

TEXT FORMING FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

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master's degree, 2nd year

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the text-forming properties of prepositions, their qualities as a lexical unit, their similarities and differences with other functional and meaningful words, the role of prepositions in text creation, and their role in a sentence.

Key words: prepositions, lexical unit, grammatical category, linguistic signposts, text forming.

Introduction:

Among the qualities that prepositions possess as lexical units are those of the relationship between the words in sentence, in some languages as English, for example, the lack of the grammatical category of cases make prepositions function formally instead of them. From this point of view the prepositions are functional units. But nevertheless, prepositions do convey some lexical meaning as well. Most of prepositions express locality in means of space and time. Therefore besides just serving as means of uniting words, they also participate actively in text forming.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Prepositions play a crucial role in describing spatial relationships, bringing a vivid and tangible dimension to language. Whether it's "in," "on," "under," or "between," these prepositions act as linguistic signposts, guiding readers through the physical arrangement of objects and spaces. Consider the difference between "The book is on the shelf" and "The book is under the shelf" – a simple preposition alters the entire visual imagery.

Beyond space, prepositions also wield influence over time. Phrases like "before," "after," "during," and "since" anchor events within a temporal framework. They act as temporal connectors, allowing writers to craft narratives with a clear chronology. "She arrived after the party started" conveys a different timeline than "She arrived before the party started," showcasing the temporal precision prepositions bring to language.

Results:

Prepositions can establish cause-and-effect relationships, offering insight into the reasons behind actions or events. Phrases like "because of," "due to," and "in spite of" introduce causality into sentences, providing a deeper understanding of the

relationships between different elements. For instance, "He succeeded because of his perseverance" communicates a cause-and-effect dynamic that shapes the narrative.

Prepositions are powerful tools for drawing comparisons and highlighting similarities. Expressions like "like," "unlike," and "similar to" establish relationships between different entities, aiding in the creation of vivid mental images. "Her smile was like sunshine" paints a picturesque comparison, using a preposition to draw a parallel between two distinct elements.

Discussion:

Naturally, every lexical group participating in text formation realize both features peculiar to all types of lexical units, and only to this certain type of language units. Prepositions belong to the group of lexical units that has the general meaning of indication, in which they make up a separate subgroup with a certain meaning. For example, pronouns have the meaning of demonstrating objects and their qualities. Prepositions indicate on the relation between the objects and their qualities.

Prepositions are instrumental in conveying the means or methodology by which actions are carried out. Whether it's "by," "with," or "through," these prepositions elucidate the tools or mechanisms employed in a given situation. "He painted the masterpiece with a brush" offers insight into the method, emphasizing the role of the brush in the creative process.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, in the intricate dance of language, prepositions serve as choreographers, orchestrating the movements and relationships between words. Through their spatial, temporal, causal, comparative, and instrumental functions, prepositions contribute significantly to the art of text formation. As writers, understanding the nuanced roles of prepositions allows for more precise and evocative expression, turning simple words into potent agents of meaning.

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