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Research article

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## WITH REGARD TO THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLES OF ARTICLES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Аңдатпа.** In the research paper, a comprehensive investigation was undertaken to delve into the multifaceted functions of articles in Modern English. Through a meticulous analysis, the interpretive roles of articles were explored from three distinct perspectives. Firstly, the research study has found that articles have a very important role in disambiguating the syntactical meaning of nouns. Secondly, it is clear from the study that articles have a very important role in the coherent construction of messages, which helps in the clarity and coherence of communication. Moreover, the study has also shown that articles have an important role in articulating and signifying the connection between linguistic constructs and the external world. These very interesting findings have provided a lot of support to the initial hypothesis proposed at the beginning of the study. This hypothesis states that articles have a very important role in defining the content of communication and cannot be studied independently in the context of syntactical and semantic relationships. The present study proceeds from the assumption that the English article constitutes a meaningful and functionally independent grammatical element whose role cannot be reduced to a purely formal marker of the noun.

**Keywords:** article, function, semantic connotation, communicative situation, article usage, referential meaning, pragmatic context.

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## Introduction

There is no unified view regarding the interpretation of articles in the English language. Thus, it is necessary to define our position on some of the most debatable issues. Firstly, we think that there is no fixed form of articles, i.e., the absence of a particular article does not mean the absence of any article at all.

Secondly, we fully concur with the view of G.K. Vorontsova (1964) that articles function not concerning individual words, but rather about the overall structure and content of a message. The issue of the meaning and function of articles remains at the heart of this discussion.

The theory of certainty and uncertainty enjoys widespread acceptance and use. Various researchers offer different interpretations of the role of articles, seeing them as means of expressing certainty or uncertainty in communication. Some associate articles with the degree of familiarity or unfamiliarity of the subject being referred to, while others view them in terms of marking new or given information in a given context. Others detect individualization and generalization, concretization, and abstraction in the use of articles. Many scholars also maintain that the article serves to convey the general and specific meanings of a noun. These meanings are inherent in the word itself, based on the principle of distinguishing between the main and essential features of objects in our world. A single word can represent a specific image of a single object as well as the features of an unlimited number of other objects. It can refer to either one or both of these subjects or all of them collectively. Articles based on these general and specific aspects of noun meaning provide a solid theoretical foundation for the study of articles, although they may not answer all questions regarding how articles function within a particular language.

Regarding the question of the significance and purpose of this article, it is important to note that the potential of the text is often overstated. The article communicates what it can express on its own, which is conveyed through a range of means within a specific context.

The use of a definite or indefinite article before a noun may be dependent on various factors, including the structural and semantic nature of the sentence, the presence of qualifying words, the form and type of verb, and other grammatical elements.

Let us consider the example sentence «A horse is eating oats.» If we change the verb to «The horse was eating oats,» the character and meaning of the statement change, as does the degree of specificity of the subject, based on the nature of the construction. Additionally, other structural and semantic considerations influence the selection of an article. For example, in sentences like «The book is interesting» and «A book is interesting», the choice of the article depends on whether the book is being considered as a specific entity or a general category. For example:

1. It is an honour to be thought of by such colleagues as you. I'm deeply touched.
2. I've got as great a respect for him as anyone in the college.

The systematization of the conditions for the use of a noun in combination with a particular article is a complex and specialized area. We are actually waiting for a decision on this question, which is beyond the scope of our current assignment. However, we would like to draw attention to the need for further consideration of this question and fall back on a general understanding of context in our discussion.

Context is a representation of the relationship between a noun and a situation, helping to explain the meaning of the noun and its semantic properties. It also shows the character of the relationship between the signifier (word) and the signified (object or idea denoted by a word). This research aims to explore the effect of contextual consistency on article use.

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## **Materials and Methods**

### ***Research design***

In this research, we conducted a comprehensive study to explore the various functions of articles in modern English.

### ***Research methods***

The following methods of scientific linguistic research were used in the study:

- A contextual analysis method, which identifies the communicative parameters of a speaker's use of language units and the specific characteristics of the context that contribute to the realization of meaning within a text as a communicative unit.

- Linguistic stylistic analysis method, focusing on linguistic and visual techniques to examine the details of how individual words are used for communicative and aesthetic purposes in a text.

- Distributive analysis method (used to examine the environment of individual language units in a text, mainly at the syntactic level).

- Direct component analysis method (used to analyze and describe syntactic structures, including identifying dependency relationships between all words in a sentence).

### ***Materials and samples***

The study used a corpus of materials obtained from modern literary works written in English, using a sequential sampling method. The study analyzed a total of 568 pages of literary materials.

The usage of articles in the English language has been a subject of discussion among linguists and educators for centuries. The understanding of articles and their functions in modern English has been furthered through theoretical studies since the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Notable grammarians such as J. Ward (1758), W.W. Skeat and F. Madden (1868), and H. Sweet (1900) have contributed to our knowledge of articles as a distinct category. In the 20th century, renowned linguists Searle (1914) and Greene (1971) continued the study of the articles. In the 1980s and 1990s, studies on the "article" as a concept were conducted by authors such as Blokh (2000) through multidimensional research on its functions, semantics, cognitive aspects, discourse, expression, and style. Russian researchers have also made their contributions to the subject matter. Zhavaronkova (2003), Dolgina (2010), Litvin (2014), Egorova (2018), Timoshenko (2021), Astapenko (2021), and Katkova (2022) have all made their contributions to the understanding of articles in English. However, new approaches are still being developed by researchers to better comprehend this complex linguistic phenomenon.

Regarding the functions of articles and their role in various aspects of language, Chernyshov M.Y. (2008) notes that their multifaceted nature, in conjunction with contextual factors, determines how they are used in speech. Articles are among the most commonly used words in modern English and play a significant role in shaping different types of discourse. A vast majority of errors and inaccuracies in spoken English still originate from the incorrect use of articles. Understanding texts in English depends on their grammatical accuracy, which is influenced by the use of articles. Tymchuk's study (2018) on the artistic system of English examines translations of texts concerning article usage and concludes that they are service words with significant semantic and stylistic potential, which is the cause of great difficulties. This is the source of many errors that make the content difficult to comprehend. The role of articles is unique and cannot be imitated, especially when their function of influencing the reader prevails over the purpose of communication.

The standard and normative usage of indefinite, definite, and null articles in fiction, nonfiction, and scientific literature has a significant impact on the correct understanding of

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texts. Deviations from these rules can lead to incorrect interpretations of the author's intended meaning.

An analysis of modern English literature shows that there is a debate among linguists about whether the article should be recognized as an independent grammatical category. Some linguists consider it to be part of other grammatical categories:

- Some consider it as part of the noun category, classifying it as a determinant of a noun phrase (Tymchuk, 2005). In the pronoun system, the definite article is seen as part of the category of demonstrative pronouns, while the indefinite article is classified as an indefinite pronoun (Master 1997). According to O. Jespersen (1933), the article can be characterized as "deterministic" because it helps identify a specific referent and convey the specific or general semantic meaning of a noun. On the other hand, an indefinite article can be considered "non-deterministic" because its use implies that there is no need to specify a referent.

Russian researchers generally agree that the article should be recognized as an independent part of speech, although some may prefer not to include it in their classification of parts of speech. Whether it is classified or not, the article is considered a service word with specific morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics (Mizuno 1999, Master 2002, Murphy 2003, etc.). Some scientists, such as Budovskaya (2009) and Gorbunova (2017), view the article as a specialized auxiliary grammatical element that, in combination with the noun, creates a unique analytical structure occupying a middle position between a free syntactic phrase and the fusion of a grammatical prefix with a significant root. However, given its morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties, textual function, and various roles in coherent discourse, it is difficult to agree with such a characteristic of the grammatical nature of the article.

The historical background of the article in English grammar is detailed in the publication by Yu. A. Mironets, «The evolution of the use of the article in the grammatical structure of the English language» (1999). As for the classification of words into official and unofficial, the traditional distinction between significant and non-essential parts of speech is considered unjustified. It would be more appropriate to consider the service or non-service characteristics of specific classes of words.

In recent years, there has been growing interest in the use of articles and their role in coherent texts (Halliday & Hassan, 2014). The use of articles in English is a complex issue that is acknowledged by linguists, including those who are not native speakers (Kassamany, 2006; Hamza, 2011; Al-Qadi, 2017). Although it is difficult to formulate precise rules for the use of articles and only generalizations can be made, practical grammar textbooks for authors often contain exceptions.

## **Discussion**

Regarding whether English articles have a meaning of their own, we can respond in the affirmative. Despite their high degree of desemanticization, they still retain some semantic connotation due to modifications to the pronouns and numerical values that underlie them. Their various usages are based on this connotation.

The pronoun "one", which, like the indefinite article, originates from numerical origins, is not employed about concrete or abstract nouns, as is well known. Its meaning may be interpreted as "one", but it is unclear which "one". The indefinite article is also not utilized with concrete or abstract nouns when they are used in their generic sense. When employed, it alters the syntagmatic significance of the word.

Let us compare some instances to illustrate this:

1. It gives me great pleasure. ... It was a real pleasure for him to give pleasure to others.

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2. By the end, it was reduced to almost speechless anger. It was a great anger as it rose within him.

3. May felt it was false kindness to keep the truth from him. His voice was conciliatory, almost caressing, and there was a loving kindness in his eyes.

4. Mrs Elliot watched over him with ceaseless tenderness. She looked at me with a cool tenderness.

We observe that when there is no specific designation for a particular type or manifestation of emotion, the indefinite article should not be used. Henry Sweet states that «the indefinite article always indicates one thing». Paul Kristoffersen (1939) describes it as a symbol of unity - a symbol of unity. To express this idea in Russian as abstractly and generically as possible (which, according to our opinion, reflects the semantics of the indefinite article), we refer to the concept of «indefiniteness».

Some scholars suggest that the indefinite article carries an «older numeric significance», as in phrases such as «a star» or «two days» work». In such cases, it may be assumed that there is no actual numeric value, and «a» and «an» function as the number «one» in reduced form, as a vestige of this earlier usage. G.N. Vorontsova (1964) considers it to be a synonym of the indefinite article.

In terms of the meaning of the article, it carries a certain semantic shade that is opposed to the ambiguity of the individual, indefinite article. This semantic opposition is manifested in the use of articles and serves as the basis for their functional differences. The function of an article in grammar is mainly to express the semantic relationship of a noun, whether it is a particular thing or a more general idea. The expression «semantic relationship» is used to describe the connection between words and actual things or ideas. This connection can be employed to particularize or generalize the meaning of words, and the particularity of this connection is often established by context, as well as by linguistic tools such as articles.

It is important to note that researchers also use indicators to determine the ability of words to express specific and general meanings within lexical analysis. According to an M.D. Stepanova's study (1968), the syntagmatic meaning of a word can be classified depending on whether it is a whole class of objects or examples of a whole class of objects, which is a general or specific aspect of its meaning.

We will not begin our discussion on the lexical meaning of a word, but rather on the function of articles in the English language. It is essential to understand that the meaning conveyed by a noun and an article is specific and not general.

The articles have a role in determining the syntagmatic meaning of a noun, but they do this in a specific way. A noun that follows a definite article is likely to refer to a specific thing, while a noun that follows an indefinite article is likely to refer to a thing that belongs to a group, but the relationship between the group and the noun is not specified.

The general meaning of «all members of a category of objects» that can be associated with a noun and an article is not the general meaning but rather secondary.

In this respect, it should be noted that in English, to indicate a general or scientific term, a noun is used without the article. A noun does not require an article before it when it is used to indicate a general term that lacks any specific semantic implication. The degree of specificity or generality can be varied, and the implication of a noun can be further specified by using an article.

Let us consider an example of the use of an article with nouns that refer to homogeneous objects. When discussing the function of articles as a way to specify the «specific» meaning

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of a noun, there are three main types of clarification: anaphoric, situational, and contextual. An anaphoric reference may be made to a previously mentioned noun by using an indefinite article, another determiner, a proper noun, or a prior situation. This reference can also be made to an event or phenomenon, such as that indicated by a verb.

In this context, it is important to note that when expressing a general or scientific idea, a noun may be used without an article in English. A noun does not require an article before it when it represents a general idea without any specific semantic meaning. The level of specificity or generality can vary, and the meaning of a noun may be further clarified by using an article.

Let us consider an example of how an article functions with nouns that refer to homogeneous objects. When discussing the function of articles as a way to specify the «specific» meaning of a noun, there are three main types of clarification: anaphoric, situational, and contextual. An anaphoric reference may be made to a previously mentioned noun by using an indefinite article, another determiner, a proper noun, or a prior situation. This reference can also be made to an event or phenomenon, such as that indicated by a verb.

1. They found a tea shop. The tea shop was nearly empty.

2. ... have your children been playing with my stick? ... Now, who's had it? There's no time to lose. Look sharp. The stick's got to be found.

3. Harry Kember was like a man walking in his sleep. Men couldn't stand him, they couldn't get a word out of the chap;...

4. Now and again his keys clinked, and the clink reached as after the sound of his footsteps had been lost in the snow.

In the previous example, in addition to anaphoric reference, there is also contextual reference (illustrated) and explained within the context of the sentence (the sound of his footsteps).

The role of articles in anaphoric references is the most significant, which gives reason to consider them as a specific type of anaphoric function. The other two types have a clarifying function.

There is a term in English called «identification» that refers to this function; however, it is not practical when referring to articles with abstract nouns or phrases. Therefore, we propose using the term «clarifying function» instead, to differentiate it from anaphoric functions, although both types are essentially clarifying.

The clarifying function can be applied universally, regardless of a particular subject. This often occurs in descriptive sentences, such as:

1. The rogue, like the artist and perhaps the gentleman, belongs to no class.

2. The birch tree has come to be a symbol of the Russian countryside.

5. The lion is the king of beasts.

In this instance, the specified entity is a particular type or category of object. The descriptive quality of the sentence relates to a noun that represents a type or collective concept, combined with the specific article. According to G. Sweet's analysis, when comparing analogous examples using an indefinite article, he notes that the use of the definite article imparts more emphasis. He states (see the third illustration) that this application of the noun evokes a mental image of a singular lion, even though the statement is intended to refer to lions in a general sense. This interpretation by linguists of their native tongue regarding this phenomenon appears convincing to us. We deem the significance of the collective concept to be predominant, whereas the meaning associated with the «class of entities» is secondary.

We addressed this aspect because it frequently elicits interest, although there is nothing peculiar about the utilization of the article per se. It is not an individual entity or set of entities

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that is distinctive, but rather an idea, similar to a picture of the group as a whole or a symbol of the class. The degree of expressiveness in a sentence may differ depending on its lexical makeup. The use of definite articles indicates highlighting, limiting, or clarification in the content of the message. Although the definite article itself cannot express these concepts, it can serve as a special indicator that confirms their presence, thus participating in the expression of thought. In anaphoric use, the definite article always functions as a marker of the existence of a specific situation, clarifying the reference to a previous mention.

1. About a week later, a letter from Hugo was forwarded to me in which he inquired what had happened to me and asked me to get in touch with him. I left the letter unanswered.

2. I brought a bottle of whisky, a syphon and a jug of water. The jug felt as though the water within had been iced. I poured out the whisky.

3. They had been great friends once, five years ago-almost inseparable, indeed. Then the intimacy had come to an end.

In the previous example, the anaphoric reference is based on the context. In this presentation and the following ones, we will use examples with nouns from various semantic categories.

For the second use of the definite article, namely, to clarify, situational connectedness is not essential. It may exist, it may be less significant, or it may not exist at all. Recall that we refer to situational connectedness as a contextual factor that contributes to the understanding of the semantic role of a noun.

As previously mentioned, the context itself can function as a clarifier, for instance,

1. The flowers at dinner were pale, and Fleur was struck by the pale aspect of everything ... the pale panelled walls, the pale grey velvety carpet, the lampshade, even the soup.

2. Everything was so deliciously flavoured: the salad of ripe, juicy tomatoes, the ham omelette, the stewed fruit.

3. The daylight was a comfort, but a danger too, for they might be seen by a German mother boat and then it was all up with them.

The relevance of a particular context may not be crucial if the message contains clear explanations of the noun in question. That is, definitions may help to explain the meaning of a noun.

1. He looked at the book under Donald's arm.

2. I was eating the bread that Rosanna had brought up to my room.

3. As he entered Mor blinked at the bright light within.

4. The death of his mother was a great blow to him.

5. A gleam of the sun had come, sharpening to his hurrying senses all the beauty of the afternoon.

6. There was in the firmness of her chin, in the decision of her mouth, something that suggested a strong will.

In the last three examples, the combinations with a definition linked by the preposition «of» form a tight semantic unit, representing a single act of thinking. This indication of contextual cohesion is provided by a specific article that refers not to a singular noun but to the entire combination as the designated entity is no longer represented by a single word but by the complete combination.

The semantic connection in this type of construction can be even stronger if an indefinite article is employed in the prepositional phrase that introduces the definition, or if, in the case of abstract nouns, the article is omitted. For example: the face of an old man, the fall of an apple, the habit of wealth, the verge of war, the desperation of a perishing man, the life of a spoiled child, the birth of a boy, the death of a man, the sourness of envy, etc.

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1. Was the death of a man so terrible after all?
  2. The dearest wish of his father was to behold the birth of a boy who could inherit the land his forbears had owned so long.
  3. Of course, the fall of an apple is a very common thing.
  4. Only so could he win what he wanted with the desperation of a perishing man.
  5. Soames leaned back, the image of pale patience as if resolved on the betrayal of no emotion.

For example,

1. He did not look quite like an Englishman.
2. Marshington was an old village with a fine broad main street.
3. Miss Handforth was Mr. Demoyte's housekeeper, an old enemy of Nan.
5. Nan was pulling her gloves in a very slow way.
6. She told May that she had always loved her as a daughter.
7. She listened like a child and, like a child asked questions.

The existence or non-existence of a contextual link, as well as the conditions of the context, are not significant in this function of the article. This is because, in this particular case, the noun lacks a situational link with the thing it refers to.

Descriptive prepositional phrases can contain both real and abstract nouns.

1. The marble floor glistened like water.
2. He spoke with bitterness.
3. He woke on the following morning in despair.

We also observe the descriptive function of the indefinite article in cases where, for example, the entity denoted by the noun can be understood as representative of a particular class.

1. A dog is a common domestic animal, a friend of man.
2. Milk comes from a cow.

The indefinite article is used in conjunction with both real and abstract nouns, often in the descriptive role. In the case of abstract nouns, the indefinite article indicates a particular phenomenon, event, feeling, or property, which is a qualitative difference of the noun. Thus, «light» may be different kinds of light, for example, natural light, artificial light, or the light of a lamp.

1. Again, the trees loomed overhead, and there was a diffused green light.
2. He sat up in bed and saw it was just daylight. A cold white light filled the room.
3. It was quite dark outside by now and the candles gave a bright but soft light to the room.
4. She was holding a match in her hand and it gave a surprisingly bright light.

Such combinations are quite frequent, and there are many examples of them in reality: a happy life, a long and terrible war, a hot unpleasant melancholy, a despairing beauty, a peculiar charm, a great tenderness, a towering rage, etc.

Abstract nouns are a wide range of words that refer to non-material concepts, such as ideas, events, emotions, and feelings. These words are hard to define, as they are often complex and may vary in meaning depending on the context.

Abstract nouns may be employed in different ways, such as describing individual examples of a phenomenon or an event, as well as describing general ideas. For example, the use of the definite article «the» together with the abstract noun may indicate that the particular idea being portrayed is exclusive, while the use of the indefinite article «a» may indicate that the idea is general. In other cases, the article used may influence the meaning of the noun, and this is done through emphasis.

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It is worth noting that abstract nouns can have different meanings, and the meaning depends on the context of the message being conveyed. It is, therefore, important to consider the context within which the meaning of abstract nouns is being interpreted.

1. It was a relief to receive no reply.
3. I would be a fool if I didn't know that I had been a disappointment to them.
4. If you will permit me to finish what I have to say, you will do me a kindness, sir.
5. Isn't she a beauty, John?
6. He was glad to crush them at once; we hasten a funeral after a death.
7. «If there is a war», said George, «it will be a sort of natural calamity».
8. Suddenly, a light appeared on Winslow's window.

Abstract nouns that refer to specific events or concepts, such as «death», «war», and «life», are known to exist in plural forms.

## Results

In summary, an indefinite article has a specific role in addition to its primary use. For instance, It can also be used with singular nouns that are unique objects, such as a large red sun or a large yellow moon that looks like a Chinese lantern. It can also be used in some instances to highlight a particular feature or attribute or to indicate a particular example.

It is pertinent to note that the article is just one of the features of language and should not be given too much significance. The article is a crucial component of the whole context and features of language, and its significance should be assessed in the context of the whole meaning of the phrase or text.

Additionally, articles can convey the speaker's perspective on reality and their view of the world.

Articles are closely linked to the context of a sentence. Context serves as the foundation for both comprehending and selecting articles. For the proper functioning of a particular item, a contextual condition, such as situational consistency, is especially significant. This condition indicates the relationship of the text to reality and clarifies the concrete nature of the semantic designation of the noun.

Situational consistency is the most important condition for the use of a definite article. However, it is not the only one. The use of the article extends beyond its strict definition. It is also important to note that there is a relationship between the structure and meaning of the sentence, the use of various syntactic structures, and the selection of the article, particularly the indefinite article.

Therefore, studying the semantic and syntactic contexts that influence the use of articles and organizing this knowledge is theoretically and practically significant. The significant impact of the surrounding context on the usage of articles frequently results in subjective interpretations of their significance and function, highlighting the influence of context. The definitions and purposes of articles are complex concepts that may be challenging to accurately convey using words, without oversimplifying. It is possible that we have not fully addressed this issue in our discussion.

## Conclusion

The following theoretical and methodological principles form the basis of the research:

The article is treated as a functional unit operating within the structure of the utterance rather than as a mere adjunct to an individual word. The absence of an overt article form does

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not imply the absence of article meaning. The study supports the view that articles participate in shaping the semantic and communicative structure of the message and reflect the relationship between language and extralinguistic reality.

The research is grounded in the theory of definiteness and indefiniteness while critically reassessing its explanatory scope. Articles are viewed as markers of semantic relations between the noun and the situation, contributing to clarification, specification, generalization, and contextual anchoring. The definite article performs primarily anaphoric and clarifying functions, whereas the indefinite article signals classification, representation of a member of a class, or qualitative specification. The so-called «zero article» is interpreted as meaningful within generic or terminological usage.

A central principle of the study is the decisive role of context in article selection. Context is understood as the system of semantic, syntactic, and situational conditions that determine the relationship between the signifier and the signified. Situational consistency, structural organization of the sentence, and lexical environment are identified as key factors influencing article use.

The study applies contextual analysis, distributive analysis, direct component analysis, and linguistic stylistic analysis to examine article usage in modern English literary texts. The material corpus comprises 568 pages of contemporary English prose selected through sequential sampling.

Articles are analyzed from three interrelated perspectives:

- a) their role in specifying the syntagmatic meaning of the noun;
- b) their contribution to the construction and coherence of the message;
- c) their function in expressing the relationship between language, cognition, and reality.

The research demonstrates that articles do not operate in isolation but function as integral components of the semantic and communicative structure of discourse. Their meaning emerges through interaction with contextual, syntactic, and lexical factors, confirming their essential role in shaping the overall content of the utterance.

In our comprehensive study, we endeavoured to demonstrate how the function of English articles may be understood from three distinct perspectives: firstly, their role in elucidating the syntactical significance of a noun; secondly, their contribution to the construction of a message; and thirdly, their function in articulating or signifying the relationship between language and reality.

These findings further bolster our initial hypothesis, which was proposed at the onset of our research, that articles significantly contribute to shaping the content of a message rather than existing separately from individual words within the context of syntactical and semantic connections.

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The authors declare no conflict of interests.

### **Contribution of the authors.**

During the preparation of this research, R.Zh. Saurbayev conceptualized the study, conducted the analysis of research materials, and wrote the main body of the article.

A.K. Zhetpisbay collected, organized, and analyzed the research materials and prepared the manuscript for publication. A.K. Suleimenova contributed to the discussion sections of the article. All authors share equal responsibility for all aspects of the work, and the accuracy and integrity of the research data were mutually reviewed.

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### **Ағылшын тіліндегі артикльдердің негізгі қызметтері туралы**

**Аңдатпа.** Ұсынылып отырған мақалада қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі артикльдердің негізгі қызметтері қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты артикльдердің мағына қалыптастырудағы және коммуникацияны ұйымдастырудағы рөлін анықтау болып табылады. Ғылыми талдау барысында артикльдердің интерпретациялық қызметтері бірнеше теориялық тұрғыдан қарастырылды. Біріншіден, артикльдер зат есімдердің синтаксистік мағынасын нақтылауда және сөйлемдегі мүмкін болатын көпмәнділікті жоюда маңызды рөл атқаратыны анықталды. Екіншіден, артикльдердің байланысты әрі логикалық тұрғыдан жүйеленген хабарламаны құрастыруға қатысатыны, соның нәтижесінде сөйлеудің айқындығы мен бірізділігі қамтамасыз етілетіні көрсетілді. Сонымен қатар зерттеу артикльдердің тілдік бірліктер мен сыртқы әлемдегі нысандар арасындағы байланысты білдіру қызметін де атқаратынын дәлелдейді. Алынған нәтижелер зерттеудің бастапқы гипотезасын растайтындығына көз жеткіземіз. Аталған гипотезаға сәйкес, артикльдер коммуникация мазмұнын қалыптастыруда маңызды рөл атқарады және оларды синтаксистік, семантикалық әрі прагматикалық қатынастардан бөлек қарастыру мүмкін емес. Осылайша, артикльдер тіл жүйесінің маңызды элементі болып табылады және сөйлеу үдерісінде елеулі қызмет атқарады. Ағымдағы зерттеу ағылшын тіліндегі анықтауыштың мағыналы және функционалды тәуелсіз грамматикалық элемент екенін, оның рөлі тек қана зат есімнің формалды белгісімен шектелмейтінін болжайды.

**Түйін сөздер:** артикль, қызмет, семантикалық коннотация, коммуникативтік жағдаят, артикльдердің қолданылуы, референттік мағына, прагматикалық контекст.

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### **О фундаментальных ролях артиклей в английском языке**

**Аннотация.** В данной научной статье рассматриваются основные функции артиклей в современном английском языке. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении их роли в формировании значения и организации коммуникации. В ходе анализа интерпретационные функции артиклей были рассмотрены с нескольких теоретических позиций. Во-первых, установлено, что артикли играют важную роль в уточнении синтаксического значения существительных и помогают устранить возможную неоднозначность высказывания. Во-вторых, показано, что артикли участвуют в построении связного и логически организованного

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сообщения, способствуя ясности и последовательности речевого взаимодействия. Кроме того, исследование демонстрирует, что артикли выполняют функцию обозначения связи между языковыми единицами и объектами внешнего мира, обеспечивая соотнесённость высказывания с реальной действительностью. Полученные результаты подтверждают исходную гипотезу исследования о том, что артикли играют значимую роль в формировании содержания коммуникации и не могут рассматриваться изолированно от синтаксических, семантических и прагматических отношений. Таким образом, артикли выступают важным элементом языковой системы и выполняют значимые функции в процессе речевого общения. Настоящее исследование исходит из предположения, что английский артикль представляет собой значимый и функционально независимый грамматический элемент, чья роль не может сводиться к простому формальному маркеру существительного.

**Ключевые слова:** артикль, функция, семантическая коннотация, коммуникативная ситуация, употребление артиклей, референтное значение, прагматический контекст.

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