

## THE LEXICAL MEANING OF PLACE PREPOSITIONS

Boboyeva Madina Khaydarovna  
National University of Uzbekistan

### Annotation

This article is due to the importance of studying the semantics of different parts of speech, including prepositions. Their semantics, although much more attention is now being paid to it than before, is still a subject of little research and controversy. And also to determine the lexical meaning of spatial prepositions, this is especially true for derivational processes that take place when modeling the derived meanings of prepositions. Many researchers consider the importance of this problem. But until now, research has been limited to searching for possible meanings of prepositions, describing these meanings.

**Keywords:** functional words, preposition, space, abstract meaning, hierarchical structure, concept.

Since auxiliary words (prepositions, conjunctions and particles) do not change, they are therefore weakly characterized by a purely morphological criterion and cannot be separated from each other. The only type of morphological analysis to which they are subject is derivational, distinguishing between non-derivatives and derivative functional words, and within the latter - various word-forming types. The distinction between adverbs and derivative functional words is complicated by the interpartial homonymy/polyfunctionality active in this zone (compare: directly - an adverb and a particle, near - an adverb and a preposition). The distinction between prepositions, conjunctions and particles is made primarily according to semantic and syntactic criteria. Thus, a preposition is a component of a syntactic prepositional group, a conjunction is a marker of syntactic relations between noun phrases and predications. It should be noted that some prepositions can represent several types of relationships, so the meaning of the preposition is determined by the context. The general trend in the development of the semantic structure of prepositions corresponds to the direction: the development of temporal and abstract relations based on spatial ones and further rethinking of abstract relations when modeling later abstract meanings. Many researches were carried on the issue by well-known linguists as Apresyan Y.D., Bondarenko V.S., Gazizova L.V., Kubryakova Y.S., Malyar T.N., Meshaninov I.I., Pekar V.I., Seliverstova O.N., Coventry, K. R., Cuyckens, H., Hawkins, B. W., Herskovits, A., Jackendoff, R., Rice, S., Vandeloise, C., and many others. Thus, the concept of space implies a certain hierarchical structure, in which the basic understanding of space is in a narrow geometric sense. Based on the geometric space, the types

of spaces formed by other (non-spatial) relations are distinguished. Such an understanding of this concept is based on the primacy of the geometric concept of space in relation to the concept of time, the traditional metaphorical use of the spatial to describe the non-spatial, as well as the insufficiency of only a narrow geometric understanding of space to describe the semantics of prepositions.

The meaning of the prepositions at, beside, by, near (to) and off contains both spatial and non-spatial information about the described denotative situation. At the same time, the nature of the interaction of spatial-geometric and functional components is such that the prepositions at, by and near (to) have purely spatial and "spatial-functional" meanings; the preposition beside combines both types of information in its meaning; the preposition off, when denoting the juxtaposition of static objects, has two meanings, one of which is purely spatial, and the second also includes information about the non-spatial relations of the localizable a person and space. It is the preposition off with a purely spatial meaning that can be compared with prepositions denoting the spatial proximity of objects.

If there are spatial and non-spatial parameters of the described situation in the meaning, the nature of their interaction in the semantic structure of the studied prepositions may differ. So, in the structure of the preposition at, the leading type of information is functional: the functional relations of a person and space determine their spatial positions. In the structures of the prepositions beside, by and near (to), on the contrary, the spatial proximity of a person and space creates conditions for the implementation of non-spatial (functional) relations.

The considered relationships between the spatial and non-spatial components of the structure of the meanings of the studied prepositions are reflected in the construction of their semantic models, formed by three axes: spatial, functional and temporal. All prepositions have an independent lexical meaning. This is especially noticeable in the case of spatial prepositions that can report on such selected parts of space as side, zone, region, etc. The lexical meaning of prepositions differs from the lexical meaning of words of other parts of speech classes in that it is closely intertwined with the grammatical meaning, and can only be determined taking into account the connections of prepositions with other words in the statement.

Thus, the information about the real participants of the described denotative situation, which is included in the meaning of spatial prepositions, is revealed through the analysis of the semantic compatibility of these language units and is indicated by a set of their mandatory valences filled with words denoting a person, space and their predicative correlation.

The question of whether the subjective information communicated by spatial prepositions belongs to the sphere of pragmatics remains open. The specificity of the organization of the structure of the meaning of prepositions lies in its heterogeneity: the individual meanings of

such language units can be either equal (incapable of forming a hierarchical structure) or unequal (when one meaning determines the others).

## Conclusion

The preposition *off* with a spatial meaning is synonymous with prepositions denoting the spatial proximity of objects. So, the leading type of information can be functional: the preposition *at* informs that the functional relations of a person and space determine their spatial positions. In the structures of the prepositions *beside*, *by* and *near (to)*, on the contrary, spatial information is leading - the proximity of a person and space creates conditions for the implementation of non-spatial (functional) relations.

The relationship between the spatial and non-spatial components of the structure of the meanings of the prepositions is considered in the context of three axes: spatial, functional and temporal. The intersection of the spatial axis with the functional characterizes the interaction of spatial-geometric and non-spatial (functional) information in the structure of the meaning of the preposition. The correlation of the functional axis with the axis of time shows how the semantics of the preposition reflects the ratio of the functional relations of man and space with the time of their implementation.

## Used Literature

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