

Studying Pronouns in Russian Language

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the characteristics of the categories of pronouns, which are distinguished based on semantic and grammatical features, and also highlights their main functions in the syntactic system and grammatical categories of pronouns. It is noted that the diversity of scientific views on the pronoun is due to the specifics of this part of speech, the lack of pronouns of their lexical meaning, and their correlation with other words - nouns, adjectives, and numerals. It is assumed that the semantic and grammatical diversity of pronouns has a certain significance for expanding their functionality in the modern Russian language.

KEYWORDS: *categories, semantics, category, attribute of an object, subject.*

The purpose of the article is to analyze the main aspects of the study of pronouns in the Russian language and to characterize pronouns in terms of functions, volume, classification, etc.

A pronoun is an independent part of speech that does not designate a person, an object, a sign, or a quantity but points to them, for example. indicates an object/person (*who, what*), attribute/characteristic (*which, such*), quantity (*how many, so much*). A.A. Shakhmatov¹ defines a pronoun as “a part of speech that contains names of personal, spatial and quantitative relations of the speaker or the subject of a sentence to other substances and phenomena.” According to V.V. Vinogradov², pronouns “have such a subjective extensibility of their content that makes their lexical meaning conditional, universal, as if “pointless.” Classification of pronouns involves combining words with a pronominal meaning into certain groups. At the moment, there are two generally accepted classifications of pronouns - lexico-grammatical (by meaning and grammatical features) and by relationship with other parts of speech. According to the first, pronouns are combined into lexical and grammatical categories: personal (*I, we, you, you, he, she, it, they*), reflexive (*self*), possessive (*my, yours, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs*), determinatives (*himself, most, all, everyone, each*), interrogatives and they are also relative (*who, what, which, etc.*), demonstratives (*that, this, such, etc.*), indefinite (*some, someone, something, some, etc.*), negative (*nobody, nothing, nothing, none, etc.*). This classification is described in all modern textbooks and scientific works. One of the first to highlight the lexico-grammatical categories of pronouns was A.A. Peshkovsky, however, in addition to the nine categories mentioned above, his typology also included generalization, aggregate, emphasizing, and exclamatory pronouns [6, p. 163]³. Pronouns have the grammatical categories of gender, number, and case. In sentences, pronouns can be subjects. For example: (I work, They study).

There are 9 categories of pronouns according to their meaning:

1. Personal: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*. Personal pronouns indicate participants in the dialogue (*I, you, we, you*), persons not participating in the conversation, and objects (*he, she, it, they*).

¹ A.A. Shakhmatov “From works on the modern Russian language”

² V.V. Vinogradov “Russian language”. M. Higher school 1986

³ Peshkovsky A.M. Russian syntax in scientific coverage. M.: Languages of Slavs. culture, 2001. 544 p.

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2. Returnable: *yourself*. This pronoun indicates the identity of the person or thing named by the subject with the person or thing named by the word *itself* (*He will not offend himself. His hopes were not justified*).
3. Possessives: *my, yours, yours, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs*. Possessive pronouns indicate that an object belongs to a person or another object (*This is my briefcase. Its size is very convenient*).
4. Demonstratives: *this, that, such, such, so much, this* (obsolete), *that* (obsolete). These pronouns indicate the attribute or quantity of objects.
5. Determinatives: *himself, most, all, every, every, any, other, different, every* (obsolete), *every kind* (obsolete). Determinative pronouns indicate the attribute of an object.
6. Interrogatives: *who, what, which, which, whose, how many*. Interrogative pronouns serve as special question words and indicate persons, objects, characteristics, and quantity.
7. Relative: the same as interrogatives, in the function of connecting parts of a complex sentence (conjunctive words).
8. Negative: *no one, nothing, no one, nothing, none, no one*. Negative pronouns express the absence of an object or attribute.
9. Indefinite: *someone, something, some, some, several*, as well as all pronouns formed from interrogative pronouns with the prefix *some* or the suffixes *-or, -any*.

A special place in the morphological system of the Russian language is occupied by pronominal words, most of which correlate with adverbs: *how, in any way, where, there, somewhere, nowhere*, etc. From a lexico-grammatical point of view, they have interrogative and relative (*where why*), demonstrative (*there*), indefinite (*somewhere*), and negative (*not at all*) meanings.

Classifications of pronouns according to grammatical features

According to their grammatical characteristics, pronouns correlate with nouns, adjectives, and numerals.

1. Pronouns include all personal pronouns, reflexive *self*, interrogative-relative *who* and *what*, and the negative and indefinite ones formed from them: *no one, nothing, no one, nothing, no one, something, someone*.

Pronominal nouns indicate a person or thing.

2. Pronouns-adjectives include all possessives, all attributives, demonstratives *this, that, such, such, this, that*, interrogative-relatives *which, which, whose* and the negatives and indefinite formed from them *no, no one's, some, some, which -That*.

Pronominal adjectives indicate the attribute of an object.

3. Numeral pronouns include pronouns *as many* as *and* those formed from them *several, some, how many*.

So, the pronoun is one of the most difficult parts of speech to study, which, due to its specificity and significant grammatical heterogeneity, produces different opinions in linguistics regarding the composition, classification and functioning of words of this part of speech.

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2. "Russian language" M.: Higher school, 1986 V.V. Vinogradov

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3. "From works on the modern Russian language." A.A.Shakhmatov
4. Bobonazarovna, Formanova Shoira, and Nabiyev Abdurahim Abduhamidovich. "Development of Mathematical Literacy in Chemistry Lessons." *European Scholar Journal* 2.3 (2021): 97-99. Available at: <https://www.neliti.com/publications/340801/development-of-mathematical-literacy-in-chemistry-lessons>