



## Prepositions in English and Their Alternatives in Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about prepositions in English and their alternatives in Uzbek.

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Nowadays, English is an international language. It can also be called a universal language. English has the second largest number of speakers. It is an official language in 70 countries. English is a simple and easy language to learn. Because it uses the Latin alphabet. In addition, in English, the Latin alphabet is presented in its most "pure" form - 26 main letters without superscripts. In addition, English is considered an analytical language. In analytical language, grammatical meanings are expressed using auxiliary words, word order and intonation. Prepositions are very important in expressing these relationships in English. A preposition is an auxiliary word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence. Prepositions indicate the relationship between clauses and sentences. In the Uzbek language, these relationships are implemented with the help of agreements, auxiliary word groups and other additions. In this case, words and forms are formed by adding suffixes without changing the root and base of the word. These

are agglutinative language features. This is why the Uzbek and English languages differ from each other.

There are about 50 prepositions in the English language, which are of great importance: aboard, about, above across, against, along, among, around, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, out, over, past, regarding, since, than, till, towards, under, until, up, upon, versus, with, without etc.

These prepositions are divided into three types according to their lexical meaning:

1. Prepositions of time.
2. Place prepositions.
3. Prepositions of direction.

First, let's look at prepositions of time. At, on, in are used for time. These prepositions are translated into Uzbek in the form of the suffix "-da".

The preposition at is used for specific time and hour. For example,

*At 12:30 - soat 12:30 da*

*At night - tunda*

The preposition on is used for days of the week and month. For example,

*On March 14 - 14-martda*

*On Sunday - yakshanba kuni*

The preposition in is used for long periods: months, seasons, years and centuries. For example,

*In July - iyul oyida*

*In summer - yoz faslida*

*In 2000 - 2000-yilda*

If we use the above prepositions now as locative prepositions, they refer to the location of a thing or a person.

At - translates as "next to". It is translated into Uzbek as "-da". For example,

*At the blackboard - doska yonida*

*At the window - deraza yonida*

*At home - uyda*

*At the cinema - kinoteatrda*

In - is more likely to be translated as "within". It refers to the location of a person inside something. For example,

*In the hotel - mehmonxonada*

*In the water - suvda*

*In the box - quti ichida*

*In the room - xonada*

The preposition on corresponded to the word "over" in Uzbek. This preposition indicates the location of an object or a person in relation to a surface.

*On the way - yo'lda*

*On the wall - devorda*

*On the roof - tomda*

*On the table - stol ustida*

Now let's look at some prepositions of direction. To, towards, from, away (from), through, in (into), inward(s), outward(s), out of are used to express the sense of direction.

Toward(s) is translated as auxiliaries such as "sari", "qarab". It represents a direction that is relatively close. However, the direction is not over. For example,

*The boys are going toward the field - yigitlar dala tomon ketishdi.*

To - to, towards. This preposition indicates the end point of the route. For example,

*She is going to the University - u universitetga bormoqchi.*

In conclusion, in English, prepositions are functional words that allow you to connect the components of a sentence and make its meaning more clear and precise. It should also be said that in English, prepositions of the same form are used in different meanings.

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