



## Grammar and Utility Functions of Pronouns

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**ABSTRACT**

The question of pronouns is of considerable interest to any language. The peculiar nature of these words has always attracted the attention of researchers, and we find in the literature many works devoted to the description of pronouns. However, these works are for the most part relevant sections of scientific grammars of a particular language, devoted to individual issues related to pronouns.

**Keywords:**

subject, speech, concept, object and attribute

The special nature of the lexical meanings of pronouns also determines the nature of their functions in the structure of the language. Pronouns act as members of a sentence as a significant part of speech and at the same time can perform extremely important service functions. As a significant part of speech, pronouns do not differ from nouns and adjectives; they can act in a sentence as a subject, object, predicative member, definition. Along with this, pronouns, due to their general and subjective meanings, are involved in the performance of service functions. The analytical nature of the grammatical structure of the English language contributes to the widespread use of pronouns as auxiliary elements to express various grammatical meanings. At the same time, it turns out that the most important service functions are performed by pronouns related to the sphere of the face.

The dual nature of functions in the grammatical structure of the language, the ability to combine the properties of a significant and functional word, is a characteristic feature of English pronouns. The service functions of pronouns are based on their lexical meaning. At the same time, pronouns can fully retain their

lexical meaning or lose it to a greater or lesser extent.

Thus, the pronouns have in common with the auxiliary verbs shall, will, do, etc., in the sense that, like them, they, without losing touch with their part of speech, can act in a service function. But, unlike auxiliary verbs, pronouns, performing a service function, in most cases combine it with the function of a sentence member and almost never lose their lexical meaning to the same extent as, for example, the verbs shall, will in the future tense.

Pronouns differ from official parts of speech (prepositions, conjunctions), firstly, in that they are significant words in official use, while words belonging to official parts of speech “do not have a completely independent material or real meaning” and never cannot be members of a sentence: secondly, the service parts of speech are “in the power of syntactic use”, while the service use of pronouns is associated with both syntax and morphology, because the use of pronouns as indicators of grammatical categories of parts grows out of the syntactic functions of pronouns speech.

The dual nature of the service functions of pronouns is associated with the very essence of the analytical structure of the English language.

The disappearance of inflections, i.e., the withering away of synthetic means of expressing the grammatical meanings of a word, leads to the development of analytical elements in the structure of the language. On the one hand, auxiliary words such as auxiliary verbs arise, with the help of which analytical forms of the verb are created. Of the pronouns, reflexive pronouns are closest to this type, which form a reflexive voice and lose their lexical meaning, but not to the same extent as auxiliary verbs. Just like auxiliary verbs, reflexive pronouns perform a service function, remaining pronouns.

On the other hand, the expression of the grammatical meanings of the word is transferred to the syntax. So, personal pronouns, entering into a syntactic combination with a verb, express the grammatical categories of the person and number of the verb, without turning into functional words.

Pronouns that act as determiners are at the same time determiners, i.e. form the noun as a part of speech. Thus, pronouns, performing a service function, always remain pronouns, i.e. significant words in official use.

Therefore, a characteristic feature of English pronouns, from the point of view of function in a sentence, is that they combine the property of a significant and functional word. Pronouns are a group of words that have a morphological identity, and each category of pronouns is of interest from the point of view of form.

Pronouns, like nouns and adjectives, express object and attribute, so it should be expected that the same grammatical categories are expressed in pronouns as in nouns and adjectives. English adjectives do not have grammatical categories of gender, number and case. English nouns are characterized by grammatical categories of number and case; English nouns do not have a category of grammatical gender. As a result of this brief description of English pronouns, we can formulate the following definition of a pronoun for modern English.

Pronouns are words with a general and non-specific meaning, denoting objects by indicating their relationship to the speaker and

expressing features that have a subjective-demonstrative character. Pronouns combine the properties of a significant and functional word. Pronouns are characterized on the other hand, the expression of the grammatical meanings of the word is transferred to the syntax. So, personal pronouns, entering into a syntactic combination with a verb, express the grammatical categories of the person and number of the verb, without turning into functional words.

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This definition is not exhaustive and does not pretend to be new, since we find some of its elements in the works of Russian linguists, but in relation to the English language it

summarizes for the first time the main characteristic features of English pronouns. In accordance with this definition, the category of so-called indefinite pronouns should be revised.

The core of this category is some, any, each, every, all, but the composition of the category of indefinite pronouns by different authors is subject to strong fluctuations and is extremely vague. For example enough indicate on the classification Kerma, who includes in this discharge lots of words like a person, a man, a fellow, a chap, a party, people, folk, a thing, a bit, a little bit, a good deal, plenty, a number, a lot, a world, a sight.

First of all, one must be excluded from this category. All possible cases of using one (excluding the numeral one) can be divided into two groups. One of them combines those cases when one acts as a substitute word. These cases can introduce so example:

And Jolyon would wear a gray top hat, instead of his usual soft one. It is natural to raise the question of the correctness of classifying such words as much, many, little, few as pronouns, which are sometimes also included in the category of indefinite pronouns. These words have common features with various parts of speech: they are united with numerals by the meaning

- quantitative concepts expressed by them; with pronouns - the indefinite nature of the expressed concepts and the function of the determinant, although this function is also characteristic of the numeral. with adjectives and morphological features that distinguish them from nouns and adjectives.

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