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PRONOUNS AND THEIR USE IN ENGLISH

Annotation. *This article studies the role and importance of pronouns as a word class in English grammar. The functional and semantic features of pronouns in the structure of a sentence are considered, and the ideas presented are substantiated through various examples. In addition, the types of pronouns, their use in the text to reduce various repetitive sentences and enhance cohesion are explained through excerpts from texts.*

Keywords: *pronouns, communicative function, semantic function, stylistic function, cohesion, coherence.*

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OLMOSHLAR VA ULARNING INGLIZ TILIDA ISHLATILISHI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili grammatikasida olmoshlarning so'z turkumi sifatidagi roli va ahamiyati o'rganiladi. Gap tuzilishidagi olmoshlarning funksional va semantik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va taqdim etilgan fikrlar turli misollar orqali asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari, olmoshlarning turlari, ularning matnda turli takrorlanuvchi gaplarni kamaytirish va uyg'unlikni kuchaytirish uchun ishlatilishi matnlardan olingan parchalar orqali tushuntiriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *olmoshlar, kommunikativ funksiya, semantik funksiya, stilistik funksiya, uyg'unlik, izchillik.*

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МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ И ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. *В данной статье исследуется роль и значение местоимений как части речи в английской грамматике. Рассматриваются функциональные и семантические особенности местоимений в структуре предложения, а представленные идеи подкрепляются различными примерами. Кроме того, на примерах текстов объясняются типы местоимений, их использование в тексте для сокращения повторяющихся предложений и повышения связности.*

Ключевые слова: *местоимения, коммуникативная функция, семантическая функция, стилистическая функция, связность, когерентность.*

Introduction. The language system has a complex but perfect structure, and each of its elements performs an important communicative function in the speech process. Among word classes, pronouns (pronominal units) constitute a layer of words with a specific semantic and grammatical nature. They replace other words in speech, but do not express a clear lexical meaning in themselves. Therefore, pronouns can be called substitute words, that is, referential units.

Literature Review. Geoffrey Leech in his book "Meaning and the English Verb" highlights the pragmatic role of pronouns – that is, they create subjectivity and contextual dynamics. B.Mengliyev separately analyzed the morphological variability of pronouns in Uzbek grammar and their flexibility with conjugation categories. A.Hakimov shows the syntactic multifunctionality of pronouns in a sentence (as possessor, complement, determiner) using the example of the Uzbek language [4;13-b.]. Abdulla Shirinov analyzed pronouns as a means of ensuring textual coherence and paid attention to their stylistic functions.

From these sources it can be seen that the pronoun word group plays a central role in the language as a semantically ambiguous, but communicatively precise unit.

Research methodology. In the course of the research work, issues related to the use of pronouns in English were studied from the point of view of comparative linguistics. Examples from contexts and communication processes were given to substantiate the information related to the functions of pronouns in sentences. Comparative-typological, analytical methods were used to identify the similarities and differences between pronouns in English and pronouns in the Uzbek language.

Analysis and Results. The pronoun word class plays a central role in any language in ensuring the coherence of a sentence, reducing repetition, ensuring the connection between the speaker and the listener, and creating logical continuity. A pronoun is a word class that indicates a person, object, sign, quantity, or phenomenon indirectly, rather than directly. It does not lexically denote a specific name, but rather indicates a reference, interrogative, generalizing, or possessive relationship in speech. For example:

I came today.
That's a good idea.
Who said that?
No one said that.

In the above examples, the words *"I", "this", "who", "nobody"* do not name an object or person, but indicate, ask or deny them. The main function of pronouns is reference that is, pointing to the meaning of other words. In this sense, they are secondary nominative units, performing an intermediary role in the communicative mechanism of language.

The pronoun word class has been widely studied in linguistics. Below are some of the main ideas about the essence and function of pronouns in some important scientific sources: John Lyons in his work *"Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics"* explains pronouns as *"contextual reference devices"* [8;49-b.]. According to him, the meaning of a pronoun always depends on the speech situation. F.R.Palmer in his work *"Grammar"* describes pronouns as units that *"replace nominal sentence elements"* and emphasizes their syntactic economy.

Geoffrey Leech in his book *"Meaning and the English Verb"* highlights the pragmatic role of pronouns – that is, they create subjectivity and contextual dynamics [7;184-b.]. B.Mengliyev separately analyzed the morphological variability of pronouns in Uzbek grammar and their flexibility with conjugation categories [10;214-b.]. A.Hakimov demonstrates the syntactic multifunctionality of pronouns in a sentence (as possessor, complement, determiner) using the example of the Uzbek language.

In English, pronouns perform the functions of subject, object, determiner, possessive, connective, and interrogative. They are classified by person, number, gender, and possessiveness, and act as referential and cohesive devices in speech. The specific grammatical properties of pronouns provide the structure of sentences in English and the logical coherence of speech.

In English, pronouns are an important structural element of the language not only grammatically, but also semantically and functionally. From a semantic point of view, pronouns express person, number, possession, proximity, certainty, uncertainty, and other meanings. For example, personal pronouns *(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)* indicate the subject of the action in the sentence, while possessive pronouns *(my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, our/ours, their/theirs)* indicate who the object belongs to: *"This is my book" or "The book is mine"* Reflexive pronouns *(myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves)* emphasize the person-centeredness of the action: *"She prepared the presentation herself"* These pronouns play a semantic role in clearly indicating the effect or performer of the action.

Functionally, pronouns play a central role in the syntactic and logical structure of speech and text. They are used to prevent repetition, connect parts of speech, ensure text cohesion, and create consistency. For example, pronouns are used to refer back to a person or object mentioned in the first sentence: *"John bought a new car. He loves it because it is fast."* Here, the pronouns he and it provide textual coherence and reduce repetition. Conjunctional pronouns *(who, whom, whose, which, that)* connect subordinate clauses with the main clause in complex sentences: *"The teacher who explained the lesson clearly is very popular."* In this way, pronouns strengthen the logical connection between sentences and make complex syntactic structures understandable.

The stylistic function of pronouns is also important, they give the text tone, expressiveness and naturalness of speech. In everyday communication, personal pronouns enliven speech: *"We should meet tomorrow."* In official or scientific texts, personal pronouns are used less often, and passive constructions or neutral expressions are used instead: *"It is believed that..."* Thus, pronouns are one of the main means of speech and text in English not only in semantic meaning, but also in functional and stylistic terms.

In general, the semantic and functional analysis of pronouns in English is of great importance in the fields of linguistics, translation, stylistics and language teaching, and their correct understanding and use is a key tool in ensuring the fluency of speech, the coherence and logic of the text.

One of the most important functions of pronouns is to prevent unnecessary repetition in text and speech. If the same noun is repeated over and over again in each sentence, the text will seem artificial, heavy, and not fluent. Pronouns replace this repetition, making speech concise and natural. For example, a sentence with repetition: *"Anna said that Anna lost Anna's keys"*. This sentence is awkward and full of unnecessary repetition. By using pronouns, the sentence becomes much more fluent: *"Anna said that she lost her keys"*. This not only makes the text concise, but also allows the reader or listener to understand the information faster. Therefore, pronouns are one of the most effective tools for reducing repetition, both in literary style and in everyday speech.

Pronouns play a very important role in ensuring the coherence of the text, because they refer back to the person or object mentioned in the previous sentence, logically continuing the text. This phenomenon is called cohesion: the grammatical and semantic connection of parts of the text with each other. For example: *"Maria bought a new laptop. She loves it because it is fast and lightweight."* Here, the pronouns she and it provide the logical coherence of the text, referring back to the words Maria and laptop in the first sentence. Without pronouns, the text can seem artificial: *"Maria bought a new laptop. Maria loves the laptop because the laptop is fast and lightweight."* As you can see, pronouns control the reference in the text and create the connection between the sentences.

Conclusion. Pronouns are an important grammatical unit in the language as a substitute word. They are used in place of nouns, adjectives, numerals and even verbs, reducing repetition in a sentence and making speech concise and expressive. The main essence of pronouns is to indicate or mention a specific person, thing or event without directly naming it. Therefore, pronouns occupy a special place in the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic aspects of the language system.

Pronouns perform connecting, denoting and defining functions in speech. They appear in a sentence as a noun, adjective, determiner or complement, complementing the content and preventing repetition. Also, pronouns ensure the logical consistency of speech, strengthen cohesion (connection) by referring to previous or subsequent sentences in the text. In this sense, pronouns are of particular importance not only as grammatical units, but also as meaningful connectors of the speech system.

Pronouns in English are a grammatically complex and multifaceted word class. They are divided into personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, indefinite and relative types. Each type has its own morphological and syntactic characteristics. The fact that pronouns in English have gender and number categories, as well as their change in subjective and objective forms, plays an important role in their grammatical system. Pronouns determine the logical structure of English speech and strengthen syntactic connections in a sentence.

In general, the system of pronouns in English enriches the structural structure of the language with its grammatical forms, semantic content and functional functions, ensures the fluency and coherence of speech. Their study is of great practical importance from the point of view of linguistics, translation theory, foreign language teaching methodology and communication.

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FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Annotation. *This study explores the functional and semantic features of the transformation of phraseological units in scientific discourse. The research focuses on how phraseological units change their structure and meaning when used in scientific texts and on the communicative purposes these transformations serve. By examining transformed phraseological expressions in various scientific contexts, the paper reveals how they contribute to meaning construction and discourse organization. The study adopts*