

Study Of Syntactical Features of Prepositions in The English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of prepositions in English and Uzbek, analyzing the grammatical, morphological and syntactical features of prepositions.

Keywords: preposition, linguistic meaning, consonant form, grammatical system, grammatical function.

The preposition combines with the words which have identified as follows:

a) The preposition is used together with the groups of words it has defined: with them (R.L.Stevenson)

b) the determiner can distinguish the preposition from the noun:

He sank claily and my mother and had all the in upon our hands and were rept busy enough, without paging much regard to our unpleasant guesn (I lid)

c) The preposition can be separated from the word it has defined and come at the end of the sentence: *And, what are you sending there for (I lid)*

Several linguists who have studied the linguistic meaning of the preposition deny that the preposition has a lexical meaning in their theoretical and practical grammars. For example, K.Bissel admits that there is nothing in the language that is not very clear in its use other than the preposition. H. Wellis says that there is no logic in the use of prepositions in any language. In addition, English lexicographers consider the preposition to be a secondary word and say that the preposition cannot be defined by any rules for its use. Recognizing the position of the preposition, B.B.Himon says: "A preposition is a word that expresses the connection between a noun or a rhyme and other words in a sentence."

Many of our scholars are puzzled as to whether the preposition has a common lexical meaning. Those who believe that the preposition has its true meaning, and the existence of the lexical meaning of the preposition in its semantics of independent words, semantics of prepositions and verbs, prepositional phrases They say it is a double.

According to M.I.Steblin, Kamensky, the meaning of the preposition cannot be considered outside the prepositional phrase. However, some categories of scholars acknowledge that the specific meaning of a preposition is considered to have a specific meaning not only in the prepositional phrase, but also outside the phrase.

However, many linguists say that this condition (ie, the lexical meaning of a preposition) does not apply to all prepositions, and that they may be lexical prepositions and grammatical prepositions, or that they have lost their lexical meaning and have their own meaning. Prepositions that have retained their meaning can also be lexically empty, but only prepositions that perform a grammatical function. In the sections on prepositions in various grammars, the problem of limiting their lexical meanings in solving the problem of prepositions belongs to one or another preposition.

But our scholars, speaking of the function of the preposition, say:

The preposition has time, place and other meanings. In addition, prepositions are interpreted as prepositions of time, prepositions of place, prepositions expressing abstract relations, prepositions of objects, opposing prepositions, predicate prepositions, conditional prepositions and other prepositions.

In conclusion, we need to use teaching methods to translate prepositions.

Prepositions are traditionally auxiliary words, and are completely compared or contrasted with the main word groups called independent words. Regarding auxiliary words, V.A. Plotnikova says: "Auxiliary words are lexemes that do not have a nominative meaning, describing independent words."

It is incorrect to say that they mean object, sign, feature, action. Their lexical meaning is that when they come into contact with objects, properties, etc., they become abstract in the combination of independent words and auxiliary words. Thus, auxiliary words do not have the same general semantic commonality as parts of speech, and are based on the abstract of all lexical meanings belonging to this class; Unlike independent words, the generality of auxiliary words is functional and grammatical.

Prepositions are auxiliary words that express a syntactic connection to a noun or serve to distinguish a noun from other words. Although the existence of lexical units of the preposition is not denied as auxiliary words, the definition of the meaning of prepositions is based only on the functional sign, which is characterized by the natural, spiritual lexicon of such auxiliary words. If it is stated that the lexical meanings of auxiliary words depend on the results of the real abstract, then the prepositions have no lexical meaning if the auxiliary words are determined in the same way as in the context of independent words, as determined by the independent words.

"Semantic materialism" stems from the relationship of objective and universal character. There are only things in the universe and their properties and relationships. Attitude does not exist in isolation from such things as traits, and at the same time traits are always understood in the abstract, in different disciplines special aspects of relations, systems of relations are studied. Thus, there is no reason to separate prepositions from lexical meanings. In particular, there are elements of language that are characteristic of the property and elements that are characteristic of the relationship.

Complex relationships, systems of dependencies and the relationship of objects to real existence are expressed in language. The preposition serves as a special means of expression of this connection, ie co-conditioned.

Prepositions can be called a part of speech, we consider objects as indicating the facts and indicating the meaning of the connection, the instruction in a specific type of connection represents the lexical meaning of a particular preposition.

Famous linguists of the past, Russian linguists also have lexical views on prepositions. K.S.Askakov, N.P.Nekrasov, F.I.Buslayev, A.V.Vostoksv admit that prepositions have lexical meaning, but A.M.Peshkovsky denies it. A.A. Potebniya emphasizes the formality of prepositions.

V.V.Vinogradov wrote: "In the world of material existence, the conventional forms of horses reflect the concept of connection with things, events and action qualities. Forms and functions of agreements The meaning of the preposition are interdependent with respect to the grammatical system.

Thus, Vinogradov acknowledged the existence of lexical meaning.

Researchers of lexical meanings, authors of theoretical and practical grammars, completely deny the existence of a specific lexical meaning from prepositions. Negative feedback then takes on an indirect rather than an indirect character. A number of lexicographers often considered it impossible to formulate a rule for the use of prepositions in the anthological view of the prepositions, and did not consider this question in detail. R.A. Budagev agreed with scholars that prepositions are "empty" lexical words.

There are also comments that the principle of using prepositions cannot be determined in any way. Prepositions have no independent lexical meaning like auxiliary words. However, prepositions in general are not devoid of lexical meanings. Often the authors did not determine whether the prepositions had lexical meaning. But in their work some meanings are mentioned. Thus, it can be concluded that they have a lexical meaning in the prepositions.

Without denying that prepositions have a specific lexical meaning for them, the authors of the study consider them to be the result of independent word semantics interactions of type and verb phrases.

The meaning of prepositions cannot be considered in the same unit of independent words, which are connected outside the sentence. This concept, instead of forming a relationship that expresses the prepositions (the essence), gives options for verbal or categorical semantic analysis of parts of speech in a phrase.

They claim that there are lexical and grammatical prepositions that have retained or lost their lexical meaning, and prepositions that perform the same grammatical function. There are ways to determine the lexical meaning of the preposition. Prepositions are divided into prepositions of place, place prepositions and prepositions representing abstract relations.

In English, prepositions are equated with prepositions in Russian. Firstly, they are not equivalents, and secondly, the meanings of prepositions in Russian are not completely clear. Thus, one unknown preposition is defined by another.

According to Burlakov, prepositions do not express any empty lexical meaning and have an independent semantic meaning, depending on the function of self-dependence.

Prepositions are words that, although they perform a specific normative function, have the same lexical meaning as all other words. Prepositions are first and foremost conjunctions, that is, they describe an object and a property or an object and a process used to determine the interdependence of an object and a thing. In the analysis of the meaning of prepositions, they are often added to the words that they have perfected.

V.V.Veseletsky and A.I.Smernetsky said that the meaning of words is also an attempt to determine the syntagmatic and paradigmatic meaning.

AA Shakhmatov admits that there is a unity of meaning only in prepositions, and he gives the following example by adding them to their order: Accordingly, it forms a connection and relationship for the like and for others. They are: 1.cometative, 2.caucusive, 3.final, 4.ablative, 5.map, 6.transgressive, 7.sistributile, 8.silirative, 9.passive, 10.comparative, 11.temporal

The study of prepositions in English provides a semantic scheme that expresses the influence and relationship to the Russian language. Analyzing the first formed English prepositions, the following conclusion can be drawn, that the aspects represented by them are of three different types. Temporal approximation is a matter of local accuracy and logic.

Relationship is a common thing, a form of homogeneous connection of things. Communication means that all things in the existing matter are constantly and inextricably linked with each other and are interconnected in different ways and in different relationships.

Language relations are deep and diverse. We also express them through prepositions in English, for example, is the sun shining?

We will also consider this expression through the preposition, the snow is shining from the sun, the snow is shining in the sunlight.

Relationship refers to those who create an element from something. Such elements can have properties, properties, and more.

In English, the combination of verbs with verbs depends on the semantic unity of the verb, that is, if the verb as a whole is expressed as a whole, the spiritual effect of the preposition with the noun is the same. will be inside the complex.

Some grammars describe relationships with prepositions tried to classify, for example,

1. location, movement, direction,
2. time and duration of time.
3. motive, causal factor, etc., but these apply only to certain prepositions.

There is no classification of the spiritual sequence of the group of English prepositions, because it is very difficult to determine them. The question of prepositions is still being discussed today.

V.Z.Zlotkin "Prepositions determine only the semantic aspect of the nouns that come together, the preposition predetermines the quality of the property of the object or event, that is, it expresses the connected combination. In the role of the preposition in the construction of the sentence, the preposition is usually placed along with the noun, adjective, rhyme, number, form and verb.

Prepositions - this is what the dictionary of linguistic terms says.

A preposition is a group of words that describe the categorical meaning of the connection of an object to an object, action, situation.

Indeed, some linguists believe that the preposition is part of speech do not recognize the status, and there are legitimate grounds for this.

The morphological preposition cannot be added along with the part of speech, each of which has its own characteristics in the morphological structure (with its own characteristics) by adding inflective and derivational morphemes to the word. But the units of speech of their existence can only be determined by a system of syntactic variants considering them.

Such a prepositional compound is a noun lexeme, which, although used in the form of a single consonant, can certainly be different depending on the presence of consonants in the sentence. Therefore, in the formation of syntax, the preposition is more variable than the noun. For example, we compare the variants of substantivized locative syntaxes: at, on, in, near, under...

1. *Then I sat at the window*(E.H.)
2. *The picture hangs on the wall*
3. *He lives in Moscow*
4. *I lived near Victoria station*
5. *He is sitting under a tree*

All these prepositions form one and the same locative syntax variants, but they have different forms of spiritual coloring.

It should be noted that we are talking only about the spiritual difference. It is not about syntactic semantics or syntactic semantic properties.

Therefore, in such cases, the latter, together with the horse, remains the same. (substantive and locative)

The important thing is to understand and replace the following. Unlike the part of speech, the preposition, which differs from nouns, pronouns, adverbs, numbers, and verbs, which predetermine different categories of lexemes, is devoid of these features.

In other words, there are no prepositional lexemes in the language that serve as a lexical base in different variants of syntax, for example, horses serve as the lexical base of the above-mentioned locative syntaxes. Related questions cannot be avoided, which are often mentioned in grammar and special works. In this case, the problem is not opposed to the lexeme, which belongs to this or that part of speech, and it is legitimate.

The same lexical meanings, or in other words, nouns, are found in the expression of lexical, semantic verbs and other lexemes. Prepositions lack lexical semantics and they do not form a lexical semantics group. But prepositions are directly related to the lexical level of the language, because they serve as an element of auxiliary words, and as a result lexemes enter into a lexical construction with each other, for example, in the following verb phrases: to forgo for a job, to angle for, trouble e.t.c

In the same case, prepositions serve as a means of control, they represent the lexeme and the complement as a control of the lexical connection between the lexemes. From the above, it is clear that the prepositions pose the problem of constraint to the researcher.

On the one hand, syntactic and lexical semantics are their distributors, which, of course, are syntaxes and lexemes, respectively, and on the other hand, depending on their spiritual nature, which manifests itself, including prepositions as syntactic and lexical variants of syntax The meanings are distributive in formal features, which cannot be said to be a unit that cannot be ignored in the linguistic unit. However, it cannot be expressed in other languages.

It is known that prepositions pose a problem of syntactic and lexical semantics on the one hand, and on the other hand, the spiritual nature of prepositions can be divided into parts of the syntactic variant of prepositions.

Prepositions can be divided into the following groups according to morphological structure:

1. Simple prepositions

For example: *at, in, with, on, under, ...*

I showed the letter to the director – *men xatni direktorga ko `rsatdim*

He works at a factory – *u fabrikada ishlaydi*

He run in with a telegram in his hand – *u qo`lidagi xat bilan yugurib keldi.*

2. Derivative prepositions.

For example: *upon, onto, into, within, without.*

He put the book into his bag – *u kitobni sumkasi ichiga soldi.*

3. Complex prepositions. This type of prepositions consists of different parts of speech. For example:
I am punished because of you – *meni siz tufayli jazolashadi.*

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