

CATEGORIES OF PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND SPACE IN MONOLINGUAL AND INTERLINGUAL LEVELS

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Abstract: Prepositions are extremely important while learning the English language. The huge quantity of prepositions and their polysemantic character may cause problems in the translation process in many languages. Uzbek is no different. This article examines some of the issues that arise when translating English prepositions into Uzbek.

Key words: prepositions, problems, analysis, character, Uzbek and English languages.

The art of translating is a demanding and respectable profession. To translate a work of art, one must be a poet-writer who also possesses the skill to translate. One of the most crucial requirements is that the translator be proficient not only in his own language, but also in the language of the work being translated, and understands its complexities swiftly. The translator must have a broad range of general knowledge, extensive life experience, and profound cultural expertise.

The translator must be familiar with the lives and living situations of the people from whom he is translating.

In replacing the text in the original text with the text in the target language, a specific invariant must be retained; the degree of preservation of this invariant defines the degree of resemblance or adequacy of the translated text to the original text. When attempting to solve this problem, keep the following points in mind.

Each character has two aspects to him or her: shape and content (meaning). Language units have two sides: form and meaning, because language is a unique set of signals. The fact that various languages have linguistic units that are nominally different but semantically the same is critical in this respect for translation.

Translation is the creative mastery of another language's aesthetic beauty for its people, exhibiting the force and might of the new language and transforming the work into an artistic phenomenon of that language. Language is a way of communication. How a particular nation feels about its existence, reflecting the intricacies of that world from the nation's perspective, depending on the country's geographical location, history, religion, and customs any group of individuals conveys their aim, desire, and will through language. Six global languages are considered as leaders in international

relations practice. One of these is without a doubt English, which is the mother tongue of 400 million people.

The picture of the translation varies, from the text of the commercial to the phrases used by physicians, from the philosopher's philosophical concerns to the debate of the opposition to the international field hockey match, and from one such unending subject to another. This necessitates a competent translator's grasp of both the language and the spoken word. Translation is a difficult task. Despite the development of artificial intelligence-based automatic translation systems, translation has always been and continues to be a creative endeavor. If a person is aware of the bare minimum of translation information, the translation can aid in the completion of the work at hand.

The process of converting a speech work in one language into a speech work in another language is referred to as translation.

Furthermore, Kovan explained the treatment subject and other terms in the phrase, with the group displaying the signs of the link. His utterances exhibit fundamental prepositional duties, such as composing phrases from nouns and pronouns 1338 and connecting these phrases to other elements of speech. The author has supported his claim by demonstrating how to execute time, location, situation, cause, and other interactions. A preposition is a word in a sentence that joins nouns, rhymes, and phrases and illustrates the geographic, temporal, and logical ties between persons, objects, and places, according to the descriptions above. They are always found with nouns, pronouns, and, on sometimes, gerund verbs. In English, there are around 150 prepositions.

Translation, coupled with vocabulary, sentence structure, style, attitude, and form, according to New Mark, conveys meaning from one language to another. Students nearly always have difficulties while translating from English to Uzbek or vice versa since the languages and regulations are different. The primary issue is not just deciding on a substitute preposition, but also understanding how English prepositions are used in Uzbek and English. We know that there is no Uzbek equivalent to any English preposition.

At present, the interest of scientists from different directions is riveted to the problems of the functioning of prepositions, which is associated with the important role of prepositions in the communication process.

Attention to the participation of prepositions in the creation of a linguistic picture of the world and interest in the national specifics of the conceptual picture of the world - in particular, the features of reflecting the categories of space and time with their help - dictates the need to resolve a number of immediate tasks:

1. Analysis of monolingual lexicographic sources in order to identify the completeness of the description of prepositions with a special emphasis on the degree of their semantic detail and lexicographic marks (or lack thereof).

2. Comparative analysis of the linguocultural tradition of using prepositions in certain place and time "scenes".

3. Linguistic and didactic analysis of the practice of students' translation errors in relation to the choice of prepositional units caused by the interference of the native and studied languages.

Prepositions in modern linguistics are considered not only as basic units of speech, but also as an important component of the language image of the world. Being an integral part of any language, they form in a person not only an idea of its semantic, syntactic and lexical structure, but also about the entire language as a whole.

Place and time representations, which are reflected in the semantics of prepositions, have distinctive features in different languages.

The differences caused by the use of place and time prepositions as a result of linguocultural preselection can be reduced to the following major features of the functioning of prepositions in monolingualism (under the conditions of an isolated analysis of one of the languages of the empirical base of the study) and on an interlingual level (when they are mutually compared):

1. The use of place and time prepositions in Russian, English and Uzbek is completely dependent on the semantics of a particular preposition.

2. Place relations in the studied languages are strongly differ.

3. Time prepositions in the studied languages in combination with nouns form temporary circumstances with different shades of meanings. That is why, when translating sentences containing these linguistic units from the original language, it is necessary to take into account the linguocultural features of the language into which the translation is being carried out.

4. Uzbek cases (cases are used instead of prepositions) require a certain control after themselves, but also some of them are used only in a certain paradigm of language means with a given value of time or space (for example, only to express the past tense in combination with certain verb forms), as well as with certain abstract nouns that have a certain grammatical (case) form.

Comparison of several images of the world of languages is possible using data on the semantic aspect of the language, the time and place basis of which, when describing the linguistic image of the world without prepositional units, cannot be complete and systemic.

In the linguocultural fund of folklore, time scenarios are also often rethought, semantic transfer captures "time marks" and brings the content of the microtext to a new level of generalization. From the means of explication of the time paradigm, only verbal units are preserved in an unchanged understanding, other components are transformed and involved in a number of explicators of causal relationships: *Jo 'jani kuzda sanaymiz yoki insonning tashqi ko'rinishiga qarab unga baho bermang, Oxiri*

yaxshi tugagan ish yaxshi yoki oxiri xayrli bo'lsin, Rim bir kunda barpo bo'lmagan. This pattern of semantic transformation is observed in both British and Uzbek folklore traditions: *Judge not of men and things at first sight; All good things must come to an end; Rome wasn't built in a day.*

Time markers in proverbs can also retain their original subject meaning (without becoming the center of semantic transfer): *Bugungi ishni ertaga qo'yma, Temirni qizig'ida bos, Vaqtning qadrini bilmagan o'z qadrini bilmas; Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today; What may be done at any time is done at no time.* It is noteworthy that in this respect, too, a significant time line separating the era of the creation of sayings and modern native speakers (and heirs of culture) leads to the need for comments or searching for information in lexicographic sources to clarify the once obvious meaning in some monuments of folk wisdom.

The linguistic and cultural tradition of using prepositions in time and place levels is often distorted in speech practice. The reasons for the deviation from the stereotype of the use of prepositions, normative and fixed tradition, may be different. Sad the trend is the violation of the language norm (in relation to the prepositions of space and time), demonstrated in various areas of discourse.

In works of various genre and stylistic affiliation, deviations from the linguistic and speech norms of using prepositions in place and time scenes serve to characterize the characters' speech. The heroes of the series "The Spiral Staircase" use the now outdated formula *You should serve in the theater* to demonstrate the time characteristics of events (the beginning of the 20th century). An obvious error in the speech of one of the characters in this series *She broke a vase in order to divert my attention and prevent my presence at the scene of the murder* serves as a marker of his foreign origin and poor command of the Russian language.

Separate attention deserves the facts of violation of the linguocultural tradition of time and place scenes with the participation of prepositions during interlingual contact. An active advertising policy of foreign-made products accompanying the marketing campaign comes into conflict with the norm of the language and the linguocultural tradition of the functioning of prepositions. Thus, all viewers of the Russian Federation encountered a violation of the language norm in the translation of Duracell batteries advertising from English into Russian.

For a complete solution of the research problems, it is presented, it is necessary to present the results of the analysis of lexicographic sources that served as the basis of this work. Particular attention in the course of the following analysis is directed to the epistemological and semantic-lexicological aspects of the functioning of dictionaries, which implement "generalization of dictionary data in line with the modeling of the language content plan". Functional words are not always in In quantitative terms, a detailed analysis covers 20 sources of Russian, English and Uzbek.

For reasons of brevity, we present the characteristic several dictionaries included in the empirical base, leaving some sources out of detailed description. The cumulative results of the analysis for each language under study are presented below in summary diagrams evolved in the lexicographic description of monolingual dictionaries.

Let's carry out a similar analysis on the example of another studied language - English.

The Oxford English Dictionary is the premier historical dictionary of the English language published by Oxford University Press. It traces the historical development of the English language, providing a comprehensive resource for scholars and academics, and describes the use of the language in many of its variations around the world.

The lexicon of the Oxford Dictionary includes prepositions that have been or have been in the English literary and colloquial languages since the 12th century. It gives their detailed etymological, semantic, spelling, orthoepic and grammatical description of prepositions. Based on examples and excerpts, an attempt is made to trace changes in the meaning, spelling, pronunciation and use of prepositions in different historical periods.

Another dictionary of the English language, which presents units of all parts of speech that exist in the English language is *the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.

In the description of prepositions in this dictionary, the semantics of units (both polysemantic and single-valued) are detailed, indications of part-of-speech belonging are presented, there are stylistic marks and indications of synonymous connections; the description is accompanied by an illustration of speech usage (or its fragments).

Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms. This dictionary of synonyms - as an example of one of the specialized dictionaries of the English language - is presented for an objective study of the full-fledged lexicographic reflection of prepositions in English dictionaries. This dictionary aims to explain the semantic meaning of a word, explaining shades of meaning and subtle differences between synonyms.

Despite the fact that the dictionary is specialized, it fully represents the units of all parts of speech that exist in the English language, including non-derivative and derivative prepositions that are the object of this study. Structurally, the dictionary is built according to the traditional alphabetical principle, the lemmas are arranged in alphabetical order in the dictionary.

Bilingualism is becoming one of the most popular and widely studied phenomena of modernity. A lot of works have been written about bilingualism by linguists and other scientists studying this phenomenon in the past and present. The problem of bilingualism both abroad and in our country has become one of the main ones, attracting more and more attention from both domestic and foreign linguists. However,

despite this, there is still no consensus in understanding the most basic concepts, just as there is no complete unity in terminology.

Due to the ambiguity of prepositions, some prepositions that convey the meaning of time and space in one language can be translated into another language in a completely different way.

For example, the preposition *in* can be used to indicate a place in the meaning of "in" (*in the river - daryoda*) and to indicate time in the meaning of "in" (*in an hour – bir soatdan keyin*). However, this does not mean that "keyin" will always be translated into English as "in" - only in the sense of "*ma'lum vaqtan keyin*". For example, in the expression "*devor orqali o'tish*", the ko'makchi (preposition) "*orqali*" has a place meaning and is translated as *over: to jump over the fence*.

In interlingual practice, cases often arise when these service units are simply omitted when translating from the original language into a foreign language. This often happens before words such as, for example, *first - dastlabgi, next - keyingi, last – o'tgan. I was on a date with him last Saturday. O'tgan shanba kuni u bilan uchrashishga bordim.*

Different prepositions are used in Uzbek and English word combinations, including cases when Uzbek word combinations use prepositions, while English ones do not, and vice versa. For example, in the following examples from a phrase in Uzbek, when translated into English by equivalent means, the preposition “disappears”:
savolga javob - to answer a question, biror narsani tan olish - to confess something, otga minish - to ride a horse, parlamentga a'zo bo'lish - to enter the house, finalga chiqish - to reach the final, o'tgan juma - last Monday, wonder at something - biror narsaga hayron bo'lish, I was astonished by - Men bir narsaga hayron bo'ldim.

The following examples show the opposite pattern: unprepositional phrases, when crossing the language barrier, “acquire” pretexts: *kingadir isbotlash - to prove to somebody, biror narsadan mahrum qilish - to deprive somebody of something, kimnidir masxara qilish - make fun of somebody, uxlagani yotish - to go to bed (to be ready for bed, to get into bed), bu mening qizimni mashinasi - this is a car of my girlfriend, jigarrang uy tomi - the roof of the house is brown, mahalliy xalqning urf-odatlari butunlay boshqacha - the traditions of local people are completely different.*

Interference at the level of English prepositions is also manifested in stable phrases that differ from Uzbek word-for-word equivalents. For example, *kreditga - on credit, og'riqdan yig'la- to cry out with pain, o'lim azobi bilan - on pain of death, shiori ostida - with the slogan, to congratulate on - tabriklayman, to accuse of - biror narsani ayblash, kingadir g'azablanish - angry with somebody, bir masalada kelishib olish - to agree on topic.*

When translating constructions containing prepositions, there were also cases when the translator chose one preposition instead of another. For example: “*Izvestia*”

has tried to find out among famous people of the country if it is possible for a woman to become a president of Russia, where the preposition among is incorrectly used instead of the preposition from.

Examples of violation of the language norm when translating constructions with prepositions are especially frequent among students when translating from Russian into a foreign language. The reason for erroneous decisions is insufficient language competence that extends to small syntactic groups: *uchrashuvga kechikish (ish uchun, dars uchun, kechki ovqat uchun) - to be late for a meeting (for work, for class, for dinner), to get to work – to arrive at work / to get to work – to get home (no preposition).*

Additional difficulties in the development of translation competence in the analyzed area provoke lexico-semantic relations of synonymy and variability in the system of prepositions in the English language. So, faced with the problem of designing an adequate translation, students find a weak differentiation between temporary prepositions in *~ over ~ during ~ within ~ through ~ throughout ~ without preposition (a year, a week)*. Place prepositions also cause situations of language difficulty (and often lead to language errors): *between ~ among, to ~ at ~ in.*

For example, when transferring the preposition under in different shades of meaning in the original text (hereinafter referred to as IT) in Uzbek, various ways of verbalizing the translated text (hereinafter PT) are possible, using several English prepositions: *oy ostida - under the moon, lupa ostida- under the magnifying glass, dush ostida (turmoq) - to get into the shower, ko'ylak ostida - below the shirt, shift ostida - near the ceiling, shamol ostida - in the wind, (tutish) mashina ostiga- to get by a car, etc.*

Let us also consider typical errors in the use of Uzbek prepositions by native Russian speakers, the cause of which may well be interference. As we noted earlier, prepositions belong to the category of function words, which are usually specific to each individual language and are practically not replenished due to borrowings. This specificity can significantly complicate their study.

In conclusion, we note that the objective discrepancy between norms, usages, linguistic worldviews in FL and TL cannot serve as an excuse for the low quality of translation, but serve as mobilization and self-criticism factors for effectively improving linguistic and translation competence, which allow overcoming the interfering influence of the native language on the way of expression IT by means of TL and to activate a different interlingual and broad communicative vision of the translator.

Within the framework of the material under study, it seems possible argue that these principles not only avoid mistakes and promote effective interlingual and intercultural communication, but also facilitate translation as a process. Other means

of solving the analyzed problems are the skills of a critical attitude towards PT on the part of students and the ability to self-edit. These skills are of an auxiliary nature and should be developed within the framework of the methodology for teaching translation in the courses "Theory of Translation and Abstracting of a Foreign Language", "Practical Course of Translation of a Foreign Language" and "Written and Interpreted Translation of a Foreign Language".

In conclusion, the presented analysis of a complex of problems related to Lexicographic practice of fixing and marking prepositions, their linguocultural characteristics, interlingual correspondence and linguodidactic practice of translation creates objective prerequisites to formulate the following conclusions:

1. The contribution of prepositional units to the formation of space and time levels in each of the analyzed linguistic cultures is large and insufficiently studied - due to the underestimation of prepositions as a means of reflecting the linguistic and cultural specificity of understanding the categories of space and time by different national linguistic societies.

2. The linguistic and cultural tradition of using prepositions in space and time scenes is often subject to distortions in speech practice, especially during interlingual contact. The verbal component of advertising texts comes into conflict with the norm of the target language. The reason for this interlingual conflict lies in the area of differences in the linguocultural practice of prepositions in the original language (English) and the target language (Uzbek). The lexico-semantic asymmetry of prepositions in contacting languages creates a problem of interlingual interaction that does not have an unambiguous solution.

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