

FEATURES OF PREPOSITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS IN THE CONTEXT

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Abstract

English-based prepositions combined with verbs have the ability to pronounce procedural, continuous meanings in the adverbial spelling function. The potential analysis of the English prepositions indicates that their meanings are not only lexical, but also their ability to use these prepositions, their grammatical functions, and their importance in the English language and spelling is observed. The article presents theoretical ideas in this regard and proves them with examples.

Keywords: Manuscripts; prototype; superficial; combination; compounds; phraseological; predicament; predetermined; manifestations.

Introduction

Prepositions are related to the transformation of different meanings of the noun, the adjective, semantics of the functional-semantic field as a grammatical category. In this paper, English-language prepositions form a semantic, grammatical, and even lexical change in the verbs of the verb, and they play an important role in the development of the verb semantics. English-based prepositions combined with verbs have the ability to pronounce procedural, continuous meanings in the adverbial spelling function. An analysis of the English prepositions revealed the significance of the prepositions in the creation of various semantic manuscripts in English, and the following conclusions were reached:

1. The meaning of space and direction in, in, out, out, to, directions, along, along, from, forward, down.
2. The meaning of time is the basic semantic for prepositions from, for, at, from, for, till, until, and so forth.
3. The main prototype of the English-language prefix is that the subject represents the character of the substance in the superficial part of the subject.
4. An English-language preposition can be a combination of other word combinations that can create stable compounds, phraseological connections, and represent different meanings, and also have a specific language.
5. The predetermined ability to explore pragmatic and cognitive frameworks with the meaning and functional capabilities it represents. The English word predicate has the ability to create verb formulas, that is, a verb form in the function of adverbial spelling. In these cases, this predicament is fraught with a tendency and procedural aspect. The English predicate has the ability to classify semantic groups as a result of the combination of various manuscripts, verbs, and nouns, which have the ability to come up with various verbs in different positions and



semantic groups. The potential analysis of the English prepositions indicates that their meanings are not only lexical, but also their ability to use these prepositions, their grammatical functions, and their importance in the English language and spelling is observed. The bulk of English-language prepositions are versatile and multi-component. The English preposition creates a metonymy relationship with the human body in a particular position in different positions. In the given case, the predefined predicate or predictive combinations perform integral functions as an agent character. The predefined predictor completely changes the meaning of the verbs in the adverbial argument, or the behavior of some verbs is regarded as semantic component. The prototype of the predetermined term is defined by the meaning of availability in the upper part. Other manifestations of this predetermined metaphor can be considered a portable property. The semantic signals of the prefix are associated with the syntactic properties of the dynamic characteristic that is associated with it.

Moreover, this predicate is a combination of definite expressions. You can include the following: on the contrary, on the invitation, and so on. The following examples can be found in the following sentences. He was not helping, he was just looking on. How are you getting on, they get on very well together. Go on working. Put your coat on. Above mentioned examples create the following statement by combining with the next non-volatile units on the board, on sale, on credit, on demand, on foot, on sea, on the other hand, and so on. prepositions serve to give a prospective line to the information that is expressed in the context of the conversation. For example: And when he understood the true reason for the call, that at last when it was too late, Howard was on the brink Howard was on the brink of accomplishing his task, he felt the sickness of despair of a man who does not want to come in and threaten his resignation (Ruth Rendell 187) such ruminations verged on the obsessional though and that he must avoid Ruth Rendell 133) In this case, the prepositions can transform the whole verb. It is possible to observe the semantic superiority of the predictions when the verb has completely lost its head. In these cases, the prepositions have a sense of idiom and form the composition of phrasal verbs. They are as follows: on a certain morning, on a cold day in a hell, on a commercial basis, on a diet, on a scale, on a short view, on a scale a site, on a site, on a site, on on the board, on on board, on on board, on on board, on on one's account, on one's own account, on one's account, on one's account, on one's account on one's mind, on one's mind, on one's mind, on one's tod, on one's tod, on one's tod, on one's tod the blink, on the wagon, on the face, on the front, on the ground, on the ground jump, on the mend, on the razor's edge, on the spir of the moment, on the surface, on the verge of death. The following semantic groups can be grouped into groups. similarity, influence on the object meaningful connections: pattern on smth, model on smth, question on smb, parody on smth, evidence on smth, imprint on smth, carve on smth, brand on smth, concentrate on smth, focus on smth, pressure on smth, strain on smth, tread on smth, throw oneself on smth in, fringe on smth, encroach on smth, an attempt on smb's life, on the alert, agree on smth, satisfy oneself on smth, follow on smb, hang on smb, stealing on smb, advance on smb, fall on smb, descend on smb, close on smb, arrest on smth, blunder on smth, hit on smth, stumble on smth, thread on smth.

Place or locative expressions: On the wall, float on water, to kiss on the lips, on the continent, on the Thames, float on the surface, glide on the water/snow, skate on the ice, to skid on the road, slide on the slippery way, on the highway, on the path, on the canal, on the river, on the



sea, on the farm, on the site, on the railway, on the look out for smth, on one's guard for smth, be on duty, be on the night shift, be on the sick leave, on the top of a hill, on the ground, on the snow, on the platform, on the table, on one's back, on tip toe, on a bicycle, on a horse, on a car, on the train.

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