

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI HALQ TA'LIMI  
VAZIRLIGI**

**NAVOIY DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI**

**“Xorijiy tillar” FAKULTETI**

**“Chet tillar” KAFEDRASI**

**Mavzu: The Prepositions.**

**Amaliy ishlanma**

**( barcha ta`lim yo`nalishlar 1 kurs talabalar uchun)**

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## I. Darsning asosiy maqsadi:

1. **Ta'limiy**: O'quvchilarning grammatik bilimini shakllantirish.
2. **Tarbiyaviy**: O'quvchilarni darsda o'zini tutishni o'rgatish.
3. **Rivojlantiruvchi**: O'quvchilarning aqliy salohiyatini shakllantirish.
4. **Kasbga yo'naltiruvchi**: O'qituvchilik.
5. **Milliy istiqlol g'oyasini** o'quvchilar ongiga singdirish.

II. **Dars tipi**: Yangi bilim beruvchi.

III. **Dars uslubi**: noan'anaviy metoddan foydalanish.

IV. **Dars jihozi**: Kartochkalar, tarqatma materiallar

V. **Darsning usuli**: og'zaki, yozma, savol-javob

VI. **Darsning borishi**:

1. **Tashkiliy qisim** Salomlashish

2. **Uyga vazifani so'rash**.

3. **Yangi dars: The Prepositions**.

### What is a Preposition?

A **preposition** links **nouns, pronouns and phrases** to other words in a **sentence**. The

word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the **object** of the preposition.

A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence as in the following examples:

The book is **on** the table.

The book is **beneath** the table.

The book is leaning **against** the table.

The book is **beside** the table.

She held the book **over** the table.

She read the book **during** class.

### Prepositions of Direction: To, On(to), In(to)

Prepositions that express movement toward something: to, onto, and into.

First, the prepositions will be introduced as a group. Then, the special uses of each one will be discussed. To, into, and onto correspond respectively to the prepositions of location at, in, and on. Each pair can be defined by the same spatial relations of point, line/surface, or area/volume.

## Introduction

## 1. The basic preposition of a direction is "to."

TO: signifies orientation toward a goal. When the goal is physical, such as a destination, "to" implies movement in the direction of the goal.

## 2. The other two prepositions of direction are compounds formed by adding "to" to the corresponding prepositions of location,

(1) Sa'id returned **to** his apartment.



When the goal is not a physical place, for instance, an action, "to" marks a verb; it is attached as an infinitive and expresses purpose. The preposition may occur alone or in the phrase in order. (2) Li Ling washed her dog (in order) to rid it of fleas. The two uses can also occur together in a single sentence:



Sa'id returned to school to get his books.

(destination) (in order to)

The preposition of location determines the meaning of the preposition of direction.

ON + TO = **onto**: signifies

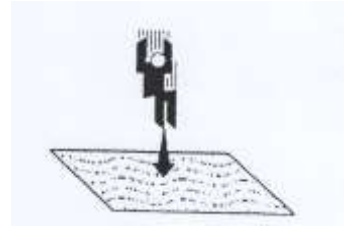
movement toward a surface



IN + TO = **into**: signifies movement toward the interior of a volume

("To" is part of the directional preposition toward, and the two mean about the same thing.)3. with many verbs of motion, "on" and "in" have a directional meaning and can be used along with "onto" and "into".

(4) Tai-shing jumped **in/into** the pool.



(5) Porfirio fell **on/onto** the floor.



(6) The crab washed up **on/onto** the shore.



To the extent that these pairs do differ, the compound preposition conveys the completion of an action, while the simple preposition points to the position of the subject as a result of that action. This distinction helps us understand how directional and location prepositions are related: they stand in the relationship of cause and effect.

#### Completion of an Action

(7) Jean fell **on(to)** the floor.

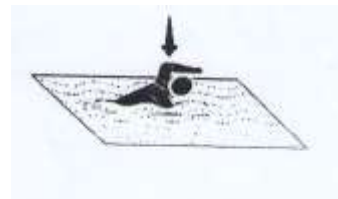
Jean is **on** the floor.

Susumu is **in** the water.

(8) Susumu dived **in(to)** the water.



#### Position of Subject



Uses of "to" To occurs with several classes of verbs. I. verb +• to -<sup>1</sup>- infinitive  
Verbs in this group express willingness, desire, intention, or obligation.

willingness: be willing, consent, refuse

desire: desire, want, wish, like. ask. request, prefer

intention: intend, plan, prepare

obligation: be obligated, have, need

Kxamples:

(9) I refuse to allow you to intimidate me with your threats.

(10) I'd like to ask her how long she's been skiing. (11) I plan to graduate this summer.

(12) Henry had to pay his tuition at the Bursar's office.

2. In other cases "to" is used as an ordinary preposition.

verbs of communication: listen, speak (but not tell), relate, appeal (in the sense of 'plead.' not

'be attractive')

verbs of movement: move. go. transfer, walk/run/swim/ride/drive,. fly. travel

Except for transfer, all the verbs in (2b) can take toward as well as to.

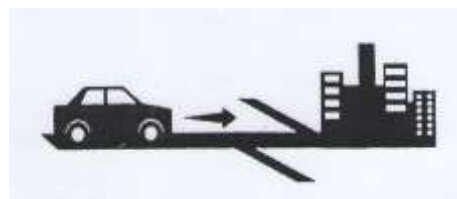
However, "to" suggests

movement toward a specific destination, while "toward" suggests movement in a general

direction, without necessarily arriving  
destination

:

(13) Drive **toward**  
the city limits and turn north.



at a

(Drive in the direction of the  
city limits; turnoff may be before arriving there.)

(14) The plane was  
headed toward a mountain

.



(15) Take me **to** the airport, please.  
(I actually want to arrive at the airport.)

Uses of "onto"



he's out on the  
street.

## **VII. Darsni mustahkamlsh uchun:**

### **Prepositions**

Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence,

1. My apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ the street from yours.  
(above; across; over)
2. I like to read \_\_\_\_\_ animals, (about; along; after)
3. These T-shirts won't shrink \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine, (into; on; in)
4. The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ my apartment.  
(between; beside; among)
5. The green T-shirts are \_\_\_\_\_ the navy blue T-shirts. (under; until; up)
6. He's going \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel, (like; into; in)
7. The wife went to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ her husband.  
(without; from; through)
8. He likes to read the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
(despite; during; since)
9. I would like popcorn \_\_\_\_\_ butter, (by; with; in)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the scorching weather, he's going to Atlanta. (Despite; Since; Down)
11. You'll find the Diet Coke \_\_\_\_\_ the Cherry Coke and Classic Coke, (for; between; along)
12. This wine is \_\_\_\_\_ California, (from; off; out)
13. The girl is going \_\_\_\_\_ the boy. (through; toward; throughout)

## **VIII. Darsni yakunlsh uchun:**

### **1. Uyga vazifa berish.**

- a) Ex.50 on page 105.
- b) To learn the rules.

### **2. Darsga qatnashganlarni baholash.**