

STUDY OF THE SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTICAL ANALYSES OF PREPOSITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS

Ergasheva Gulnoz Alimovna*

*Senior Teacher,
Karshi State University,
Karshi City, Republic of Uzbekistan
E-mail: gulnoz_ergasheva@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00356.1

ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the problems of semantic and syntactical analyses of prepositional constructions in Modern English. The **actuality** of the theme is that the syntaxemes and their variants in the structure of sentences in the English language are analyzed as components of prepositional constructions in the article. The **object** of the article is the theory of syntaxemes and their variants in the structure of sentences. The **aim** of the article is also providing general information about the semantic and syntactical analyses of prepositional constructions, the peculiarities of their linguistic verbalization, the definition of the semantics of prepositional constructions in the language.*

Methods: *such methods as descriptive method, method of componential analyses were used to prove the informativeness of the topic relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of linguistics.*

Results (Findings): *The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the practice of analyzing the external and internal structures of the sentence from a syntagmatic and paradigmatic point of view has been clarified, as well as prospects for the development of functional syntax have been defined.*

In addition, the effectiveness of methods for analyzing the semantic and syntactical features of syntactic structures expressing the components of prepositional constructions of syntaxemes has been proved by applying linguistic methods.

Conclusion: *Summing up the results, it can be concluded that the mutual syntactic relations of syntactic units in the sentence structure have been determined and the occurrence of agreement based on the relations of components and control has been proved.*

KEYWORDS: *Linguistic, Preposition, Category, Sentence, Significance, Combination, Element, Structure, Function, Construction.*

INTRODUCTION

It is worth noting that each sentence device has its own units that interact only within the framework of this device in an associative and syntagmatic way. Looking at the issue in this respect, some controversial issues in traditional syntax can be clarified.

Linguists in the direction of logic recommend analyzing the sentence device, supporting syntactic units in the sentence, that is, linguistic terms such as "subject" and "predicate". But in this regard, dealing with the subject, the similarity of the predicate with the participle, as well as the distinguishing sides, overlooks the possibility of a number of problems.

For example, The Russian scientist F.I. Buslayev, who studied the relationship of language and logic says "... in the language, a Noun in the form of a head concussion is suitable for the subject.... sometimes the subject and predicate are represented by other parts of speech, but in each case the unit in the function of the subject takes the noun meaning, and the word in the predicate function takes the verb meaning [8: 341].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In addition, in linguistics, the term "predicate" has several interpretations. For example, G.A. Lobonova emphasizes that the predicate manifests itself as a sign in the ontological aspect, and in the logical aspect as a certain task [10: 178].

A.A. Shakhmatov noted: "...the psychological subject is defined as imagination, it is, by its nature, the governor of execution, expressed by the predicate" [15: 25].

With this, the linguist points out that the name of the subject performs its function in relation to the verb or adjective that always comes with it in the sentence.

It's about A.A. Peshkovsky writes: "...if the participle means that the action is performed by the subject, then the subject indicates the thing performing the action" [12: 187].

The interest in studying the problem of semantic and syntactic analysis of constructions has been reflected in numerous studies by Russian and foreign authors, such as: A.M. Mukhin, K.S. Aksakov, A.A. Khadeeva-Bykova, etc.

The structures of prepositional-nominal complexes are investigated using the theory of syntaxemic analysis of sentences, semantic and syntactic connections of individual prepositional turns (G.S. Kachkin), structural models of verbal, nominal and verb-nominal constructions, their semantic-syntactic and grammatical classification characteristics are studied (A. Avulov, A.M. Amatov, L.N. Beskrovnaya, M.K. Konyrbaeva, G.B. Mikaelyan).

The analysis of the semantics of causative constructions is presented both in Russian and foreign linguistics (G.G. Silnitsky, A.P. Komarov, A.I. Reidel, A. T. Krivonosoe, G. Lakoff, J. Ross and many others). A great role is given to the preposition in the study of M.N. Eynshtein. Much attention is paid to English prepositions in the monograph by A.M. Mukhin devoted to the issues of system analysis. He explores the phenomena of English syntax on a system-structural basis, seeks to deepen grammatical analysis by sentence members, supplementing it with indicators of system relations of elementary syntactic units allocated in the deep structure of the sentence, and, based on this, A.M. Mukhin develops a theory of syntaxemic analysis of the sentence [11].

The question on the lexical meaning of prepositions is relevant not only for the English language. Lexical meaning is usually called that part of the semantics of a word that is inherent only in this unit. "In the grammatical meaning, the relations of signs are taken into account, in the lexical – subject (material) relations "In later academic grammar, the scope of the functioning of prepositions is expanded to a sentence: "Prepositions are an official part of speech that

formalizes the subordination of one significant word to another in a phrase or in a sentence and thereby expresses the relation to each other of those objects and actions, states, signs that these words are called ..." [2].

In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, a preposition is defined as a category of official, morphologically unchangeable words expressing various relationships between dependent and main members of a phrase and carrying out a subordinate syntactic connection within a phrase and sentence [2].

It is also noted here that prepositions are referred to as official parts of speech or are called speech particles. K.S. Aksakov, N.P. Nekrasov, F.I. Buslayev, A. D. Vostokov recognized the presence of lexical meaning in prepositions. A.M. Peshkovsky denied this meaning. A.A. Potebnya emphasized the formality of the preposition. M.N. Eynshtein believed that prepositions have their own significance, which is "unconsciously actualized in a variety of speech acts".

Professor Sh. Safarov noted that in order to treat the combination of various elements as an analytical form, it will be necessary to divide this combination into formal parts, namely the core and formants. That is, in other words, the units in one structure must correspond to formants that represent the same grammatical meaning. But prepositions are not an alternative to word variable formants. As a result, it is recommended to accept the prepositional combinations as an integral combination in the structure of lexical and syntactic structures, taking into account the fact that they do not form any morphological lines of opposition [14: 47].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The syntactic function interprets the acting function of the unit that is part of the sentence or construction. For example, in the sentence "*birds are flying high*" birds – subject, are flying – predicate, perform the function of high-posture and are members of the sentence.

The members of the sentence are functional units, the grammatical analysis of which is carried out using various techniques. Coordinating (coordinating) the interaction of words in a sentence or construct can be simpler or more complex [9: 17].

The analysis of works related to the presence of lexical meaning in the preposition allows us to conclude that all English prepositions have lexical meanings. Each preposition acquires its lexical meaning in a certain context, despite the fact that it can express grammatical meaning by performing the function of a formal connection of words in a sentence. Moreover, in the conditions of almost complete absence of means of coordination in modern English, the meaning of the entire semantic construction often depends on the lexical meaning of the preposition.

When creating a text, lexical and grammatical means are selected by the author consciously or unconsciously, but in accordance with a single plan, from the language system precisely for the purpose of forming a kind of unity -an integral work. When reading a text, the unity of the principles of choice and combination of grammatical means determines the integrity of its perception and understanding.

As it is known, a preposition is a service words that expresses the relation of a noun (or pronoun) to other words in a sentence, for example:

- In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees. The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward the road bare and white except for the leaves.

The plain was rich with crops; there were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the mountains were brown and bare. There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and there was not the feeling of a storm coming[4: 1].

RESULTS

The integrity of the text is created due to the integration of all its components, in which the unified idea of the author of the message finds expression. It should be noted that prepositions contribute to the actualization of semantic connections of fragments of the preface and after the text, concretize these connections in the form of various relationships expressed in syntactic types of constructions.

The morphological level of any language considers the structure of a word, forms of inflection, ways of expressing grammatical meanings, as well as the attribution of words to a certain part of speech. As for the morphological comparison of prepositions, it is important to note that, as is known, the prepositions we are considering relate to service words that express various relationships between the members of a sentence or sentences, but have no independent meaning and are significant only in combination with a word.

DISCUSSIONS

Having considered the examples above, we can assert that prepositions, combined with different parts of speech, serve as a means of connecting words in to a sentence, provide the meaning of the construction laid down by the author, thereby of interest from a stylistic point of view.

As for the semantic comparison of the prepositions under consideration, we emphasize that the purpose of a preposition affects:

- 1) The type of construction in which the value will be implemented;
- 2) The type of sentence that includes this or that prepositional construction;
- 3) The author's style of writing.

It should be noted that the difficulty of determining the meaning depends on the adequacy of the translation of the prepositional construction. The lexical meaning is partially present in every preposition, even when the elements of the proverb are characterized by a figurative meaning, so we fix parallel meanings that are not synonymous.

Context does not always help to determine the exact meaning of a preposition. It is the author's position, the author's attitude to the situation that is the basis for identifying an adequate semantic environment.

CONCLUSIONS

As part of the prepositional-nominal group, prepositions contribute to the creation of diverse semantic models of the sentence.

1. Syntactic-semantic relations between verb and prepositional-nominal elements are not of the nature of relations between the action-process and the object of the action.
2. They are characterized as the relationship between the action-process and the second participant of the action. In one or another syntactic construction, the preposition cannot be omitted, since it is no less important than the other elements included in the synergetic construction, in which all members play an equally important role.
3. Semantics constructions are not reduced to the semantics of individual units. Thanks to the analysis of a large amount of factual material, it can be confirmed that prepositional constructions differ from each other in semantics, features of translation into Russian and types of constructions.
4. The identification of the type of prepositional constructions and their semantic and syntactic analysis is of particular interest and may be very promising for the development of new methods of categorical analysis, constructions with compound prepositions, as well as for the study of lexical and grammatical collocations in other languages.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Craft William. Syntactic categories and grammatical relation. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003. –440 p.
2. Crystal D. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. – L: Blackwell, 2008. –529.
3. Curme Y.O. A Grammar of the English Language. Vol.2–3. London– New York, 2006. – 240 p.
4. Hemingway Ernest. A Farewell to Arms. – New York, 1976.–126 p.
5. Jacobs R.A. English Syntax. –Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. –378 p.
6. Whitehall H. Structural Essentials of English.–New York, 1956.-394 p.
7. Zandvoort R.W. A Handbook of English Grammar.–Croningen, 1998. –436p.
8. Буслаев Ф.И. Историческая грамматика русского языка.– Москва: Учпедгиз, 1968. – 623 с.
9. Даниева М.Дж. Когнитивные особенности субстантивных словосочетаний в английском языке. – Riga:LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing; SIA OmniScriptum Publishing., 2018. – 65 с.
10. Лобонова Г.А. Реализация предикатов изменения в современном английском языке. – Ленинград, 1988. –178 с.
11. Мухин А.М. Синтаксический анализ и проблема уровней языка.–Ленинград: Наука, 1980.–304 с.
12. Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М: URSS, 2008. 467 p.

13. Потебня Н.А. Из записок по русской грамматике – Москва: Харьков, 1988. –536 с.
14. Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик, - Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. - 91 б.
15. Шахматов А.А. Синтаксис русского языка (2–е изд), –Ленинград: Учпедгиз, 1941. – 620 с.