

# Prepositions In English And Problems Of Translation

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**Abstract**— *The way of translation and educating issues of prepositions are explored within the article. Too, the most highlights of relational words and teaching difficulties are communicated, a few characteristics of educating strategies have been analyzed.*

**Keywords**— preposition, English, Russian, translation, lexical categories.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the modern education system today, there should be interactive methods of education is relevant. It is acceptable to say that this article is important to indicate the methods of prepositions. Many English language learners usually make mistakes with the wrong application and use of prepositions. We know that the use of prepositions can be difficult for beginners because of the theory and translation of prepositions of English into Uzbek is not developed. In our view, these methods that we are explaining are necessary to translate into Uzbek.

## 2. MAIN PART

Within the relational words of the English language, we are able meet the implications that are procured and profoundly specialized (lexical).

Among the 120 English relational words, a few relational words were mostly or totally exchanged to unadulterated lexical composition (not counting groups of by, means of, on, account of). In this regard, there ought to be a category that can react to the capacities of English relational words, as well as make the opportunity to unravel the meaning of relational words and keep in mind them.

Our vision is to create the premise of the advanced framework of relational words as takes after: about, above, across, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, far, from, in, into, near, of, off, over, round, though, till, to, towards, under, until, up, With, within, without this 36 predicate is the following categories should be considered in the plan;

### Lexical prepositions.

a) freelance: He sat on a stone, the dog ran after us, nobody was in the room, she went to her father at 6 p.m.

b) Connected: This country is rich in oil and ores, it depends on whether only, the street is named after Kalinin, she smiled at her child.

2. Adverbs: the hero of the day, show the picture to the class; We write with pens and windows, the radio was invented by Popov, they appeared in twos and threes. Without considering some, the prepositions will belong to two or three categories. When determining which category belongs to them, we should focus on the application of trust in speech in a lexical or grammatical sense. To, in, by, for, with, about prepositions have a meaning that belongs to all three categories. Across, along, between, down, during, near and others, on the contrary, belong to the category of "free". All multi-meaning prepositions belong to both lexical and grammatical categories. Take for example the preposition "for". "For a very long time he was famous for his stories written for children". In this example, the preposition was used three times;

1) in the first – "free" as a predicate of Time, 2) in the second – "tied" as a predicate, which is always used before the famous interrogative, 3) in the third –connected as a predicate, which gives the grammatic connection. [Rustamov I.T. 2020, 5]

It is beneficial to carefully consider the relational words as numerous words as conceivable without turning to the word reference. The reality that those who learn a outside dialect don't know or utilize relational words leads to a alter in meaning. Relational words of time and place are examined within the to begin with, second-third a long time of the instructive prepare and enter into regenerative digestion, subsequently, numbness of these is equal to numbness of the verbs signifying the most activity.

At school, it is vital to gather the relational words concurring to their primary relationship. In specific, it is valuable to work on the taking after bunch plans

1) modernization; -before, in front of, to, till, until. 2) purposeful action; -after, for, into, in, to, up to. 3) place of action-at, in, inside, on, within. 4) over the surface of the body -on, over, through; 5) at the top of the body -over, above; 6) under the body -under, below, beyond; 7) behind -after, behind, since, from, on, beyond; 8) near -by, at, near, beside, about; 9) Distance-about, over, beyond; 10) intersection-by, across, over, though, in; 11) Distance-during, without, in for, inside, over, through; 12) out of action-out, from; 13) out of action-out, out of action-out from a given location;

Free prepositions are the as it were bunch in which pictures can be utilized. It is suggested that the educator have two or three pictures in which the activities taken within the picture of individuals and creatures are appeared with bolts. Per users are told that in troublesome times relational words in Russian and English (he or she or he or she or he).

In case there are no such pictures, at that point it is essential to conversation almost the common (pitches, course, stop and etc.) pictures and inquire isolated questions to the relational words. b) paired: verbs in English, like other languages, nouns, adjectives, adverbs -less exist and need to complement them to further illuminate their meaning. But these fillers are guided by strictly defined prepositions. To believe in, of afraid, to belong to, to laugh for and others. The predicate in the indicated case is such that, in addition to the preposition to which the word is given, the predicate “no” with the help of another preposition, neither “nor” can manage its complement.

It follows from what is said that first meaningful words are understood through prepositions and depend on them (they require prepositions) and secondly lexical semantics of prepositions is so active (active) that they can have a great influence on the meaning of meaningful words. The connected predicate in this case can be identified as a preposition, which always approaches the word meaningfully in its unstressed meaning. Such a preposition affects the semantics of the word and helps to form a contextual meaning of the approaching word.

The Language is in consistent alter within the field of associated relational words; without the same words, others, on the opposite, control the complement through relational words. Indifferent verbs are changed into transitive by controlling the complement through relational words. As in case of the truth that there are no exemptions within the bunches, it is conceivable to include the taking after:

- 1) at predicate: a) shouting, mocking by spelling dislike (to laugh, to sneer, to yell etc.): an attempt to attack, an attempt to attack (to try, to aim, to throw, to fly, to stab, effect) -all 75 words, in the school dictionary, up to 15 words are used; such groups Total 6 pieces.
- 2) to predicate: A) is used with the words –predicate, open, sensible, apparent, penetrable, blind-all 120 words should be used in the school dictionary, when there are not less than 20 of them. b) suffering, oppression, obedience or disobedience (to subject, to compel, to reduce, submission, to sentence, to surrender, opposition, disability;) c) joining, enhancement (13 words appendix, to add, to attach, preface, introduction, etc.) etc. In total, such a group is 30
- 3) on: a) existence at some cost (to live exist-on wakes, money, one's pens; on bread and cheese): b) is applied to thinking on an issue, creating a work on a subject (19 works with the meaning of book, comment, dispute, agreement, speech, lecture, lecture, etc.); 8 groups in all. [Rustamov I.T. 2020, 6]

Furthermore, over 90 percent of prepositions usage is estimated to involve nine most frequently used prepositions: (with, to, from, at, in, of, by, for and on). [Sumaira Akhtar. 2017, 28]

According to their meaning, are divided into the prepositions of: 1. place. This type includes in, on, at, under, near, behind, by, etc. Most of the prepositions of place also express time when standing before the words denoting time: at, by, in, on, etc. 2. time: at, by, in, after, etc. 3. direction: to, into, towards, etc. 4. abstract relations: with, by, within, etc. [Aliyeva Sh. 2010, 2]

Patterns of prepositional similarity, derived for the three procedures, showed that prepositions with overlapping substitutes generally had overlapping contexts in sentences, had overlapping free associations, and frequently belonged to the same groups. [Herbert H. Clark. 1968, 421-431]

### 3. CONCLUSION

To conclude, the approach to educating English is recognized by the fact that it is pointed at extending the substance of Instruction. This implies that for students who have been able to accurately analyze relational words and utilize them accurately, it is no question that the complexity of the English dialect will gotten to be simpler indeed in case it is a small

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