

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS INDICATING PLACE AND DIRECTION.

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Abstract : A preposition is a short word, for example at, in or by, that is most commonly used to show the relation between two nouns, two pronouns, or a noun and a pronoun. Prepositions are also added to some verbs, to modify their meaning. We will talk about this in this article.

Key words: English, prepositions, text, used, depends, expected, grammatical, connect, function;

Prepositions are auxiliary words that indicate the relationship of a noun (or pronoun) to other words in a sentence. Prepositions show the relationship between clauses and sentences. There are about 50 prepositions, and they are very important in English². Therefore, we will consider the main prepositions and focus on the rest of the text and exercises. Prepositions:

1. In English, it functions as an adverb.

I live in Navai. I live in Navoi.

She is sitting under a tree. He is sitting under a tree.

After the lesson she went to the park. He went to the park after school.

He came with his dog. He came with his puppy.

2. Each preposition can have several independent meanings. For example, the preposition in is used in the following meanings;

a) in (used relative to place):

He lives in Samarkand. He lives in Samarkand.

b) in (used relative to time, in front of month and year):

He was born in 1987. He was born in 1987.

then means:

She will return in an hour. He will be back in an hour.

in, in, among:

The house was built in three months. The house was built in three months.

3. In many cases, the use of this or that preposition depends on the verb, adjective or noun that precedes it. For example, the verb to depend requires the preposition on after it:

It doesn't depend on me. It does not depend on me.

The verb to laugh requires the preposition at after it:

He laughed at me. He laughed at me.

The adjective sure requires the preposition of after it:

He was sure of it. He was sure of it.

4. When some verbs come with different prepositions, their meaning may change.

He is looking at the child. He is looking at the child.

He is looking for the child. He is looking for a child.

He is looking after the child. She is looking after the child

5. Prepositions are part of many expressions and combinations - in vain, at last, for ever, on the one (other) hand, etc.

According to the lexical meaning, some prepositions are completely definite (for example, in, below, between, before, after, till) when other prepositions retain great weakness (to, by, of).

Prepositions are divided into the following groups according to their morphological structure.

Simple (simple) in, on, at, for, with, etc

compound (compound) inside, outside, within, without, etc

composite because of, in front of, in accord with, etc

According to their meaning, prepositions represent place and direction (in, on, below, under, between, and hokozo), time (after, before, at, etc.), general connectors (by, with, because of, with a view to).

Interconnection of words is divided into 2 main parts:

(1) prepositions and (2) conjunctions.

Prepositions connect words after themselves, create meaning by connecting subject and subject, subject and sign, subject and process.

In this case, it is necessary to take into account the following two situations: First, the preposition is a connector of words. This grammatical importance is high because, as mentioned above, it means the dependence of the subject on the subject, the subject on the sign, or the subject on the process.

For example, if we take the following sentence, "I am looking at him", the word "him" is an independent subject, in other words, "it is an object to pay attention to", where the subject must be specified in relation to look. For this reason, it is important to connect the object to each other or to the action.

Secondly, a preposition is a linker of words, it has a lexical meaning like all words. Sometimes the lexical meaning of the preposition is very clear, for example, when the preposition is combined with verbs, it means space, situation: He sat in a tree (He sat on a tree) and He sat under a tree (He sat under a tree 'tirdi') in this case, although the grammatical structure is the same in both sentences, the use of the prepositions in and under means that the action and the situation are different, so we understand the relationship between a person and a tree in different ways.

Prepositions come before a noun or pronoun. If the noun has a determiner, the preposition comes before that determiner:

He works at a factory. He works in a factory.

He works at a large factory. He works in a big factory.

But in the following cases, the preposition comes at the end of the sentence, not before the word it refers to (comes after the verb, if there is a complement, after the complement):

The table below lists the common English prepositions of position and of direction, and the related adverbs for each case. You will see that many English prepositions can signify either direction or position; but this is not the case for all prepositions.

Prepositions of position and direction normally only introduce nouns or pronouns; a few, such as into, can occasionally introduce verb phrases.

In this table, less common forms and rarely used equivalents are shown in brackets (--).

Denoting position		Denoting direction	
Adverbs	Prepositions	Prepositions	Adverbs
	across	across	
	at	at, to ¹	
* in, inside, (within)	in, inside, within	into	in, inwards
outside	outside	(out), out of ²	out, outwards
(on)	on	on, onto	(on)
	(far from)	from	
overhead	over, above ³	over (above)	(overhead)
underneath	under, (underneath)	under, (underneath)	
throughout	throughout	through	
below	below	below	
		up	upwards
		down	downwards
nearby	near	(nearer)	
(alongside)	alongside	along	along
in between	between	(between)	
opposite	opposite		

Common prepositions of places & direction: On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under, below, etc. are the most common.

IN:

In indicates something to be present in a place or enclosure. It does not say particularly where but gives an enclosure to the noun it connects with.

Example:

Your shirt is in the closet. (Does not indicate an exact place)

He lives in Australia.

Alex works in that building.

AT:

At indicates an exact place.

Example:

He is at the door.

I am standing at 13/4 George Street.

He is at home.

ON, ABOVE, OVER

ON:

On indicates a position above but touching the object.

Example:

The phone is on the table. (Phone is touching with the table)

He is on the third floor.

Sit on the sofa.

ABOVE:

Above indicates a much higher position than the preposition on does. It also indicates something out of reach.

Example:

The sky is above my head.

Hold your hands above your head.

Stars are above the sky.

OVER

Over means a position between on and above which is not touching.

Example:

There are clouds over the hills.

A bird flew over my head.

My flat is over that shop.

UNDER, BELOW

UNDER:

Under is the opposite of on and means 'below the surface of' something.

Example:

The cat is under the table.

The carpet under my feet is very soft.

That book is under my glasses.

BELLOW:

Below indicates something at a slightly lower position than what under indicates.

Example:

I have a scar just below my right eye.

Do you see the line below the paper?

Please, don't write below this line.

TO, FROM

TO:

To indicates a motion in the direction of a place.

Example:

He went to college.

We are going to Mexico.

We walked from the farm to the beach.

FROM

From indicates the point of place at which a motion, journey, or action starts.

Example:

He came from England.

We walked from the beach to the farm.

He drove here from Atlanta.

INTO, OUT OF

INTO:

Into indicates a motion towards/going inside something. It has many uses.

Example:

He came into the house.

The police broke into the bar.

My car crashed into a street sign.

OUT OF:

Out of means the opposite of into. It indicates a motion towards outside of something.

Example:

He is going out of the town.

Get out of my house.

Please, remain out of this. (Not indicating a place but an issue)

In derivative and interrogative sentences, when the preposition refers to the pronouns what, who(m), which or where, it can come at the end of the sentence after the verb, if there is a complement, after the complement. But a preposition can also come before interrogative words:

What are you looking at? What are you looking at?

(=At what are you looking for?)

Who(m) did he speak to? Who did he talk to?

(=To whom did he speak?)

Ask him where he got this

book from. (= Ask him from.

where he got this book.)

prepositions related to relative pronouns that connect determining clauses to main clauses can come at the end of the sentence after the verb, or after the complementizer if it is a subject. Prepositions can also come before a relative pronoun:

The house he lives in is very big. (= The house in which he lives is very big.)
The house in which he lives is very big

When the relative pronoun is dropped, the preposition always follows the verb:

The house he lives in is very big.

The preposition comes at the end of the sentence in passive compounds where the possessor can be a complement in definite mood:

He was laughed at (Compare: They laughed at him). They laughed at him.

The doctor was sent for (Compare: They sent for the doctor).

They sent someone to the doctor.

In infinitive compounds that are determining, the preposition comes after the infinitive:

I have no pen to write with. I don't have a pen to write with.

Prepositions compatible with adverbs:

Prepositions are functional words that express a relation between two elements in a phrase, or modify the meaning of a verb. Prepositions express a relation of position or direction, of time, of manner, of agent or other relation. Prepositions are followed by a noun, a pronoun, or a noun phrase, or else they follow a verb.

Adverbs are independent words that qualify a verb, expressing manner, direction, degree, place or time. They are not followed by a noun.

1. The forms of some prepositions are compatible with adverbs. Prepositions can be distinguished from adverbs according to their function in the sentence. Prepositions express the relationship between nouns (pronouns) and other words in the sentence. They are auxiliary words, not independent words, and are unstressed. Adverbs determine verbs. They are stressed as independent words:

Prepositions

Ravishes

He went up stairs. He went up the stairs.

I looked up and saw an airplane flying very low. - I looked up and saw a plane flying very low.

Before the war he lived in London. Before the war he lived in London.

I have read this book before. I have read this book before.

We will go there after dinner. We will go there after lunch.

I never saw him after.

Then I never saw him again.

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