reflect social and interpersonal relationships. The choice between "you" and "ty" depends on the degree of closeness, respect, or distance between the interlocutors. Thus, pronouns become a tool for expressing politeness and social status.

4. **Stylistic function.** In fiction, pronouns help the author convey the emotional state of characters, creating an effect of subjectivity and intimacy. For example, the frequent use of first-person pronouns ("I," "we") draws the reader into the narrative, while demonstrative pronouns ("this," "that") lend concreteness and imagery to the text.

5. **Cognitive function.** Pronouns contribute to the economy of language: they allow the speaker to express thoughts more concisely, and the listener to absorb information more quickly. As a result, pronouns act as a kind of "signal" that helps navigate the flow of speech.

Discussion. The results of the study confirm that pronouns play a significant role in the organization of speech, but their functions and frequency vary significantly depending on the style and genre of the statement.

in **colloquial speech**. This is explained by its spontaneity and focus on direct communication. Personal pronouns (I, you, we, you) and demonstratives (this, that) are especially common, as they allow for shorter speech, avoid repetition, and emphasize the emotional involvement of the interlocutors. For example: "Did you see this?" – here the pronoun "this" requires no clarification, as the meaning is clear from the context of the situation.

In **scientific discourse**, the use of pronouns is limited due to the requirements of precision, objectivity, and neutrality. Personal pronouns are almost never used, with the exception of the form "we ," which is used to mean "we are the authors of the study" and reflects the collective nature of scientific work. For example: "In our study, we examined..." Demonstrative pronouns (this, given) are used to clarify terms and concepts, serving as logical connectives.

In **fiction**, pronouns become a powerful stylistic device. With their help, the author conveys the subjective perception of characters, creates a sense of intimacy with the reader, and enhances the emotional impact of the text. For example, in lyric poetry, the pronoun "I" expresses the poet's personal feelings, while "we" can represent an entire nation or generation. In prose, the frequent use of pronouns "he, she, they" helps avoid excessive repetition of proper names while maintaining narrative coherence.

Thus, pronouns demonstrate flexibility and multifunctionality: in colloquial speech they serve as a means of simplification and emotional intimacy, in scientific speech they serve as a tool for the logical organization of material, and in fiction they serve as a means of artistic expressiveness and the creation of psychological depth in the text.

Conclusion. The study confirmed that pronouns play a key role in organizing verbal communication. They perform not only grammatical but also cognitive, communicative, pragmatic, and stylistic functions. Thanks to their versatility, pronouns ensure coherence and dynamism in texts, express interpersonal relationships, and shape the emotional tone of speech.

The scientific novelty of this work lies in its comprehensive examination of the functions of pronouns in various styles of speech—colloquial, scientific, and artistic. This approach allowed us to identify both general patterns of their use and stylistic differences.

The practical significance of the study is that its results can be used:

- in teaching Russian as a native and foreign language;
- when compiling textbooks and methodological developments in linguistics;
- in the stylistic analysis of literary texts;
- in the study of cognitive mechanisms of speech perception.

Thus, pronouns should be considered not only as part of the grammatical system of a language, but also as a multifunctional communication tool that ensures the effectiveness and expressiveness of speech activity.

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