

Use of preposition in sentences

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the use of prepositions in sentences, analysis of prepositions in sentences, acquisition of English prepositions in English, prepositions and their relation to semantics.

Key words: prepositions, idiomatic phrases, prepositional phrases, functional categories, theoretical division.

Introduction:

Prepositions are high-frequency items belonging to one of the nine word classes into which the English lexicon can be divided. They can be defined as a relatively closed class that is not prone to rapid changes. Most of the formal changes in their system are not derived from external sources, but are the result of internal word-forming processes and grammaticalization. In this context, most of the most commonly used prepositions are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Like any set of words, prepositions can be defined as a collection of vocabulary items that share certain common features

Literature analysis and methodology:

Prepositions and their relationship to semantics have always been problematic. They are often considered to have too little semantic content or, conversely, too many meanings to warrant a proper semantic description. Most linguists agree that nouns, adjectives, and basic verbs are things that have full lexical meaning. When it comes to prepositions, the question arises whether they should also be considered as lexical items with their own lexical meaning, or rather as semantically empty grammatical items. The answer varies depending on the linguistic context in which prepositions are studied.

Grammar is one of the language components that should be mastered by the students in order to develop accuracy and creativity in using the language in communication. Preposition in has many various functions. For example, forming single preposition, preposition in only has functions to describe time and place, but more than that preposition in indicates time and preposition in indicates place can be analyzed more specific.

Results:

The functions of preposition in found in the data source are for indicating place and for indicating time. In terms of functions, prepositional phrase has function as post-modifier in a noun phrase and as adjunct. Prepositional phrases that modify the noun phrase is in a form of noun phrase level. This function of prepositional phrase is called as post-modifier in a noun phrase or adjective prepositional phrase. In this function the prepositional phrase is embedded with the noun phrase before it and they make a new unit as a noun phrase in a clause or a sentence.

Discussion:

The prepositional phrase that modifies it gives more specific information or limit the information regarding the previous noun. The second function of prepositional phrase is as an adjunct which is in a clause level. The adjunct function can be either obligatory or optional. The prepositional phrase in this function is symbolized as A or Adverb because it similarly acts as an adverb. An optional adjunct it can be placed anywhere in the clause, however as an obligatory adjunct it is always positioned either after the verb be or after the object.

Primarily, prepositions are considered as a closed class, not lexical, but a property of functional categories. Prepositions impose semantic content on sentences, as indicated by their theta-role assignment, but a few exceptional prepositions are empty Case assigners, which cannot assign any theta-roles and dummy case assigners. Prepositions are regarded by most branches of linguistic research as a single, homogeneous category, despite these fundamental contrasting features.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, in modern syntactic studies, contrasts in the group of agreement are shown. While these narratives differ in detail, they all show a theoretical division between prepositions that have a lexical nature and prepositions that have a syntactic and functional nature. The largest parts of the prefixes represent semantic relations, which are implemented in theta roles. But a few, such as *of* and *date*, seem syntactic because they are required to specify Case, but do not include any thematic properties in the structure. Most of the prepositions specify Case like verbs, and their syntax specifies Case in parallel observation.

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