

PREPOSITIONS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR PLACES IN SPEAKING

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Abstract: In this article, we will explore the importance of prepositions in English, their functions in speech and their role in improving the clarity and precision of communication.

Key words: prepositions, conjunction, prepositions, speech, phrase.

Prepositions are the basic elements of the English language and play a crucial role in speaking and writing. These small but powerful words serve as connectives, connecting different parts of a sentence and giving important context to the relationships between words. These are "in", "on", "at", "to". Small words such as "from" act as a link between words in a sentence. Prepositions are versatile and can mean different things related to time, place, direction, etc. Preposition is a noun to indicate direction, time, place, place or spatial relationship within a sentence, a word or group of words that precedes a pronoun or noun phrase. Prepositions help add context and clarity to the relationships between different elements in a sentence. Prepositions indicate the place or position of a subject in relation to another subject or place. For example, in the sentence "The cat is under the table", the preposition "under" indicates the location of the cat. Prepositions are used to indicate when an action is taking place or the time of an event. For example, "before," "after," "during," and "from now on." Prepositions indicate the movement or direction of something. They help you know where something is going or coming from. For example, in the phrase "He walked towards the park", the preposition "towards" indicates the direction of movement. Prepositions help clarify the relationship between the words in the sentence, make the meaning clear and precise. They provide important context for the message being conveyed. Correct use of prepositions ensures that sentences are grammatically correct and well structured. They contribute to the coherence and flow of speech. Prepositions allow speakers to express different relationships such as place, time, and direction, adding depth and nuance to their communication.

The meanings of relations expressed by prepositions can generally be divided into three conceptual areas: space, time and abstract (conditionally combines a number of different relations - cause, purpose, modal, ratio, comparison, possession, etc.). The analysis of relations expressed by prepositions is complicated by the need to separate the relations from the things themselves, from the properties of these relations.

Nevertheless, the relationship is a feature of the thing and the relationship is fundamentally different from the thing, the possibility of considering the relationship as a separate phenomenon was also emphasized by the researchers. Some grammarian linguists try to classify the relations expressed by prepositions as follows:

- 1) location, movement, direction;
- 2) time and time duration;
- 3) motive, cause, driving factor, etc.

But these attempts can only apply to some prepositions. There is no consistent classification of the meanings of the selected group of prepositions in English, because, although the existence of meanings in them is not denied, they themselves are recognized as very unstable, difficult to determine. The paradigmatic meanings of prepositions are formed by abstracting from many different contexts as some generalized invariant, and the definition of that invariant is accepted. Studying the paradigmatic meanings of prepositions in a distance from time and space, that is, from the point of view of the logically established relations of things, is called studying the meanings of prepositions in a logical aspect. The meaning of each preposition is analyzed separately, and as a result of considering the prepositions separately, it becomes possible to systematize the meanings. Thus, prepositions with limited nominative potential have lexical and grammatical meaning. Prepositions are words, and therefore it is appropriate to apply to them the principles of linguistic unit study that apply to words with independent meanings. Prepositions are polysemantic linguistic units. It is possible to analyze the meanings of prepositions in terms of dividing them into components and using them in a certain context, as well as determine the semantic similarity of individual meanings of a polysemantic preposition.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, prepositions are an indispensable linguistic tool that facilitates effective communication by connecting words and conveying important information about relationships in a sentence. It is very important to understand the role of prepositions in speech in order to master the English language and convey ideas correctly and fluently.

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