THE PRAGMATIC FUNCTION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POLITICAL SPEECHES

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Annotation. *This study explores the pragmatic function of personal pronouns in English and Uzbek political speeches. It examines how politicians strategically use first-person, second-person, and third-person pronouns to construct identity, express authority, engage audiences, and establish inclusivity or distance. By analyzing selected speeches from English-speaking and Uzbek politicians, the research highlights differences and similarities in pronoun usage, reflecting cultural norms, rhetorical strategies, and political communication styles. The study employs pragmatic and discourse analysis to interpret how pronouns contribute to persuasion, solidarity, and politeness in political contexts. Findings reveal that pronoun choice not only conveys grammatical meaning but also serves as a crucial tool for shaping interpersonal relationships and influencing audience perception.*

Key Words: *personal pronouns, pragmatic function, political discourse, English, Uzbek, audience engagement, identity construction, persuasion, solidarity, politeness.*

Introduction. Language is a powerful tool in political communication, enabling politicians to persuade, influence, and engage their audiences. Among the many linguistic features that shape political discourse, personal pronouns

play a crucial role in constructing identity, expressing authority, and establishing interpersonal relationships. The choice of first-person, second-person, or third-person pronouns is not merely grammatical; it carries pragmatic significance, affecting how speakers relate to their audiences and how their messages are interpreted. In political speeches, pronouns can create a sense of solidarity, distance, inclusivity, or authority, depending on the speaker's communicative goals and cultural context.

This study focuses on the pragmatic function of personal pronouns in English and Uzbek political speeches. English political discourse often employs pronouns strategically to engage audiences directly, build rapport, and assert individual or collective identity. For example, first-person plural pronouns like "we" are frequently used to convey inclusivity and shared responsibility, while second-person pronouns such as "you" may create direct engagement with the audience. Uzbek political discourse, shaped by collectivist and hierarchical cultural norms, also uses pronouns to maintain politeness, express respect, and reinforce social harmony. However, the strategies and frequency of pronoun usage may differ, reflecting cultural, rhetorical, and linguistic conventions.

The present research seeks to compare English and Uzbek political speeches to identify how personal pronouns function pragmatically in both contexts. By analyzing selected speeches, this study aims to reveal patterns of pronoun usage, examine their roles in persuasion, solidarity, and politeness, and explore cross-cultural differences in political communication. Understanding the pragmatic function of pronouns in political discourse contributes to broader insights in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and intercultural communication, highlighting the subtle ways language shapes relationships and audience perception in political contexts.

Main Part. Personal pronouns play a crucial pragmatic role in political speeches, helping speakers construct identity, assert authority, engage audiences, and express solidarity or distance. In English political discourse, first-person pronouns are used to convey commitment and inclusivity. For example, Barack Obama stated, "We are the change we have been waiting for," where "we" includes both the speaker and the audience, building solidarity. First-person singular pronouns, like in "I will fight for every family in this country," assert personal responsibility. Second-person pronouns, such as Trump's "You deserve a government that works for you," engage the audience directly, while third-person pronouns, as in Obama's "They have failed to provide the leadership we need," create distance from opponents and emphasize contrast.

In Uzbek political speeches, pronouns serve similar functions but follow cultural norms of politeness and hierarchy. First-person plural "biz" emphasizes collective responsibility, as in Shavkat Mirziyoyev's "Biz barcha islohotlarni xalqimiz manfaatlari yo'lida amalga oshiramiz" ("We will implement all reforms for the benefit of our people"). First-person singular "men" is used to assert personal commitment: "Men har bir qarorni xalq manfaatini hisobga olgan holda qabul qilaman" ("I make every decision considering the interests of the people"). Second-person pronouns like "siz" politely engage the audience: "Sizlardan yordam va hamkorlikni kutamiz" ("We expect support and cooperation from you"). Third-person pronouns, such as "ular" in "Ular tomonidan olib borilgan siyosat xalqimizga foyda keltirmadi" ("The policies carried out by them did not benefit our people"), create distance while maintaining formal respect.

Comparatively, both English and Uzbek speeches use pronouns to signal commitment, engage audiences, and create social distance or solidarity. However, English pronouns are more direct and expressive, while Uzbek pronouns are more formal and culturally nuanced, balancing authority with

politeness. Overall, pronouns act as essential pragmatic tools, shaping audience perception and reinforcing political messages in both linguistic and cultural contexts.

Conclusion. The analysis of personal pronouns in English and Uzbek political speeches demonstrates that pronouns serve essential pragmatic functions in shaping audience perception, constructing identity, and managing interpersonal relationships. In English political discourse, first-person pronouns are often used to express personal or collective responsibility, second-person pronouns directly engage the audience, and third-person pronouns create distance from opponents. In Uzbek political speeches, pronouns perform similar functions but are more culturally mediated: first-person plural emphasizes collective responsibility, second-person pronouns maintain politeness and respect, and third-person pronouns create distance while preserving social harmony.

Despite differences in style and explicitness, both English and Uzbek political speakers use pronouns strategically to enhance persuasion, build solidarity, assert authority, and navigate audience expectations. English pronouns are typically direct, expressive, and personal, whereas Uzbek pronouns are formal, subtle, and culturally nuanced. Overall, the study highlights that personal pronouns are powerful pragmatic tools in political communication, reflecting both linguistic structures and cultural norms, and playing a crucial role in effective speech delivery and audience engagement.

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