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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PREPOSITIONS IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

Tukhtanazarova Khilola Ulugbek kizi

Assistant of the Department of Foreign Languages

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

Abstract: The relevance of this article is that in the dialects of the English language that originated from a single language, the system of prepositions differs significantly and can cause difficulties in the communication process.

Key words: prepositions, practice of intercultural communication, analysis, functional parts of speech, foreign culture, interaction of languages, British English, American English, linguistic interference.

Introduction. Language is one of the systems that is the main means of communication among members of a human group, for whom this system also serves as a means of developing thinking and transmitting cultural and historical traditions from generation to generation [3].

English is the official language of England. It is spoken almost everywhere in the world. Currently, there are various varieties of this language. One of these varieties is American English. Linguists have long been studying the origins of American English. Debates continue to this day over which variety of English should be considered the "model" and whether American English should be considered a separate language, definitively distinct from British English. A characteristic feature of these views is the obvious exaggeration of the differences between British and American English.

Every foreign language lesson is a crossroads of cultures, a practice of intercultural communication, because every foreign word reflects a foreign world and a foreign culture; behind every word lies a concept of the world conditioned by national consciousness.

Methods. Prepositions are traditionally classified as function words, which are generally contrasted with non-function parts of speech, the so-called

independent words. Functional parts of speech, which include prepositions, despite their significant quantitative limitation compared to the innumerability of notional words, play a role of primary importance in the organization of an utterance. As V. Matesius notes, two processes simultaneously take place in an utterance: the process of identifying certain elements of reality and expressing them with the help of words of a given language, and the process of establishing relationships between these linguistic signs of the identified elements of reality, resulting in the creation of a certain organic whole - a sentence. For many decades, prepositions have been considered in connection with the study of syntactic connections between words, and have also been mentioned or listed in grammars in general classifications of parts of speech. The linguistic tradition in the field of English is no exception in this sense. [5]

Results. A new paradigm for teacher professional training in higher pedagogical education is the concept of psychological and pedagogical preparation of teachers as bearers of world culture. The study of foreign languages expands intercultural and interethnic ties. The use of a linguistic and cultural component in adaptive educational language programs enables the implementation of a communicative focus, facilitates engaging communication and interaction among students in the language, and thus opens access to the culture of another people and facilitates a dialogue of cultures. Therefore, modern methodology places great emphasis on the linguistic and cultural aspect of foreign language teacher training. This aspect encompasses not only regional studies but also linguistic training, including knowledge of the characteristics of the various territorial and social varieties of the language being studied. English is a multinational language: the British variety gave rise to the American variety, and then to the Australian and South African varieties. At present, the American version of English has become particularly widespread: “in a number of spheres of human life and activity – in the field of material culture, economics and finance, education and healthcare, and

many other areas – the American version is becoming increasingly widespread throughout the world and has a tendency to displace Britishisms...”.

Clearly, new words emerged because the lives of former Europeans were now confronted with a multitude of new realities for which English and other languages lacked words. In addition to vocabulary, differences in pronunciation, grammatical constructions, and, most significantly, intonation emerged. It is often argued that if colonization had occurred two or three centuries earlier, American English would have been as different from British English as modern French is from Italian—that is, instead of different varieties of a single language, different languages would have emerged. However, colonization occurred after the invention of printing and continued through the Age of Enlightenment with its ideas of universal education. For a long time, the majority of books read in America were English. Moreover, many colonists continued to maintain ties with England, in contrast to their Anglo-Saxon ancestors, who famously severed all ties with the continent after settling in the British Isles. Pro-English Americans condemned all "Americanisms" that emphasized the differences between them and the English. Nowadays, many "Americanisms" have become widespread even in British English. [8].

That is, despite the fact that British English and American English are varieties of the same language, a number of differences exist between them.

This paper describes the main differences in the prepositional system between American and English.

In British English, the preposition has special uses with the words next and last.

My friend Jackie lives next door but one.

In American and colloquial British English, the preposition on can be omitted with names of days of the week.

See you (on) Tuesday.

You can start work (on) Friday morning.

With street names, the preposition *in* is used in British English, while *on* is used in American English.

She lives *in* Central Avenue.

She lives *on* Central Avenue.

The expressions "at the side of" and "at the edge of" can use the preposition *on*, especially in American English.

On the edge of a cliff.

In American English, the preposition *at* is usually omitted.

Br. e. Is anybody *at* home?

I *flied* *at* home all day yesterday.

Am. e. Is anybody.

The prepositions *around* and *round* denote circular or curved motion, but in American English, the preposition *around* is much more common.

Br. *E*

(A)round the corner, to sit around a table, to rock (a)round the clock, to turn (a)round, to sleep (a)round the clock.

Am. *E*

Around the corner, to sit around a table, to rock around the clock, to turn around, to sleep around the clock.

The prepositions *around* and *round* are also used when talking about distributing things among a group of people. In American English, the preposition *around* is usually used, while in British English, *round* is.

Br. *E*

Will you hand round the papers? Can I look around.

Am. *E*

Will you hand around the papers? Can I look around.

Conclusion. American English grammar has also been somewhat influenced by other European languages. Therefore, unlike British English, American English is more flexible, open to change, and easy to understand. This is precisely

why it has become so widespread worldwide. This study established that prepositions have become one of the most productive ways to enrich the vocabulary of the English language. Furthermore, it has helped to develop the skill of identifying the origins of forms and phenomena, as well as nuggets of world history that are at first glance unnoticeable in words. When studying and analyzing prepositions, attention was paid not only to when and from which languages they were borrowed, but also to the evolution of prepositions and the changes they have caused in words that already existed in the English language. The study revealed that, unlike American English, in British English, prepositions are particularly used with the words "next" and "last," with street names, as well as days of the week, and in expressions such as "at the side of" and "at the edge of."

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