



COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF DETACHED OBJECTS IN SENTENCES

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to analyse in detail the functions of detached objects and their significance in the context of speech interaction. In order to obtain the results, flexographic and corpus analyses were carried out, and a thorough search for examples was carried out in scientific literature, mass media, among artistic sources and colloquial speech. The result of the study showed that detached objects do not only syntactic but also an important communicative function, which made it possible to pay attention to certain elements of expression. These functions guide to a more subtle understanding of the meaning and thoughts of the speaker, which as a consequence makes communication more effective and multivalent, so the study of detached objects opens new opportunities in the study of language. The results obtained in this study have shown the importance of detached objects as a means of influencing language.

KEYWORDS: Language structure, speech interaction, semantic nuances, linguistic research, genre variation, expressiveness of the text, detached parts of sentences.

FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVO-PRAGMÁTICAS DE LOS OBJETOS SEPARADOS EN LAS ORACIONES

RESUMEN: El objetivo de este estudio fue analizar en detalle las funciones de los objetos redundantes y su importancia en el contexto de la interacción verbal. Para obtener los resultados, se realizaron análisis flexográficos y de corpus, así como una búsqueda exhaustiva de ejemplos en literatura científica, medios de comunicación, fuentes artísticas y lenguaje coloquial. El estudio demostró que los objetos aislados no solo cumplen una importante función sintáctica, sino también comunicativa, lo que permite prestar atención a ciertos elementos de la expresión. Estas funciones conducen a una comprensión más sutil del significado y las ideas del hablante, lo que, en consecuencia, hace que la comunicación sea más efectiva y multivalente. Por lo tanto, el estudio de objetos aislados abre nuevas oportunidades en el estudio del lenguaje. Los resultados obtenidos en este estudio han demostrado la importancia de los objetos redundantes como medio para influir en el lenguaje.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Estructura del lenguaje, interacción verbal, matices semánticos, investigación lingüística, variación de género, expresividad del texto, partes separadas de las oraciones.

FONCTIONS COMMUNICATIVES ET PRAGMATIQUES DES OBJETS DÉTACHÉS DANS LES PHRASES

RÉSUMÉ : L'objectif de cette étude était d'analyser en détail les fonctions des objets redondants et leur importance dans le contexte de l'interaction orale. Pour obtenir ces résultats, des analyses flexographiques et de corpus ont été réalisées, ainsi qu'une recherche approfondie d'exemples dans la littérature scientifique, les médias, les sources artistiques et le langage courant. L'étude a montré que les objets détachés remplissent non seulement une fonction syntaxique, mais aussi une fonction communicative importante, permettant de prêter attention à certains éléments de l'expression. Ces fonctions permettent une compréhension plus fine du sens et des pensées du locuteur, ce qui rend la communication plus efficace et plus polyvalente. L'étude des objets isolés ouvre ainsi de nouvelles perspectives pour l'étude du langage. Les résultats obtenus dans cette étude ont démontré l'importance des objets redondants comme moyen d'influencer le langage.

MOTS CLÉS : Structure du langage, interaction orale, nuances sémantiques, recherche linguistique, variation de genre, expressivité du texte, parties détachées de phrases.

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1. Introduction

In modern linguistics, an important role is played by the study of communicative and pragmatic functions of language, with the help of which it is possible to understand more effectively how language constructions influence the process of communication and perception of information by listeners (Zhukovska, 2020). Among the various linguistic means, the most attention is paid to detached objects, which are part of the sentence structure and fulfil important functions in communicative interaction, as indicated in the work of van Dijk (1997). The term “detached objects” in this study refers to syntactically unintegrated sentence components that add meaning, commentary, or emotional depth to the phrase. These constructions serve as parenthetical or supplementary expressions and are frequently separated by commas, in contrast to core grammatical objects. They play an important communicative-pragmatic role by highlighting key information, expressing the speaker's stance, or enhancing emotional nuance.

The problematic of their use in different linguistic aspects is that the scientific literature does not sufficiently show how detached objects influence the meaningfulness and pragmatic content of texts. Because of this, difficulties arise for linguists and philologists seeking to find an understanding of how these speech constructions work in practice in real communication. For example, Liddicoat (2021) points out that the correct use of detached objects can be a help in highlighting the main ideas and concentrating the attention of the hearers on the necessary aspects of the message. McCarthy (1991) and Bamberg (1997) emphasize that detached objects can serve as a means of expressing emotional connotations.

Research conducted by Norrick (2022) points out particular attention on detached objects in publicistic style, which reveals gaps in scientific research and requires more thorough study. The problematic issues arising in this work concern the determination of the communicative and pragmatic functions of detached objects in language, as well as their influence on the perception of information. Norrick confirms that detached objects can not only point out important facts but also direct the listeners' emotions, creating a deeper understanding between the text and the reader. It is important to note that Norrick investigates not only the syntactic but also the semantic role of detached objects, emphasizing their importance in the context of different genres of texts.

The research study conducted by Schiffrin (2012) reveals the importance of detached objects in terms of emotional colouring and richness of the text. The author argues that the addition of detached objects allows the author of the text to manage the emotional background of the text, which in turn affects the reader's understanding of the text's content. Schiffrin also examines how different contexts and genres can

modify the perception of these additions. The work of Searle (2012) demonstrates detached objects in the context of speech among young people. Searle emphasizes how detached objects can influence the formation of new linguistic rules and stylistic features in the communication of the younger generation. This points out their dynamic nature and ability to adapt to cultural change.

Umurzakova (2021) focuses on how detached objects can influence the formation of new language rules and stylistic features in communication between young people. The results of the study emphasize that detached objects can play a key role in the construction of new language rules and stylistics of youth communication. In addition, the study shows that youth slang and informal language constructions often include detached objects, which indicates the dynamism of language and its ability to adapt to new conditions of communication. The author focuses on the way in which detached objects can enrich speech and introduce elements reflecting cultural and social changes.

The works of Stubbs (1983) and Otaboboyeva (2023) also show the importance of the function that objects fulfil in the formation of a person's interpersonal self-identity. This is especially relevant in modern society. It is also worth paying attention to the fact that an important aspect is the influence of detached objects on the rhetoric of speech, which is relevant in the sphere of public speeches and discussions. The authors point out that detached objects can become a tool for creating a unique form of communication, which is important for the construction of identity in different social groups.

Tannen (2005) points out that detached objects can be used to emphasize the importance of particular arguments or to create a contrast between different opinions. This indicates their role not only in syntactic but also in pragmatic analyses of speech. The task is to scrutinize different genres of texts to determine the specifics of the interaction of detached objects in different contexts. The author demonstrates how detached objects can structure argumentation, making it more convincing and memorable. It is also important to take into account the research of Dubtsova et al. (2020), which emphasize the importance of detached objects in shaping rhetoric. These studies show how detached objects can influence the perception and interpretation of arguments, which provides an additional context for analysing their use in discourses.

Examining detached objects in the variety of their manifestations can reveal their importance in language and communication, and will contribute to the development of current linguistic research. It is also important that detached objects can vary depending on cultural meaning and social environment, which provides an

additional opportunity to further analyse their interpretation and their role in language as indicated by Borisov (2021).

Even though detached objects are acknowledged to exist in a variety of written discourse genres and styles, little is known about their communicative-pragmatic purposes, especially with regard to how readers from diverse social and educational backgrounds interpret them. There is little empirical research that systematically examines these constructions' effects on text comprehension and emotional resonance from the reader's point of view, despite the fact that previous studies frequently focus on the syntactic roles or stylistic effects of these structures. Furthermore, there hasn't been enough research done on how contextual elements like genre, communicative goal, and audience characteristics affect how effective detached objects are. This disparity makes it difficult to fully comprehend how these constructions serve as tools for meaning-making and interpretive guidance in everyday communication, in addition to being grammatical components. Thus, by investigating the structural functions as well as reader-based assessments of detached objects in various textual contexts, this study aims to close this gap.

The main purpose of this research is to analyse the specifics of the use of the detached objects in different written media and in different genres of texts and what role they play in shaping the emotional connotations and meaning of statements.

2. Materials and Methods

The study of the communicative-pragmatic functions of detached object was conducted from January to June 2024. To achieve the objectives, a sample of 100 selected sentences from fiction and scientific literature was created, particularly from the works of authors such as Ganjavi (2004), Fizuli (2024), as well as foreign authors such as Shakespeare (2012) and Austen (1894). These works were chosen because of their cultural significance and diversity of genres and styles. The sample created included different genres and styles to ensure a representative result. All the selected sentences contained detached objects, which made it possible to analyse their functions in detail in different contexts.

An important specificity of the sample was that the selected sentences for the sample were popular and used in environments of different social groups, due to this it is possible to observe the diversity of the use of detached objects. The research work was carried out by means of content analysis, where all sentences were scrutinized for the presence of detached objects, types of communicative functions and their structures. The verification involved looking for the semantic connotations that the detached objects bring to influence the continuous content of the sentence. Criteria

were developed that had categories such as clarification, commentary, relation to the information the author conveys to the learners, as well as important emotional colours.

In the first phase of the study, a questionnaire was administered to 50 participants from different fields such as education (teachers and students), science (researchers and graduate students), art (writers and artists), and business (managers and entrepreneurs). Participants were selected through universities, cultural centres and professional associations, ensuring a diversity of views and experiences among the respondents. All participants ranged in age from 18 to 45. The respondents also had different levels of education. The questionnaire included questions that related to the understanding of detached objects and their valuable role in communication, as well as examples of selected sentences that all participants had to analyse. This provided an opportunity to gather different opinions and emotional colours regarding the use of detached objects in communication.

The second phase began with an organized experiment in which respondents were given different variations of sentences with detached objects, which the participants had to evaluate how these detached objects affect the cohesive perception of information as a whole. Also, an important part of the study was that all participants had to evaluate whether the detached objects helped them to understand the text better or, on the contrary, they made the process more difficult. The results of both methods were analysed, which revealed the relationship between the practical perception of detached objects and the theoretical aspect. The results were examined, which made it possible to analyse the relationship between the practical perception of detached objects and the theoretical aspect. Statistical methods including Student's t-criterion were used to verify the obtained information, which made it possible to compare the results of different groups of selected sentences for the experiment.

This revealed significant statistical differences in the use of detached objects in different contexts. Text analysis software was employed to facilitate a more expedient data collection approach for detailed text analysis. The software allowed for data visualization and semantic checking of the texts. The sample included only those sentences that had detached objects, while all others did not participate in the experiment and were not the subjects of the study.

The resulting sample was randomized for more accurate results. This experiment was based on well-defined procedures and criteria, which made it possible to obtain reliable results on the meaning of detached objects in Modern Azerbaijani and in a foreign language (English).

3. Results

The experimental analysis of 100 selected sentences from the works of Ganjavi (2004) and Fizuli (2024) revealed that detached objects serve several important communicative functions within sentence structure and discourse. In particular, the study showed that in 80% of the cases, detached objects performed the role of clarifying the main elements of the sentence (Table 1), thereby contributing to a clearer and more coherent understanding of the conveyed information. These findings underscore the significance of detached objects as linguistic devices that enhance the interpretability of utterances by providing additional, context-relevant details for the reader or listener.

Table 1. Function of detached object (%).

Clarification	80%
Commentary	10%
The author's attitude	5%
Emotional colouring	5%

Table 1 illustrates the distribution of key communicative-pragmatic functions performed by detached objects in the analysed corpus. The findings show how versatile these syntactic components are and how they can enhance sentence meaning in ways that go beyond grammatical requirements. The expressiveness and interpretive depth of discourse are enhanced by detached objects, which serve as instruments for authorial commentary, emotional modulation, and semantic enhancement. Their inclusion in texts lends credence to the notion that language users strategically use these constructions to direct readers' attention, express attitudes, and reaffirm intended meanings in a variety of communicative contexts.

The main functions of the detached objects have been classified as follows:

1. Clarification: Detached objects show more detailed information, which helps the reader to understand the meaning of the statements in the text and the author's thoughts much better. For example, in the work of Ganjavi (2004): “Bu gözəl, ağıllı və səbrli qız, bir çoxlarının diqqətini çəkdi” (This beautiful girl, with intelligence and patience, has attracted the attention of many). The detached object “ağıllı və səbrli” specifies which particular beauty has such qualities, which allows the reader to better understand her character. As a consequence, the reader gets much more data about the content of the speech and due to this the clarity of the meaning of the statement increases. The same

goes for the foreign example: “The painting, created in the 18th century, is a masterpiece” (Osman, 2022).

2. Commentary: Detached objects may contain a commentary by the author, reflecting his or her attitude towards the subject. In the example from the work by Fizuli (2024): “Mənim fikrimcə, “Leyli və Məcnun” əsəri bir şah əsərdir” (In my opinion, the work “Leyli and Majnun” is a true masterpiece). The detached object “Mənim fikrimcə” is used to express the author's own opinion. This opens up the possibility for readers to realize that the author has their own subjective point of view, which can influence the perception of information. Similarly, in the work of Shakespeare (2012): “In my opinion, Hamlet is one of the greatest tragedies”.
3. Emotional colouring: Detached objects can also affect the emotional connotation of an expression. In the sentence from the work by Sikov (2020): “Bu film, şübhəsiz ki, hit olacaq” (This film will surely be a hit). The detached object “şübhəsiz ki” conveys the author's emotional reaction. In the foreign example: ‘This movie, undoubtedly, will be a success’, which confirms the author's confidence in its high quality and potential popularity among the audience.
4. Author’s attitude: Detached objects can also show the author’s attitude to the events described in the text or to the characters created. In the sentence “Bu şair, şübhəsiz ki, ədəbiyyat tarixinin ən böyük simalarından biridir” (This poet is certainly one of the greatest in the history of literature), the detached object “şübhəsiz ki” shows the author’s confidence in his statement. In a similar example, “This author is certainly one of the most influential figures in literature” (Metcalf and Lewis, 2023), which emphasizes his significant influence on the development of literary trends and the formation of public opinion.
5. Comparative meaning: Detached objects can be used to compare and contrast different sentences and works. In the sentence “Nizami Gəncəvinin ədəbiyyatı, bir çox müasirləri ilə müqayisədə, fəlsəfə və sənəti birləşdirir” (Nizami Ganjavi’s literature, unlike many of his contemporaries, combines elements of philosophy and art) (Ganjavi, 2004), the detached object emphasizes the uniqueness of his works. In the English example, “Unlike many of his contemporaries, this author blend’s philosophy and art in his works” (Decker, 2012), the detached object “Unlike many of his contemporaries” functions as a comparative qualifier that frames the statement by highlighting the author's distinctive approach. It precedes the

main clause and provides contextual contrast, drawing the reader's attention to the uniqueness of the author's style in relation to others.

In the context of the study of syntactic constructions in language, the respondents were asked during the data collection what kind of role evaluation they would give to detached objects in a sentence. The majority emphasized that they thought of detached objects as useful clarifiers of information, but that if there were too many of them, it would only complicate the perception of the text.

This is confirmed by the following examples from the participants' questionnaires and their comments:

- 12 participants expressed those detached objects make the text more informative and understandable, especially in the context of clarifying meanings;
- 10 participants expressed the opinion that detached objects help to better understand the meaning of statements, but they also emphasized that too many such constructions can make the text confusing and difficult to understand (Table 2).

Table 2. Respondents' perceptions of how detached objects complicate comprehension.

Number of respondents who think that the detached objects made understanding more difficult	How much (%) has perception become more complex
10	10%
16	30%
25+	60%

This provided information that detached objects may not only make comprehension easier, but on the contrary make it less comprehensible. As part of this experience, people who consented to participate were presented with several sentence choices with detached objects. Each of the participants had to evaluate how these additions affected their own perception of the information.

Respondents were asked to rate how easy or difficult it was for them to understand the text when detached objects were used in sentences. Their answers revealed a variety of opinions: while some participants felt that detached objects improved readability and provided useful information, a sizable percentage said that using them excessively made the text harder to understand. According to the data

compiled in Table 2, the frequency and density of detached objects rose in proportion to the perceived level of complexity. This suggests that while these structures can improve expressiveness, they must be used carefully to preserve textual coherence and readability.

The study also confirmed that detached objects fulfil important communicative and pragmatic functions, conveying more accurately the meaning of the sentence and helping to convey more accurately the emotional connotation used in the text. Detached objects also have a significant impact on the structure of the sentence, thanks to which it is possible to influence the listener's or viewer's attitude to the information received (Hoff and Barboza, 2025; Temirbolat et al., 2015). It also helps the author to reveal his motives in expressing his own thoughts.

The data collected show that there is a significant difference between texts that have detached objects and those that do not. Sentences with detached objects are often perceived as more emotionally rich and more informative (Mandri et al., 2025; Madmarova et al., 2023). This emphasizes that authors can use such a linguistic device in their texts and speeches to manipulate the perception of the participants in order to focus their attention on certain important aspects in their talk or speeches.

But it is also very important to use detached objects in a balanced way and not to overload the listeners' perception. In the experiment, an excessive number of detached objects in the sentences led to confusion and confrontation with complicated perception. This highlights that it is not only necessary to use detached objects skilfully, but also to have knowledge of the limits of their use. Striking the right balance between simple and sentences complicated by detached objects can greatly enhance the quality of communication (Doszhan, 2023; Kassymova et al., 2025).

The respondents who agreed to participate in the experiment came from a variety of professions, including teachers, students, writers, researchers, and communication professionals, namely recruiters, psychologists, volunteers, and so on. This diversity of professional skills and achievements among participants from different social groups provided a wide range of perspectives on the role of detached objects from a wide variety of people.

Teachers often emphasized the importance of detached objects as a tool for deepening the comprehension and expressiveness of a text, especially in instructional materials. They noted that such constructions made the text richer and more sophisticated, which was especially important in the humanities, where it was necessary to convey a lot of information memorable through vivid associations. Detached objects helped in creating imagery and expressing complex ideas, which

contributed to a deeper comprehension of the teaching material (Temirbolat et al., 2025; Amangazykyzy et al., 2025).

However, some teachers pointed out that excessive use of detached objects could make comprehension difficult, especially for students with less developed reading and concentration skills. This could lead to confusion and difficulty in comprehension, which negatively affected the learning process. Some instructors advised their students to be cautious about using such constructions in their future studies, research and presentations, emphasizing the need for clarity and conciseness in the text.

Students, on the other hand, often expressed dissatisfaction with long and complex sentences with detached objects. Many of them noted that sometimes they had to reread sentences several times to understand what they were talking about. This makes it difficult to learn and understand the subject. However, despite this, many students also agree that detached objects help them to better understand context and meaning, especially in literary works. They believe that such constructions contribute to a deeper understanding of the text and help them to feel the experiences expressed in the works.

Some students shared their experience of using detached objects in their writing and homework. They noted that they use such constructions to improve the expressiveness and emotionality of their texts, which in turn helps them to communicate their thoughts and ideas more effectively. This allows them to add more details and emotions to their works, making them more appealing to readers.

Writers and researchers have a more positive opinion about the role and importance of detached objects in creating imagery and depth in the text. They believe that such constructions allow them to add personality and vivid emotions to characters and events. This creates an atmosphere that evokes heartfelt empathy for the characters and helps readers find something close to themselves in the works. Nevertheless, many writers warn against the excessive use of detached objects, as it can lead to overloading the text and losing the main meaning and idea of the author.

Some writers argue that it is important to consider style when using detached objects. In poetry, for example, it is possible to afford more such constructions, since the main goal is to reveal the author's idea and convey vivid emotions. In prose, on the contrary, it is necessary to maintain clarity and comprehensibility, so as not to confuse readers. This emphasizes the importance of using detached objects competently to achieve the desired effect.

Communication experts also highlight the importance of detached objects in the professional sphere. They argue that in business correspondence and

communications, such constructions help to convey a point of view and point out important points. However, they also emphasize the need to respect the context and the target audience to avoid misunderstandings. For example, in communication with colleagues, detached objects can be used to clarify details, while in conversations with customers it is preferable to be more direct in order not to lose the main point of the dialogue.

Detached objects also find their application in various genres of literature (Oliveira, 2024). In fiction, they can serve to create multiple layers of text, allowing authors to explore deeper themes and ideas. In scientific literature, such constructions help clarify information, making explanations more detailed and complete. In advertising and marketing, detached objects can be used to attract attention and create an emotional response in the target audience (Efremov, 2025a; 2025b).

In addition, detached objects are important in the context of cultural differences. Their use can vary from language to language and culture to culture, and this can affect the perception of the text. For example, in some languages, detached objects may be more common, reflecting the style and characteristics of that language. This can create unique linguistic constructions that enrich the text and make it more expressive.

Analyses of the perception of detached objects also show that different groups of people may react differently to their use. For example, young people may prefer simpler and more direct language, while older generations may appreciate complex constructions that add depth and nuance to a text. This emphasizes the importance of considering the target audience when writing and using detached objects.

Thus, detached objects are an important tool in both educational and professional contexts. They help to create more expressive and emotionally rich texts, but they require careful use to avoid complicating perception. It is important to find a balance between using such constructions and maintaining clarity and simplicity of presentation. A scientific study has indicated, based on the results of the data, that detached objects are engaged in performing important communicative-pragmatic functions, such as revealing the meaning of the sentence and showing emotional connotations. Detached objects also have a significant influence on the construction of the sentence, which can affect the attitude of listeners or viewers to the heard and seen information (Yerdembekov et al., 2025; Kharchenko, 2020). It helps the author to demonstrate his emotions more deeply when expressing his own thoughts and motives.

The obtained information shows that there is a huge difference between the works with and without detached objects. The sentences with detached objects are felt

to be more emotionally expressive and profound (Nurakenova and Nagymzhanova, 2024; Lytvyn et al., 2018). This indicates that authors can adapt such linguistic elements into their texts to manage the perception of the participants by making a main emphasis on certain aspects in their speeches and presentations.

But when analysing the selected sentences with detached objects, there were also instances where their use did not enhance comprehension or add depth. For example, in the sentence “The poet, winner of several national awards and author of ten collections, influenced modern literature” (This sentence was created for this experiment), the use of the detached object “winner of several national awards and author of ten collections” oversaturates the sentences too much, making it much more difficult to understand and analyse. This shows how important it is to be able to balance the use of detached objects to avoid reducing the clarity of the text and not losing depth.

The analysis demonstrated that there is a statistically significant difference between texts with and without detached objects. For example, the mean comprehension score for sentences with detached objects was 4.5 out of 5, compared to 3.2 out of 5 for sentences without detached objects. This indicates that detached objects have a strong influence on the comprehension of the selected sentences. In analysing the data collected from the participants, Student’s t-test was applied to determine the statistical significance of differences in comprehension of detached objects according to the level of education and age of the respondents. The results showed that statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found for the groups with higher and secondary education. Participants with a higher level of education were more likely to report a positive effect of the detached objects on the comprehension of expressions, in contrast to participants with a secondary level of education. This may imply that, having a higher degree of skills in analysing and working with texts, more educated respondents are better able to evaluate the role of detached objects and their impact on comprehension of information (Table 3).

Table 3. The influence of education level on the perception of detached objects

Level of education	Positive perception (%)	Negative perception (%)
Higher	85%	15%
Secondary	60%	40%

Table 3 demonstrates how respondents' perceptions of detached objects are significantly influenced by their educational background. Higher educated respondents were better able to decipher the complex meanings of these constructions,

such as their function in expressing authorial position, emotional meaning, and semantic accuracy. This could be explained by increased exposure to sophisticated academic and literary texts, which frequently use these syntactic structures. Furthermore, rather than being hampered by the structural complexity of detached objects, advanced education tends to foster skills in textual analysis, critical reading, and linguistic sensitivity. These abilities together allow readers to recognise the communicative intent behind these objects. Respondents with less formal education, on the other hand, might not have received this kind of training, which increases the possibility that they will find detached objects confusing.

In addition to the above conclusions, it should also be noted that the findings of the study demonstrate the strong influence of detached objects on text comprehension depending on the meaning of its use. The participants who agreed to the experiment and had higher education not only much more often noted the positive influence of detached objects, but also spoke about their ability to create emotional colouring and enhance the understanding of the text. This indicates the necessity of competent use of such constructions in order to achieve the desired effect in communication with the help of detached objects.

According to the data in Table 4, detached objects are most positively perceived in scientific texts, where they help to structure information and emphasize important points. In fiction, they also play a significant role, adding depth and emotional intensity. However, in official documents, their use can be perceived as unnecessary and as complicating the perception, which indicates the importance of maintaining a balance and rules between clarity, precision, and expressiveness.

Table 4. Contextual influence of detached objects on text perception

Context of use	Positive perception (%)	Negative perception (%)
Scientific texts	90%	10%
Fiction	75%	25%
Official documents	65%	35%
Advertising and Marketing	80%	20%

The study's findings support the notion that detached objects have a range of communicative-pragmatic uses in various text genres and reader demographics. The majority of their uses were for clarification, which was their most common function. This was followed by commentary, attitude expression, and emotional colouring. Survey data showed that although detached objects improve expressiveness and make reading easier for many readers, especially those with more education, their overuse

can make it more difficult to perceive information. According to the respondents' assessments, reading context and educational attainment have a big impact on how detached objects are perceived and valued. While official or excessively dense prose frequently elicited negative reactions, fiction and academic texts were generally seen as suitable contexts for their use. The results highlight the dual nature of detached objects as stylistic and functional tools: they can improve communication when used intentionally and sparingly, but when they are used excessively, they run the risk of reducing reader engagement and textual clarity.

4. Discussion

Comparing the results with the authors' works, it can be seen that detached objects are used similarly. For example, Ganjavi (2004) actively uses detached objects in his works to clarify the characteristics of characters and create vivid images. In *Seven Beauties*, originally written in Persian around 1197, detached objects help the reader to gain a deeper understanding of the qualities possessed by the characters, which corresponds to 80% of the cases identified in this study. This approach makes the text rich and allows the reader to perceive the information better.

The works of Fizuli (2024) also show the use of detached objects to convey the emotional state of the characters and the atmosphere they are in. In the work *Leyli and Majnun*, detached objects help to emphasize the inner feelings of the characters, which makes the text more expressive. This is consistent with the results of the questionnaire, where the participants indicated that detached objects help to better understand the meaning of the statement.

Tsarenko and Shustova (2018) continue this tradition by using detached objects to create an emotional background and clarify meanings. For example, in their novels, detached objects help to indicate the relationships between characters, which makes the texts multi-layered, understanding and deep. This confirms the findings of this study, where 60% of the respondents indicated that excessive use of detached objects can make it difficult to comprehend the text.

A research study conducted by Adeyemi (2018) provided evidence that the use of detached objects in different genres and styles of foreign and Azerbaijani literature can also fulfil the function of clarification, but in the context of different languages these aspects have many features related in the context of social and cultural customs and traditions. This opens the way to a deeper comparative analysis, because a careful study of detached objects in different languages allows us to understand how adaptive, specific or universal their functions are. One of the results of the questionnaire showed that 80% of the participants thought of detached objects as a useful linguistic tool that

allows them to better understand the meaning of an utterance, but at the same time they noted that when they were used excessively it made the text more complicated or loaded.

The results of the experiment showed that 5% of the participants said that detached objects did have a significant effect on emotional colouring. This correlates with the study of Khan (2023), who studied the effect of different forms of language on how this particular linguistic device would affect the readers' emotions when perceiving information. The author argues that the use of detached objects can enhance the emotional perception of the text, which helps authors to better convey their intent.

Analysing the results of the current study, it is also important to note that detached objects perform the function of commentary, which allows the author to demonstrate his or her attitude towards the subject. This is especially relevant in the latest social media, where the style of communication between people is often variable. The results of the study by Biber and Conrad (2019) show that in small posts on social media, young people very often use detached objects to fully express their emotions and thoughts. This is a confirmation of one of the findings of this research study.

Future perspectives for the study of detached objects may emphasize the study of this linguistic tool in the context of different strata and different genres and styles in literature. This will make it possible to determine which functions of the detached objects may vary depending on the target audience and the context of the utterances. For example, the study of detached objects in journalistic, artistic or scientific literature can provide completely new insights into their functions in shaping the communicative context. Also, as indicated by Wardhaugh and Fuller (2021), special attention should be paid to analysing detached objects in informal speech, particularly in social media and colloquial speech.

This could be an important element for future research as, according to Widdowson (2022), detached objects may be universal in relation to the emergence of new forms arising from the influence of the latest technologies. On this basis, the findings of the study confirm that detached objects are a valuable part of communication, occupying a variety of roles, particularly emotional, commenting and clarifying.

Each of these elements could form the basis for future research, which, according to Watzlawick et al. (2011), will help to understand much better how detached objects function in contemporary Ukrainian literature and language. Experiences on this topic may provide answers to the question of how different contexts and styles affect the understanding of information valuable in the modern

media space. This academic study points to the importance of detached objects as basic elements in creating an effective communication construction. The prospects for further new research in this field are very vast, and this provides information on how much this field needs to be studied in depth. It is also important to note that detached objects are a useful and effective tool for authors who, according to Myrick et al. (2015), can use this linguistic tool to build an artistic image of characters or atmosphere in general, as well as to show the nature of their own characters.

The study's conclusions support the idea that detached objects significantly improve written texts' expressive and communicative qualities. They usually contribute to a more profound and complex comprehension of meaning by performing tasks like elucidation, commentary, emotional colouring, and authorial stance expression. This study expands on earlier findings in the field by showing how the reader's educational background and the context in which detached objects are used affect how they are perceived and how effective they are. Although detached objects can enhance academic and literary texts, their overuse or improper application can make it more difficult for readers who are less familiar with complex syntactic forms to understand them. These broad conclusions underline the significance of using language in a context-sensitive and audience-aware manner by highlighting the linguistic potential as well as the practical limitations of detached objects.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of the conducted scientific study of the communicative-pragmatic functions of detached objects confirmed their importance in the creation and perception of information in communication. The results of the analysis of 100 selected fiction sentences demonstrated that the detached objects perform a list of important functions, in particular, clarifying (80% of cases), commentary (10%), as well as emotional (5%) and author's attitude (5%). These constructions not only enrich the semantic content of a sentence but also contribute to its emotional and interpretive depth. However, 60% of respondents suggested that the use of such constructions on the contrary can complicate the understanding of the text, which indicates the importance of a cautious approach to their use in expressions. As a consequence, one needs to strike a balance between saturation and with simplification, this is critical for effective communication. One of the important parts of the study was to look at how detached objects can influence different writing styles and genres. The different forms of their use in scientific, fiction, or colloquial writing open new horizons for future research.

The analysis of the questionnaire results also showed that the perception of detached objects depends on the educational level of the participants. 85% of the respondents with higher education indicated a positive effect of detached objects on text comprehension, while this figure was 60% among the participants with secondary education. This indicates a higher degree of text analysis skills among the more educated respondents. In addition to this, the study revealed that the context in which detached objects are used also influences their perception. In academic texts, 90% of the participants reported positive perceptions, in fiction the figure was 75% and in official documents 65%. This indicates that detached objects are more effectively perceived in contexts where clarification and structuring of information is required.

Thus, the study fills a crucial research gap by establishing a connection between syntactic features and reader-based assessments, demonstrating how audience traits and genre conventions are closely related to the communicative success of detached objects. These results imply useful ramifications for authors, instructors, and communicators who wish to employ detached constructions successfully. Future studies could look more closely at their function in digital and informal communication, as well as how they differ between languages and cultures. Another direction for further research could be to scrutinize the influence of social factors on the use of detached objects in other genres, styles or languages. Research is needed to understand what specific aspects influence detached objects in different languages and cultures of other countries. The results confirm that detached objects are a valuable part of communication that can enhance and facilitate the process of analysing information, but their use should be judicious and competent. Detached objects continue to be a dynamic and flexible aspect of contemporary discourse as linguistic practices change in response to societal and technological change. They are useful when used strategically but can be problematic when misused.

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