

## ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

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**Abstract:** the article is devoted to the essence of prepositions in morphological structure of the English language. It also analyzes their semantic and functional facilities in modern English.

The preposition is a part of speech which donotes the relations between objects and phenomena. It shows the relations between a noun or a pronoun and other words. As to their morphological structure prepositions are divided into the groups.

**Keywords:** prepositions of abstract relations, prepositions of place and direction, derivative, homonymous.

## ПРЕДЛОГИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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**Аннотация:** в статье говорится о сущности предлогов в морфологической структуре, анализируются их семантические и функциональные возможности в современном английском языке.

Предлог – часть речи, обозначающая отношения между предметами и явлениями. Он показывает отношения между наименованием или местоимением и другими словами. По морфологическому строению предлоги делятся на группы.

**Ключевые слова:** предлоги абстрактных отношений, предлоги места и направления, производные, омонимический.

The preposition is a part of speech which donotes the relations between objects and phenomena. It shows the relations between a noun or a pronoun and other words. As to their morphological structure prepositions are divided into the following groups: Simple (in, at, with, on, far, etc.); Derivative (behind, below across, along, etc.); Compound (inside, outside, within, without, etc.); Composite (because of, in front of, in accordance with, etc.)

According to their meaning prepositions may be divided into prepositions of place and direction (in, on, below, under, at, between, etc.).

There are some people swimming in the pool.

When we were in Italy, we spent a few days in Venice.

Turn to the left at the traffic lights.

When you leave the hotel, please leave your key at reception.

Have you seen the notice on the notice board.

Who is the woman in that photo?

He is still in bed.

When I go to the cinema, I like to sit in the front row.

The surgery department is on the first floor.

He put the recipe into his pocket and left the room.

Time (after, before, at, on, in, etc.)

I'll see you in the morning / Jack has gone away. He'll be back in a week.

They arrived in October. /I'll see you on Friday morning.

The film was supposed to start at 8 o'clock, but it didn't begin on time

I'm going away at the end of this week.

They have lived her for many years.

I like to look at the stars at night.

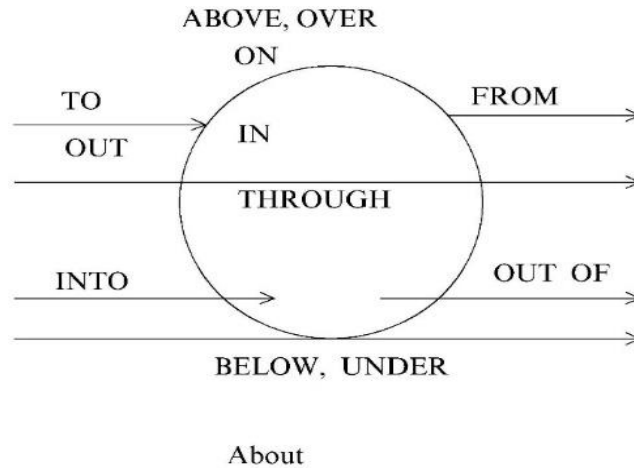
Prepositions expressing abstract relations (by, with, because of, with a view to, etc.)

I work for a multinational company / I work as a manager.

Because of rain the didn't go for a walk yesterday.

The lexical meaning of some prepositions is quite concrete (in, below, between, before, after, till, etc.), while that of some other prepositions may be weakened to a great extent (by, of, to). For instance, the preposition to generally indicates direction or movement towards something:

Every night Sissy went to Rachel's lodging, and sat with her in her small neat room (Dickens).



Some prepositions are polysemantic and may express different relations and it is the noun, that distinguishes the meaning of the construction in such cases:

The children are playing in the yard (local meaning)

The bus arrived in time (temporal meaning)

They are in love (abstract meaning)

Normally a preposition stands between two words to express the relation between them. However, there are cases when the preposition may be separated from the word it refers to and take the initial or final position in the sentence.

He is talking about. / Where are you going to? / Her parents were sent for.

The girl I told you about is the monitor of our group.

Many prepositions are homonymous with adverbs (below, down, before, since, after, etc.), conjunctions (since, before, after), participles (regarding, concerning, etc.). In cases like that the homonymous word must be distinguished according to its meaning, syntactical function and position in the sentence.

He was regarding the landscape (participle).

Regarding these things I have nothing to say (preposition)

The children waited till mother came (conjunction)

The house is near (adverb)

The house is near the wood (preposition).

Some prepositions (in, on, up, by, off, over, etc.) are homonymous with postpositions. The difference between them is as follows:

- A preposition is usually unstressed, while a postposition usually bears the stress;
- A preposition denotes the relation between nouns and pronouns, while a postposition is part of a composite verb;
- A preposition does not affect the lexical meaning of the verb, while a postposition often changes the primary lexical meaning of the verb.

He was brought up by his grandmother (postposition)

After tea she fulfilled that promise of herself and took John up the hill (preposition)

The Conjunction is a function word indicating the connection between two notional words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to their morphological structure conjunctions fall into the following types:

- Simple- and, but, or, when, where, that, till, etc.
- Derivative- until, unless, before, once, because, etc.

c) Compound – whereas, wherever, however, nevertheless, etc.

d) Composite- as well as, as long as, for fear, etc

Here also belong some conjunctions which form correlative pairs, though the first element is not a conjunction: both... and, not only...but also, either ...or, neither....nor, whether...or.

According to their meaning and function conjunctions are divided into 2 groups: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions join coordinate clauses in a compound sentence or homogeneous parts in a simple sentence or homogeneous clauses in a complex sentence. There are four kinds of coordinating conjunctions:

1) copulative or additive conjunctions: and, nor, as well as, both ...and, neither....nor, not only....but (also). They denote that two statements are connected: they had been only a few hours in the colony and twice during that time Cecil had become furiously angry.

Not only was white Fang adaptable by nature, but he had travelled much.

Mrs. Septum's let fall no word, neither did she question June about it.

His whole face was colourless rock; his eye was both spark and flint.

2) Disjunctive alternative or separative conjunctions: or other wise.

They denote a choice between two alternatives.

And now I mustn't talk any more, or I shall have to sit up with this night.

You'll either sail this boat correctly, or you'll never go out with me again.

I'll call on you on Saturday, or on Sunday.

3) Adversative or contrasting conjunctions: but, while, whereas, however, yet, nevertheless. They denote contrast or contradiction between two statements.

She seemed to be asking a very serious question, but she couldn't put that question into words. He felt like a gap among it all, whereas the captain was prouder, overriding.

4) Causative – consecutive, final or illative conjunctions: for, so, hence, thus, therefore. They denote reason, cause or result:

There would be plenty of time for this, for Martin was not in a position to marry.

It was Saturday, so they were home from school early.

We must keep in mind that cause and result may also be expressed by subordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions.

There is no need to describe her person because she is not a heroine.

Light fell on her there so that Soames could see her face, eyes and hair.

The connection between the subordinate clause of cause or result and the principal clause is a very close one; the subordinate clause is an adverbial modifier to the predicate of the principal clause. But we find a much looser connection in coordination: the cause or result is added as a kind of afterthought, both sentences are independent, and as a rule separated by a comma or a semicolon.

We shouldn't forget that the conjunction "while" is not always coordinating. It may be a subordinating conjunction introducing adverbial clauses of time. If it is possible to substitute "while" for the conjunction "when", it is subordinating when it can be replaced by the conjunction "but", it is coordinating.

Keep an eye on the child while I am away (=when I'm away)

I agree with most of your arguments, while I can't accept all of them (but I can't accept all of them).

Subordinating conjunctions generally join a subordinate clause to a principal clause or adverbial modifiers to the predicate in a simple sentence. They are positionally less fixed than coordinating conjunctions and may be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, thus they need not necessarily be between the elements they join. There is a small group (if whether, that) introducing the so-called nounclauses, i. e. subject, object, predicative, and appositive clauses. They are very vague in meaning, and may therefore be used to join clauses of different syntactic value.

Other conjunctions retain their lexical meaning.

Whether we need it is a different matter (subject clauses)

The assumption is that things will improve (predicative clause)

Jude was asked if he could any guest in addition to those named by Arabella.

(Hardy) (object clause)

Some subordinating conjunctions are used to introduce different subordinate clauses.

For example, "that" may introduce subject, object, predicative clauses, adverbial clauses of purpose and of result. The conjunction "as" may be found in adverbial clauses of cause, time, manner or comparison and concession. Some subordinating conjunctions may also be used in simple sentences. They join adverbial modifiers to the predicate of the sentence (as, if, as though, if, when, though, etc.).

If questioned, I shall say everything. / Though alone, he was not lost.

Some conjunctions are homonymous with adverbs, pronouns, particles and prepositions:

I had often heard the song before (adverb)

Steer forth had been strolling about the beach before I was up (conjunction).

We sat before a little tree (Dickens) (preposition) / That book is mine (demonstrative pronoun) / He said that he was ill (conjunction)

I know but little of him (particle)

Rain had been falling, but now it had stopped (conjunction)

The leaves of the trees that grew in the wood were very dark and thick (Jerome) (relative pronoun).

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