

PREPOSITIONS IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Sobiraliyeva Sarvinoz Eldorjon kizi

Student of the faculty of Russian filology Uzswlu

Annotation: *This article discusses the issues of comparison of prepositions in Russian and Uzbek languages. Examples are given in Russian with translations into Uzbek of some phrases.*

Key words: *preposition, independent, postposition, case.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы сопоставления предлогов в русском и узбекском языках. Приводятся примеры на узбекский язык некоторых фраз.*

Ключевые слова: *предлог, служебный, послелог, падеж.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada rus va o'zbek tillaridagi predloglarni solishtirish masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Ba'zi bir jumalarning o'zbek tiidagi tarjimasi ham keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *old ko'makchi, mustaqil, yordamchi, kelishik.*

Preposition is a service part of speech used as a means of syntactic subordination of nouns(as well as pronouns) in other words in a sentence and phrase(house by the road, cross the street, first in class) the proper meaning of preposition cannot manifest itself without connection with the case form of some name of a person or object. Prepositions can be considered as agglutinative prefixes of an undirect object. However, in the Russian language, prepositions for the most part have not yet completely lost their lexical separateness and have not yet become simple case prefixes, completely devoid of the ability directly express circumstantial relationships.

In Russian, prepositions, being unchangeable function words express the subordination of one significant to another (nouns, adjectives, numerals and other significant words) in phrases and sentences. The role prepositions is that they, not being members of a sentence. In the Uzbek language, they are absent. The connection between words in phrases and sentences is mainly carried out by means of case suffixes, postpositions, function names(in the corresponding case forms), and also with the help of a certain word order(in some cases) for example:³

Paxta dalalarining qaxramonlari Moskvadan qaytib kelishdi-The heroes of the cotton fields returned from Moscow, Maksim Gorkiy 1868 yilda tug'idi-Maksim Gorkiy was

³ V.V.Vinogradov. Russian language. Moscow. "Higher school" 1986-642p.

born in 1868. Parts of Russian prepositions usually correspond to Uzbek postpositions. Postpositions are function words that are very close to Russian prepositions in their functions. Unlike prepositions, postpositions are placed after the words they refer to. In Russian, prepositions are placed before nouns and are combined with certain cases, i.e. each preposition requires a certain case. For example: for my brother, from Moscow. In Uzbek, proper postpositions are combined with nouns in the initial or directional cases: keyin (after work), inqilobdan burun (before the revolution), sendan boshqa (expect you), urushga qarshi (against the war). In the modern Russian literary language, five groups of prepositions are distinguished by morphological composition: 1) simple prepositions, 2) adverbial prepositions, 3) prepositions derived from nouns, 4) verbal prepositions, 5) complex prepositions. The group of simple prepositions includes a combination of two prepositions that form fused prepositions: from behind, from under, behind, under, etc. Their meaning in the Uzbek language is conveyed by the corresponding postpositions or nouns in the corresponding case, which perform the functions of postpositions. For example: Because of the rain the excursion did not take place - Yomg'ir yoqqani uchun ekskursiya bo'lmadi. Adverbial prepositions are divided into two groups depending on their combination with the genitive and dative cases. Adverbial prepositions near, along, inside, near, around, ahead, about, opposite, behind, after, above, over, when combined with the genitive case, clarify its syntactic function performed, are conveyed by nouns in the appropriate case as postpositions. For example: Inside the house - Uy ichida, To enter the house - Uy ichiga kirmoq. The group of denominal prepositions includes nouns with prepositions that lose their objective meaning and perform the functions of prepositions: in view of, in the case, in the area, in continuation, during, for the purpose of, about by chance. In Uzbek, their meanings are conveyed by the corresponding postpositions and nouns in indirect cases as postpositions. For example, I wanted to talk to you about the apartment. - Men siz bilan uy to'g'risida gaplashmoqchi edim. There are few verbal prepositions. They include: thanks to (combines with the dative case), including, excluding, later (with the accusative case). This group includes prepositions formed from adverbial parts. In the Uzbek language, their meanings are conveyed by the corresponding in the required case form or without it. For example: Thanks to his abilities, he achieved great success - O'z qobiliyati tufayli u katta muvaffaqiyatga erishdi. The group of complex prepositions includes a) prepositions consisting of a preposition and a noun in the indirect case and a subsequent preposition (depending on, in response to, unlike, in connection with, in relation to); b) prepositions consisting of an adverb and a subsequent preposition (along with, up to, regardless of); c) prepositions consisting of a participle and a preposition (based on, not to mention, judging by). The meaning of complex prepositions in the Uzbek language

,depending on the ctic function,is conveyed various lexical and grammatical meanings.For example:Depending on the fulfillment of the plan ,each worker will receive a bonus-Planning bajarilishiga qarab har bir ishchi mukofot oladi. .In Russian. prepositions adjoining the controlled name are in accordance with the verbal prefixes.This phenomenon is manifested in verbs of directed movement.Such a correspondence of prepositions enhances the meaning associated with the function of prefixes(go behind the house,swim to the shore,enter the room). Prepositions in,for, on,from, to,through with adjoin the controlled verb and can have a correspondence with verbal prefixes.Since there are no prefixes and prefix verbal formations in the Uzbek language, their meanings are conveyed by equivalent verbs,and controlled words can take the corresponding case suffix or be combined with the following.For example:The hunter threw his rifle over his back-Ovchi miltiqni yelkasiga tashladi. - A stranger came in for a lesson-Notanish odam muyulishga burilib ketdi.⁴

In Uzbek language, verbs can convey all the shades of verb prefixes with their lexical meaning.If in Russian prepositions,combined the homonymous prefixes,enhance the meaning of verbs,then in the Uzbek language the lexical meaning of verbs completely conveys the shades of prefixed verbs and their combinations with the corresponding prepositions.Most Russian prefixed verbs may not be combined with a homonymous prefix.For example:to move away from the door-to move away to the door,to go around the corner-to go into store,etc.In Russian, prepositions in combination with one or another case of nouns or other parts of speech,clarifying syntactic functions, are reminiscent in a sentence of the governing word expressed by the verb.In the Uzbek language, verbs require from the governed words the corresponding case form of nouns in combination with a posposition.For example:to deliver to the house-uyga olib bormoq-to drop a pencil from hands-qalamni qo'ldan tushirmoq,to go to the store for shopping-magazinga xarid uchun kirmoq. Thus, prepositions specific to the Russian language,the meaning and functions of which, in addition to specifying the syntactic role of nouns,are associated with controlled verbs.

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