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АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ПРЕДЛОГДОР ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНДЕГИ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТТЕРИ

Аннотация. Бул макалада англис тилиндеги предлогдор менен кыргыз тилиндеги жандоочтордун салыштырма анализи изилденет. Салыштырма-типологиялык ыкма аркылуу бул эки тилдик системанын ортосундагы семантикалык жана грамматикалык эквиваленттүүлүктөрдү изилдейт. Изилдөө англис-кыргыз тил илиминде орун алган боштукту толтуруунун теориялык жана практикалык маанисин аныктап, тил окутуучулары жана үйрөнүүчүлөрү үчүн баалуу булакты сунуштайт. Тилдик формалар менен маданий таанып-билүүнүн ортосундагы татаал өз ара байланышты баса белгилеп, мейкиндик жана багыттагы предлогдорго/жандоочторго өзгөчө көңүл бурулат. Англис тилиндеги предлогдорду кыргыз тилиндеги эквиваленттерине салыштырып изилдөөгө арналган адабияттарды теориялык жана обзордук талдоонун натыйжасында предлог категориялары кыргыз тилинде жандоочторго, кызматчы сөздөргө жана уңгуга уланган мүчөлөргө ылайык келери аныкталган. Изилдөө предлогдук колдонууну тилдик көрүнүш катары гана эмес, маданияттар аралык байланышты жана түшүнүүнү өнүктүрүүнүн каражаты катары да түшүнүүнүн маанилүүлүгүн баса белгилейт.

Негизги сөздөр: салыштырма, предлог, жандоочтор, жөндөмө, англис тили, кыргыз тили, окшоштуктар, маани, орун, убакыт, багыт.

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ПРЕДЛОГИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ В КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. Данное статья посвящено сравнительному анализу предлогов в английском языке и их аналогов, послелогов, в кыргызском языке. С помощью сравнительно-типологического подхода исследуются семантические и грамматические эквивалентности между этими двумя языковыми системами. Исследование определяет теоретическую и практическую значимость заполнения существующего пробела в англо-кыргызской лингвистике, предлагая ценный ресурс для преподавателей и изучающих язык. Особое внимание уделяется пространственным и направленным предлогам/послелогам, подчеркивающим сложное взаимодействие между языковыми формами и культурным познанием. В результате теоретического и обзорного анализа литературы, посвященной изучению категорий английских предлогов в сравнении с их кыргызскими эквивалентами, установлено, что в кыргызском языке категории предлогов соответствуют суффиксам, служащим словам, аффиксы падежных оснований. В исследовании подчеркивается важность понимания употребления предлогов не только как лингвистического явления, но и как средства содействия межкультурному общению и пониманию.

Ключевые слова: сравнительный анализ, предлог, послелог, падеж, английский язык, кыргызский язык, сходство, значение, место, время, направление.

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PREPOSITIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN THE KYRGYZ LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article delves into the comparative analysis of prepositions in English and their counterparts, postpositions, in the Kyrgyz language. Through a comparative-typological approach, it explores the semantic and grammatical equivalences between these two linguistic systems. The research identifies the theoretical and practical significance of filling the existing gap in English-Kyrgyz linguistics, offering a valuable resource for language educators and learners. Particular attention is given to spatial and directional prepositions/postpositions, highlighting the intricate interplay between linguistic forms and cultural cognition. As a result of the theoretical and review analysis of the literature devoted to the study of the categories of English prepositions in comparison with their Kyrgyz equivalents, it was established that in the Kyrgyz language the categories of prepositions correspond to suffixes, function words, affixes to the root.
The study emphasizes the importance of understanding prepositional usage not only as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a means of fostering cross-cultural communication and comprehension.

Key words: comparative, preposition, postposition, case, English language, Kyrgyz language, similarities, meaning, place, time, direction.

The investigation of various languages around the world using methods such as historical, typological, and comparative approaches holds both scientific-theoretical and practical significance. This is because the findings of such research contribute to the advancement of fundamental theoretical aspects of general linguistics and aid in enhancing the efficacy of foreign language learning and teaching methods. One of the relevant areas of modern linguistics is comparative linguacultural, which studies the reflection of universal and idiolectic features of culture in units of different languages [4].

The comparative branch of linguistics has a longstanding tradition, with its theory, subject matter, and methodology established by scholars such as F. Bopp, R. Rask, Y. Grim, and A. F. Vostokov in the 19th century. In developing the theoretical-linguistic foundations of this scientific direction (O. Akhmanova, L. V. Shcherba, V. N. Yartseva, A. Arakin, etc.), developing methods of comparative research of languages, clarifying semantic issues in it (S. D. Katsnelson , A. Rozhdestvenskyi, A.I. Smirnitskyi, V.A. Uspenskyi, A.V. Gak, etc.) and works devoted to the aspects of linguistic and didactic teaching (BA Serebrennikov, J. Buranov, etc) were published.

Kyrgyz scientists have also engaged in comparative-typological research. This is evident from numerous dissertations, theoretical and practical monographs, articles, and textbooks dedicated to comparing materials from Russian, German, English, and Kyrgyz languages.

In later publications on comparative-typological studies, there has been a tendency to focus solely on general grammatical categories characteristic of different languages.

Prepositions and prepositional constructions in English language receive a lot of attention in the works of domestic and foreign linguists (B. N. Aksenenko, E. A. Reiman, K.-G. Lindkvist and others), but the preposition in the linguistic literature is not always defined as a lexico-grammatical category . Some scientists deny that prepositions have any meaning, reducing their role only to expressing grammatical relations in a sentence (Peshkovsky A.M., Shakhmatov A.A., Shcherba L.V. etc.). Other scientists, on the contrary, believe that prepositions have some lexical or lexico-grammatical meaning (Aksenenko B. N., Reiman E. A, Smirnitsky A I). Prepositions undoubtedly have a lexical meaning, but it is not objective, but relational in nature, formed by the category of relation.

Prepositions have already been analyzed in comparative linguistics in comparison with their Kyrgyz equivalents. This investigation draws from a body of work that delves into the comparison between German and Kyrgyz (Dzholdoshbekov A), French and Kyrgyz (Sagynbaev K.), and English and Kyrgyz languages (Ysakulov K. and Ryskulova Ch.).This work is based on the material of German and Kyrgyz (Dzholdoshbekov A), French and Kyrgyz (Sagynbaev K.), English and Kyrgyz languages (Ysakulov K, Ryskulova Ch.). The study of postpositions in the Kyrgyz language and their correspondence in English is an urgent task for a comparative analysis of both languages. Although many grammatical aspects of the modern Kyrgyz language have been sufficiently studied, the semantics of postpositions in the Kyrgyz language in comparison with their counterparts in English remains insufficiently studied.

It has been established that in the Kyrgyz language, the category of Indo-European prepositions in functional terms can correspond to three different linguistic means: postpositions, service names and affixes of spatial cases (dative-directive, initial and local). That it fills the existing gap in

English-Kyrgyz linguistics, and from the practical side by the fact that its material can serve as a linguistic basis for teaching the use of English prepositions in the Kyrgyz audience.

In English, prepositions are an integral part of English grammar, playing a key role in the formation of coherence and clarity in the expression of thoughts. They define the relations between different elements of the sentence, indicating the place, time, cause, mode of action and much more. In this article we will consider the essence of prepositions, their use and peculiarities in English.

A preposition is a part of speech that establishes a relationship between a noun, pronoun, verb or other part of speech and other words in a sentence. They usually precede nouns or pronouns and help to determine their location, direction, time, circumstances, etc.

Prepositions in English help establish relationships between different elements of a sentence such as nouns, pronouns and verbs, and indicate different aspects of time, place, cause, purpose and circumstance. Here are some of the main semantic functions of prepositions in English:

1. Location and direction: Prepositions such as "in", "on", "at", "under", "under", "over", and "between" indicate the location of objects or the direction of movement.

2. Time: Some prepositions, such as "before", "after", "during", and "since", are used to indicate time intervals or moments.

3. Cause and Purpose: Prepositions such as "because of", "due to", "for", "to", "in order to", and "with" help express the reason or purpose of an action.

4. Method of Action: Prepositions such as "by", "with", and "through" indicate the way an action is performed.

5. Circumstances: Some prepositions such as "about", "of", "with" and "regarding" are used to indicate circumstances or the topic of conversation.

6. Preposition: Prepositions such as "of", "belonging to", "owned by", and "owned by" are used to denote ownership or relationship between objects.

Postpositions belong to the category of function words that express various relationships between the main and dependent members of a phrase; they mainly express spatial and temporal relationships, as well as the meaning of purpose, cause, effect, course of action, comparison, compatibility, etc. (2, p.389)

In Kyrgyz language, there are some different points of view of postpositions. The basic conformities of English and Kyrgyz prepostions are the words with auxiliary attributes, and Kyrgyz prepositional affixes. There are three special cases (genitive, dativ, and locative) and some other equivalents in Kyrgyz.

The case category is expressed in a combination of names with special (case) affixes and has six forms: nominative or basic (атооч жөндөмөсү), dative or dative-directive (барыш жөндөмөсү), accusative (табыш жөндөмөсү), local (жатыш жөндөмөсү), initial (чыгыш жөндөмөсү). It should be remembered that case affixes can immediately follow the root, as well as a stem containing, in addition to the root, word-forming affixes, plural affixes, and accessory affixes.

Professor Ch. Ruskulova offers a nuanced definition, asserting that prepositions remain uninflected and precede specific gender forms of words. Additionally, she categorizes postpositional words into two groups based on their origins."

a) post positional words of nominative origin: ары, бери, соң, илгери, башка, бойдон;

b) post positional words of verbal origin: чейин, дейре, карай, карата, баштап, караганда [3].

Postpositions in the Kyrgyz language are divided into several groups depending on which case of the noun (substantivized parts of speech - adjectives, participles) they are used with:

Postpositions used with the main case (атооч жөндөмө):

Менен -with. The postposition indicates the compatibility of the action of one subject with another; on the instrument with which the action is performed; spatial and temporal meanings; sequence, opposition of one action to another, etc.

Үчүн – for. The postposition indicates the purpose, the reason for the action:

Аркылуу – through. A postposition indicates action through someone or something:

Тууралуу / жөнүндө – about: The postposition indicates the object of the action:

Сыяктуу/ өңдүү/шекилдүү/ сымак/сымал/–as, like, simile : Postpositions are used to express the meaning of likening:

Чакты// чамалуу// чамасында – about; Postpositions indicate quantitative relationships:Послелоги указывают на количественные соотношения:

2. Postpositions used with the dative case (барыш жөндөмө):

Чейин, дейре-till: Postpositions indicate the limit (spatial, temporal) up to which the action is performed

Карай – towards, to.

Караганда – in comparison, in comparison.

Жараша – according to, accordingly (to something).

3. Postpositions used with the initial case (чыгыш жөндөмө):

Башка –except: The postposition indicates the difference, the opposition of one object to another

Бери, кийин –from, after, from (some moment, time, place). Postpositions indicate the starting point in time or space from which the action began, will begin, or begins:

Баштап, тартып – beginning with.

In contrast to postpositional words, functional notionals serve as a distinct foundation for case forms. They not only fail to alter the meaning of the case but rather, influence semantics.

Directional concepts towards an object are articulated through the dative case: үйдүн алдына ("to the house"), location – by the case: үйдүн алдында (in front of the house), moving off -initial case үйдүн ичинен (out of the house).

In the dative case: 'үстүндө' ('on'), 'түбүнө' ('under'), 'артына' ('behind'), 'сыртына' ('behind, outside'), 'айланасына', 'тегерегине' ('around'), 'ичине' ('inside'), 'ортосуна' ('in the middle'), 'арасына' ('among').

In the locative case: 'үстүндө' ('on'), 'түбүндө' ('under'), 'жанында' ('near, at, by'), 'тушунда' ('opposite'), 'артында – аркасында' ('behind'), 'сыртында' ('behind'), 'айланасында', 'тегерегинде' ('around'), 'ичинде' ('in, inside'), 'ортосунда' ('in the middle'), 'арасында' ('among').

In the initial case: 'үстүнөн' ('from'), 'түбүнөн' ('in, under'), 'жанынан' ('past'), 'артынан, аркасынан' ('behind, because of'), 'сыртынан' ('outside'), 'айланасынан, тегерегинен' ('around'), 'ичинен' ('outside, out of'), 'ортосунан' ('between'), 'арасынан' ('out of, among')."

The affixes of these cases, attached to the root of noun, express various spatial, temporal and logical relations. To English prepositions of spatial semantics these affixes correspond to the English prepositions of spatial semantics, expressing relations of place and direction.

"Heaven did not seem to be my father's home; and I broke my heart with weeping to come back to earth; and the angels were so angry that they flung me out above the clouds into the middle of the

heath on the top of Wuthering Heights; where I woke sobbing for joy." [Wuthering Heights, Chapter]

"Асман атамдын үйү сыяктуу эмес; мен жерге кайтып келүү үчүн жүрөгүмдү жараладым; периштелер ушунчалык ачууланып, мени булуттардын үстүнөн, Ызы-чуулуу бийиктиктердин чокусуна ыргытып жиберишти. Мен кубанычтан ыйлап ойгондум.

In this sentence, the English preposition above indicates the location above something, over something. In the Kyrgyz language this spatial preposition functionally corresponds to the service name "үстү" which has the meaning of the top, surface, upper part of any object. In Kyrgyz, it is used in the form of three spatial cases, bringing into the semantics of the name additional semantics of the case affix, for example, the semantic sign "direction of action" inherent in the dative-directed case.

My sister is in the room-Менин эжем бөлмөдө.

In this example, "in" expressing the situation of something that is or appears to be enclosed or surrounded by something else, in Kyrgyz language , this locative affix -da connects the name of the action "бөлмөдө" and the name of the spatial point "бөлмөдө".

The prepositions in, into, inside correspond to the affix of the directive case, the service name ич with the affix of the directive case.

Akylbek went to the library -Акылбек китепканага кетти.

The preposition to expresses motion in the direction of (a particular location). To the library-китепканага, the suffix -га add to the root китепкана.

Kyrgyz postpostions:

үчүн – for	May be used:
because of, for the sake of	1) After nouns in the nominative
	2) With infinitives
	3) With past participles
сыяктуу - like, seems, as if	May be used:
	1) After nouns in the nominative
	2) Adjectives
	3) Present and past participles
аркылуу - through, by, with	May be used:
	1) After nouns (nominative)
	2) infinitives
боюнча - according to, based on,	by May be used :
	1) after nouns in the nominative
	2) infinitives nominalized with 3 person possessive suffix (also nominative)

боюнча , бою - 'during'	May be used: 1) after nouns (pertaining to time frames) in nominative case
жөнүндө - 'about'	May be used: 1) after nouns in the nominative case
каршы - against, opposed to	May be used: 1) after nouns in the Dative case
карай/ жакын - 'towards, closer to, approx/about'	Maybe be used: 1) after nouns in the Dative case
мындан башка- 'besides', 'apart from'	May be used: 1) after nouns in the Ablative case 2) after nominalized infinitives in the ablative case
бери - 'since, from the time ...	May be used: 1) after nouns in the Ablative case

In most cases, due to the fact that a number of locative adverbs are homonymous with prepositions in English, controversial questions arise as to which of these adverbs act as a preposition and in which case as an adverb, and how to know their difference. Some prepositions correspond to adverbs in terms of sound form and are used homonymically, but their difference is determined by context. For example, I am in –Мен үйдөмүн. 2. I am in the room-Мен бөлмөнүн ичиндемин. In the first sentence "in" used as adverb, because it is used as a intransitive verb and in the second sentence "in" is used as transitive verb. after preposition "in" accepted the lexical means that complements the meaning of the word "the room" and performed the function of a preposition. In the first sentence «in" performs the adverbial function in the English language, but in the Kyrgyz translation, it does not perform the adverbial function [5].

As a result of the theoretical and review analysis of the literature devoted to the study of the categories of English prepositions in comparison with their Kyrgyz equivalents, it was established that in the Kyrgyz language the categories of prepositions correspond to suffixes, function words, affixes adding to the root.

 The exploration of prepositions in English and their equivalents in the Kyrgyz language stands as a crucial endeavor bridging the gap between linguistic theory and practical language learning.

The significance of this study emanates from its dual impact: theoretically, it enriches the field of English-Kyrgyz linguistics by delving into a previously unexplored territory, and practically, it offers a valuable resource for educators aiming to facilitate the acquisition of English prepositions among Kyrgyz learners.

The comparative-typological approach undertaken in this article sheds light on the intricate nuances of prepositional usage, highlighting both similarities and distinctions between English and Kyrgyz.

While English prepositions serve to delineate relationships of location, time, cause, method, and circumstance, Kyrgyz postpositions fulfill analogous functions, albeit through a different grammatical mechanism.

Through the analysis of examples from literary works and everyday language usage, we've discerned the semantic equivalences between English prepositions and Kyrgyz postpositions. It has been established that in the Kyrgyz language, the category of Indo-European prepositions in functional terms can correspond to three different linguistic means: postpositions, service names and affixes of spatial cases (dative-directive, initial and local). This comparative study elucidates not only the surface-level correspondences but also delves into the deeper layers of grammatical structure and semantic nuances. Moreover, the examination of spatial and directional prepositions in both languages unveils the intricate interplay between linguistic forms and cultural conceptualizations. By scrutinizing how spatial relations are expressed through prepositions/postpositions, we gain insights into the underlying cognitive frameworks embedded within language.

In essence, this study underscores the importance of understanding prepositional usage in both English and Kyrgyz not merely as a matter of linguistic analysis but as a gateway to cross-cultural communication and comprehension. As language continues to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of its speakers, such comparative studies remain indispensable in fostering linguistic diversity and fostering mutual understanding among diverse linguistic communities.

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