

THE ROLE OF PREPOSITIONS IN TEXT FORMATION

Abdulkhaimova Sarvinoz Parda qizi
master's degree, 2nd year

Scientific supervisor: Ahmadaliyeva Khosiyatposhsha
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Annotation: In this article, preposition-nominal complexes, which perform the function of denotation and can be used in an independent preposition before the text, are fully described about the role of prepositions in text formation.

Key words: prepositions, text formation, lexical meaning, preposition-nominal complexes, verbal compound.

Introduction:

It is known that different groups of the lexicon have different degrees of independence: words naming objects are less dependent on other language units than words denoting the quality of an object; they, in turn, have a greater degree of independence than words denoting quality. According to their lexical meaning and related functions, prepositions are usually placed immediately after or before the units they express. However, it should be remembered that there are exceptional cases when prepositions can remain with the verb and be placed further in relation to the nominal member of the verbal compound.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Preposition-nominal complexes, which perform the function of denotation and can be used in an independent preposition before the text, are more common. For example, compare the following text names: "on the far away shore" and "at the far away shore". Here prepositions do not belong to any prepositional language unit. Among the complex semantic qualities of the noun "shore", the preposition "on" expresses the quality of the territorial surface, and the preposition "at" expresses the quality of the territorial border, as the adjective "far away" indicates in meaning. the literal spatial direction of distance from the noun "shore".

The general meaning of all prepositions is to indicate a relationship, since they are not members of the main agreement, the prepositions "at" and "on" establish the relationship of the nominative complexes with the following texts in which their names appear.

Results:

Repeated usage of the preposition from makes it possible to demonstrate various initial points of observation of the described construction which helps to create three

dimensionality of the picture. Without the preposition from creation of the semantic unity of this type would be impossible.

In German linguistics, the idea of the pair function of prepositions is widespread. According to this point of view, it is considered a morphological phenomenon and is called compound prepositions like binomials. But it is known that the morphologization of lexical units occurs only when the same components are regularly used repeatedly to give certain grammatical meanings.

Discussion:

Based on the above, there can be no disagreement in defining a compound like "out of" as a compound preposition due to its regular use as the equivalent of a preposition. But it is not immediately acceptable to consider "out of" as a combination of two prepositions. Thus, in the English variant of English, the lexical item "out" is not listed as independent; and in dictionaries it is said only in combination with other prepositions.

Even in such a most regularly used structure as 'from + preposition of place' only the first element is permanent, and the second does not have this quality; and it is characterized with the permanency of solely such language units as 'from under', 'from beneath', 'from behind', and etc. In other words, a prepositional phrase is not a set expression because it lacks the unification of its constituents. And as we know, it is that quality which characterizes morphologization of compound forms.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, since prepositions are lexical units, they have the same forms of expression as words in the content: repetitions, interconnections, text through various logical connections of lexical units directly with each other and through other units participates in the creation. Joint reference as a text-forming factor can be observed in cases where different prepositions are connected with one object of thought.

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