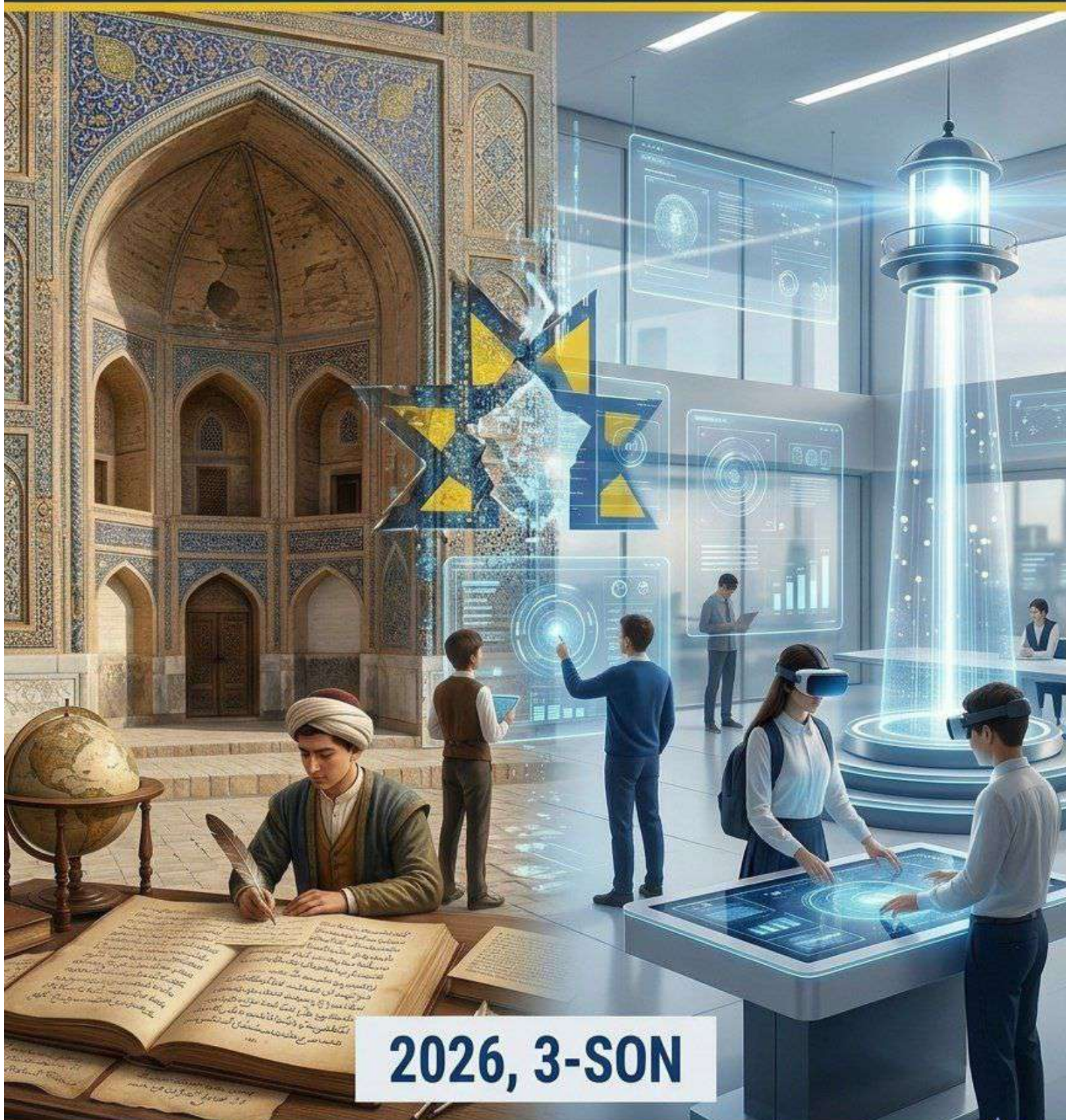




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TA'LIM TRANSFORMATSIYASI

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**“INSON –GENERATIV SUN’IY INTELLEKT” TIZIMIDAGI
MULOQOTNING LINGVISTIK VA KOGNITIV XUSUSIYATLARI
(RUS TILIDAGI KO’RSATMALARGA ASOSLANGAN)**

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Annotatsiya. Maqola "inson–generativ sun‘iy intellekt" (GAI) tizimida paydo bo‘layotgan yangi muloqot turining lingvistik va kognitiv xususiyatlarini o‘rganadi. 1 200 ta rus tilidagi prompt — foydalanuvchilarning katta til modellari (LLM)ga yo‘llagan matnli so‘rovlari — korpusiga tayangan holda tadqiqot promptni alohida kommunikativ birlik sifatida janr-stilistik xususiyatlari, pragmatik tuzilishi, illokutsion profili va kognitiv ishlab chiqarish mexanizmlari nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qiladi. Prompt asimmetrik, institutsional jihatdan tayanchlangan diskurs doirasida direktiv, ma‘lumot beruvchi va deklarativ illokutsion harakatlarni birlashtiruvchi gibrud nutq janri sifatida tasniflanadi. Rus tilidagi promptlarning to‘rt parametrli ishchi tasnifi taklif etiladi (illokutsion turiga, tuzilma murakkabligiga, aniqlik darajasiga va funksional sohasiga ko‘ra). Prompt muhandisligining oltita takrorlanuvchi kognitiv strategiyasi aniqlanib, tavsiflanadi: chiqishni formatlash, cheklovchi ko‘rsatma, rolni belgilash, kontekstni boyitish, fikr zanjirini aniqlash va kam misollikdagi misollar keltirish. Korpusning miqdoriy tahlili (tez-tezlik taqsimoti, sintaktik profillash, leksik zichlik) uchta strukturaviy naqshni sifat jihatidan aniqlash bilan to‘ldiriladi: ramkali so‘rov, inkorga asoslangan so‘rov va meta-so‘rov. Natijalar klassik pragmatik va kognitiv-lingvistik yondashuvlarning (gap harakati nazariyasi, ramka semantikasi, tushunchaviy aralashuv, CASA) inson–AI muloqotiga qo‘llanilishini tasdiqlaydi va muloqot nazariyasi, pragmatika hamda amaliy lingvistika sohalariga hissa qo‘shishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: Kalit so‘zlar: generativ sun‘iy intellekt, prompt, prompt muhandisligi, nutq жанри, pragmatika, kognitiv lingvistika, inson–mashina muloqoti, katta til modeli, diskurs, illokutsion harakat, rolni belgilash, kod almashtirish.

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И КОГНИТИВНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ
КОММУНИКАЦИИ В СИСТЕМЕ «ЧЕЛОВЕК — ГЕНЕРАТИВНЫЙ
ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ»**

(НА ПРИМЕРЕ РУССКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ЗАПРОСОВ)

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются лингвистические и когнитивные особенности нового типа коммуникации, складывающегося в системе «человек – генеративный искусственный интеллект» (ГИИ). На материале корпуса из 1200 русскоязычных промптов — текстовых запросов пользователей, адресованных крупным языковым моделям, — анализируются жанрово-стилистические характеристики промпта как особой коммуникативной единицы, его прагматическая структура, иллокутивный профиль и когнитивные механизмы порождения. Промпт квалифицируется как гибридный речевой жанр, сочетающий директивные, информативные и декларативные иллокутивные акты в рамках асимметричного институционального дискурса. Предложена

четырёхпараметрическая рабочая классификация русскоязычных промптов (по иллокутивному типу, структурной сложности, степени эксплицитности и функциональному домену). Выявлены и описаны шесть воспроизводимых когнитивных стратегий промпт-инженерии. Количественный анализ корпуса дополнен качественным выделением трёх структурных паттернов: рамочного промпта, доминантно-ограничительного промпта и мета-промпта. Подтверждён применимость классических прагматических и когнитивно-лингвистических концепций к анализу коммуникации человека с системами ГИИ.

Ключевые слова: генеративный искусственный интеллект, промпт, промпт-инженерия, речевой жанр, прагматика, когнитивная лингвистика, человеко-машинная коммуникация, языковая модель, дискурс, иллокутивный акт, ролевое фреймирование, кодовое переключение.

**LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION
IN THE ‘HUMAN-GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE’ SYSTEM
(BASED ON RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PROMPTS)**

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Abstract. The article examines linguistic and cognitive features of a novel communication type emerging in the "human-generative artificial intelligence" (GAI) system. Drawing on a corpus of 1,200 Russian-language prompts — user text queries addressed to large language models (LLMs)— the study analyses the genre-stylistic characteristics of the prompt as a distinct communicative unit, its pragmatic structure, illocutionary profile, and cognitive production mechanisms. The prompt is qualified as a hybrid speech genre combining directive, informational, and declarative illocutionary acts within an asymmetric, institutionally anchored discourse. A four-parameter working classification of Russian-language prompts is proposed (by illocutionary type, structural complexity, degree of explicitness, and functional domain). Six recurrent cognitive strategies of prompt engineering are identified and described: output formatting, restrictive prescription, role-framing, context enrichment, chain-of-thought elicitation, and few-shot exemplification. Quantitative analysis of the corpus (frequency distribution, syntactic profiling, lexical density) is supplemented by qualitative identification of three structural patterns: the framing prompt, the negation-dominant prompt, and the meta-prompt. The results confirm the applicability of classical pragmatic and cognitive-linguistic frameworks (speech act theory, frame semantics, conceptual blending, CASA) to human-AI communication and may contribute to communication theory, pragmatics, and applied linguistics.

Keywords: generative artificial intelligence, prompt, prompt engineering, speech genre, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, human-machine communication, large language model, discourse, illocutionary act, role-framing, code-switching.

Introduction. The rapid proliferation of large language models (LLMs) and publicly accessible generative artificial intelligence (GAI) systems — including ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, and their Russian-language counterparts — has opened a fundamentally new communicative space. User interaction with a language model is mediated by a distinctive textual format known as the prompt: an instructional input that

conditions and directs the generative behaviour of the system. The social scale of this practice is significant: as of 2024, the daily active user base of ChatGPT exceeded 100 million, a substantial proportion of whom communicate in Russian [1].

Despite a voluminous technical literature on prompt engineering [2], the linguistic dimensions of prompt communication remain understudied. Existing scholarship has addressed pragmatic features of English-language prompts [3][4] and proposed preliminary genre taxonomies [5], yet Russian-language prompting practice has received virtually no systematic linguistic attention.

The present article aims to describe the linguistic and cognitive features of the prompt as a communicative unit, drawing on Russian-language corpus data. Four research objectives are pursued:

(1) to establish the discursive status of the prompt; (2) to characterise its genre and pragmatic properties; (3) to describe the cognitive strategies employed by users in prompt construction; (4) to propose a working classification of Russian-language prompts.

Theoretical Framework. The methodological foundation of the study integrates several theoretical frameworks. M. M. Bakhtin’s concept of speech genres — according to which “each utterance is... a stable type of utterance” [6] — provides the primary genre-analytical lens. Speech act theory, as developed by J. L. Austin [7] and J. R. Searle [8], supplies the tools for illocutionary analysis. C. Fillmore’s frame semantics [9] and H. P. Grice’s cooperative principle [10] inform the pragmatic analysis, while V. I. Karasik’s conception of institutional discourse [11] anchors the sociolinguistic framing.

At the cognitive level, the study draws on E. Rosch’s prototype theory [12], G. Fauconnier’s mental spaces framework [13], and the theory of conceptual blending developed by Fauconnier and Turner [14]. These instruments enable description of the meaning-space construction that occurs in the course of human–AI dialogue. The CASA paradigm (Computers as Social Actors) [15] provides a framework for interpreting the social-pragmatic behaviours users project onto the system.

The term prompt denotes the initial user text input that initiates and directs the generative output of a GAI system. The prompt exhibits a dual nature: it realises the user’s communicative intention (intentional dimension) while simultaneously functioning as a computational specification for an algorithmic system (instrumental dimension).

Data and methodology. The empirical base consists of a corpus of 1,200 Russian-language prompts collected through comprehensive sampling from thematic online forums, professional communities (Telegram channels, subreddit r/ChatGPTRU), and publicly available prompt libraries over the period 2023–2025. Membership of texts in the Russian-language user community was verified against source metadata. The functional domain distribution of the sample is as follows: professional use (32%), education (27%), creative writing (21%), everyday tasks (20%).

The following methods were applied: discourse analysis; speech-act pragmatic analysis; content analysis with category-based coding; elements of corpus linguistics (frequency analysis, concordance analysis); cognitive-semantic frame analysis. Quantitative data were processed using AntConc 4.2 and Python (NLTK and spaCy libraries).

4. The Prompt as a Discursive Unit: Genre and Pragmatic Status

The results of the analysis support the qualification of the prompt as a distinct, situationally determined speech genre. In Bakhtinian terms, a genre is defined through

thematic content, stylistic features, and compositional construction. The prompt exhibits stable genre-forming features: thematic openness combined with functional specificity, a characteristic directive-informative style, and reproducible compositional formulas.

The defining genre feature of the prompt is the asymmetry of communicative roles: the user occupies the position of "client" (initiator and evaluator), while the GAI system functions as "executor". This asymmetry accounts for the predominance of the directive illocutionary force: 61.0% of prompts in the corpus contain direct or indirect directives. A paradoxical co-occurrence of directiveness and politeness is observed: 43% of directive prompts include markers of social politeness (пожалуйста / please, будьте добры / kindly, не мог бы ты / could you), indicating the projection of social norms onto human-machine interaction — a phenomenon accounted for by the CASA framework [15].

Searle's illocutionary taxonomy applied to the corpus yields the following distribution: directives — 61.0%; representatives (informing, clarification) — 18.0%; commissives (role delegation) — 12.0%; declaratives (rule-setting) — 9.0%.

A characteristic feature of the prompt is the layering of illocutionary structure: a single prompt frequently combines several communicative intentions. The following example is illustrative: "You are an experienced copywriter. Write a sales text for a children's play set. Target audience: parents of children aged 5–8. Length: 150–200 words. Avoid clichés." This prompt integrates a declarative (role assignment), a directive (text production task), an informative representative (audience data), and a prohibition (stylistic constraint) into a single functional unit.

Results. The analysis of the 1,200-prompt corpus yielded systematic results across four research dimensions: (1) illocutionary typology; (2) strategic structure; (3) syntactic-semantic characteristics; (4) discursive-pragmatic markers.

Table 1. Distribution of prompts by illocutionary type (n = 1,200)

Illocutionary type	N	%	Typical marker
Directive	732	61.0	write, create, compose, translate
Interrogative (representative)	216	18.0	explain, what is, how does
Commissive (role-based)	144	12.0	you are an expert, act as
Declarative (rule-setting)	108	9.0	always reply, never use, follow
Total	1,200	100.0	—

As Table 1 shows, the directive type is overwhelmingly dominant (61.0%), consistent with the functional nature of the prompt as an instrument of generative control. Nevertheless, the combined share of non-directive types (39.0%) indicates that users frequently construct dialogic rather than purely command-based relationships with GAI systems. The combined share of role-based and rule-setting prompts (21.0%) documents a robust practice of metacommunicative management — setting identity and interaction rules rather than issuing individual task instructions.

Table 2. Frequency of prompt engineering cognitive strategies (n = 1,200; strategies are non-exclusive)

Strategy	N	%	Example marker
Output formatting	648	54.0	format as a table; no more than 200 words
Restrictive prescription	480	40.0	avoid; do not use; without...
Role-framing	456	38.0	you are an experienced...; act as...
Context enrichment	420	35.0	target audience...; taking into account...
Chain-of-thought elicitation	312	26.0	solve step by step; first..., then...
Few-shot exemplification	192	16.0	for example:...; here is a sample:

Table 2 reveals that output formatting is the most frequent strategy (54.0%): users in every second prompt explicitly specify the desired structure of the response. This reflects experienced engagement with GAI specifics — an implicit understanding that without format instructions the model tends to generate structurally unordered text. Restrictive prescription ranks second (40.0%), underscoring the centrality of the "negative" dimension of prompting: users define not only what should be done but what must be avoided. The relatively low frequency of few-shot exemplification

(16.0%) diverges from technical recommendations [2][16], apparently because the effort of formulating examples limits its use in non-specialist domains.

Table 3. Syntactic and lexical characteristics of the corpus

Parameter	Value	Range / note
Mean prompt length (words)	47.3	3 – 412
Median prompt length (words)	31	—
Share of complex sentences	67%	coordinating & subordinating conjunctions
Share of prompts with politeness markers	43%	please, kindly, could you
Share of prompts with Rus–Eng code-switching	29%	mainly IT, marketing, academic writing
Share of prompts with restrictive clauses	40%	do not use, avoid, without...
Share of prompts specifying audience/context	35%	target audience..., for...
Mean domain-term density (per 100 words)	8.4	14.2 in professional subsample

The data in Table 3 reveal a pronounced right-skewed distribution of prompt length: a mean of 47.3 words against a median of 31 words indicates a small but statistically significant group of "mega-prompts" (over 200 words; 7.2% of the sample), characteristic of the professional and educational subsegments and containing extended systemic instructions.

The high incidence of politeness markers in directive prompts (43%) is theoretically significant. In terms of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory [18], users appear to treat a request to a GAI system as a potentially face-threatening act, deploying positive and negative politeness strategies despite the system's lack of a social persona. This finding corroborates the validity of the CASA framework for the Russian-language user context [15].

Code-switching (Russian–English mixing) in 29% of prompts documents the emergence of a specialised "digital professional bilingualism" primarily in the IT, marketing, and academic-writing domains. In contrast to English-language prompts, Russian-language role-framing favours professional-status nominals (эксперт / expert, специалист / specialist, профессионал / professional) over the "genius" metaphor prevalent in English ("act as a genius").

Qualitative analysis identified three structurally significant patterns not fully captured by quantitative metrics. The framing prompt follows a tripartite structure (context/role frame → task core → format specification) and was found in 31% of composite prompts; it represents the prototypical composition of the experienced user. The negation-dominant prompt is constructed primarily through prohibitions and constraints rather than positive task specification (e.g., "Write a text about healthy eating. No fluff. No platitudes. No lists. Do not open with a rhetorical question.") and accounts for 18% of the sample, predominantly in creative and copywriting contexts. The meta-prompt is directed not at a substantive task but at eliciting from the GAI a prompt for another task ("Write a prompt for generating a logo", "Formulate a query for writing a detective story"), attesting to a growing metacognitive reflexivity regarding the nature of human–AI interaction (6.4% of sample).

Discussion. The findings support several theoretically significant conclusions. First, prompt communication constitutes an autonomous discourse type that may be termed generative-instructive discourse. Its specificity lies in the combination of institutionality (fixed roles, goal-directedness) with informality (colloquial elements, deviations from normative syntax).

Second, the prompt is a hybrid speech genre accumulating features of technical specification, formal request, informal dialogue, and creative brief. This generic hybridity is driven by the pragmatic necessity of simultaneously communicating intent, setting conditions, and anticipating the form of the response.

Third, the cognitive strategies of prompt engineering display direct parallels with classical rhetorical strategies: role-framing corresponds to the appeal to authority (ethos), context enrichment to narrative justification (logos), and politeness markers to affective engagement (pathos). This indicates that users transfer historically developed rhetorical intuitions into a fundamentally new communicative environment.

Fourth, the identified code-switching points to the formation of a distinct sociolinguistic practice of "digital professional bilingualism" that warrants dedicated sociolinguistic investigation.

Conclusion. The analysis has demonstrated that the prompt, as a communicative unit, possesses stable linguistic and cognitive characteristics that justify treating it as an independent object of linguistic inquiry. Russian-language prompts exhibit specific genre features distinguishing them both from traditional directive genres (orders, instructions) and from dialogic internet genres (chat messages, comments).

The six cognitive strategies of prompt engineering — output formatting, restrictive prescription, role-framing, context enrichment, chain-of-thought elicitation, and few-shot exemplification — constitute a systematic repertoire of techniques for managing probabilistic generation in language models and simultaneously attest to a high degree of metacommunicative user reflexivity.

Perspectives for further research include: diachronic study of the evolution of the prompt genre; cross-linguistic comparative analysis of prompting practices; and investigation of the "promptification" of professional discourse — the penetration of instructive-directive strategies from the GAI domain into other communicative contexts.

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