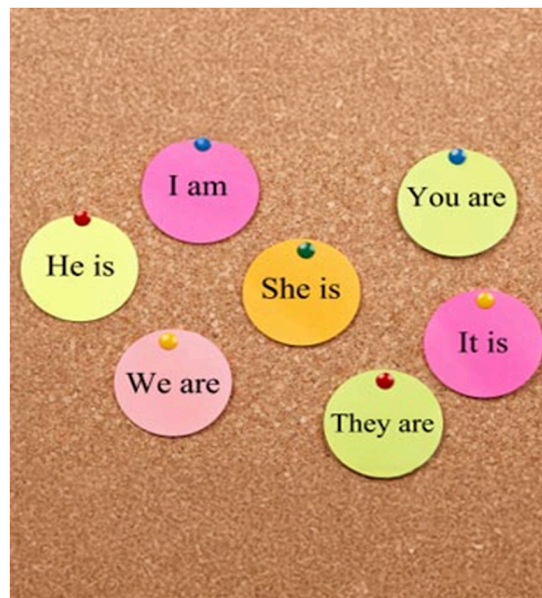


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Preposition (I)



Preposition I

Prepositions are essential to English grammar because they make connections between the various parts of a phrase obviously.

The following are the main reasons for prepositions' significance:



Indicating relationships

Prepositions are used to indicate the location, time, direction, and other links between nouns, pronouns, or phrases.

Examples-

- **Place:** The blue book is **on** the edge of the table.
- **Time:** I would meet you **at** 4:30 PM.
- **Direction:** She is going **to** the railway station.



Clarifying Meaning

Using prepositions correctly can alter the meaning of a sentence.

Examples-

- He walked **into** the hall.
(suggests the act of entering the room)
- She walked **in** the empty living room.
(describes being inside the room while walking)



Enhancing Sentence Structure

It contributes by maintaining the overall structure and flow of a sentence. It connects the different elements of a sentence, making the meaning easier to understand.

Examples-

He placed the white vase **on** the table **beside** the window, letting the sunlight to shine **through** the glass and cast a warm glow **across** the living room.



Forming Idiomatic Expressions

Phrasal verbs along with many other common expressions heavily depend on prepositions.

Examples-

- **Look after** (to take care of someone or something)
- **Come across** (to encounter someone or something when you were least expecting it)



Indicating Time and Sequence

When expressing temporal relationships, prepositions are crucial because they assist define when events occur.

Examples-

- **Before**
- **After**
- **During**
- **Since etc..**



Avoiding Ambiguity

A well-placed **preposition** avoids misunderstandings.

Examples-

Consider the difference between:

- The yellow cat sat **on** the table. (*the cat is physically on the table*)
- The yellow cat sat **by** the table. (*the cat is near the table*)

All things considered, **prepositions** are essential for maintaining communication's grammatical accuracy, clarity, and organic flow. It would be challenging to communicate exact word relationships without them.

Prepositions

Definition

The word "**preposition**" denotes the connection between a noun and the other words in a sentence.

They describe the logical, spatial, and sequence links between the sentence's object and its other sentences. To put it briefly, they are essential words that aid in forming our messages by meaningfully tying together various sentence components.

Example

The book is **on** the table.

Thanks to the **preposition** " on, " we can better comprehend the connection or interaction between the book and the table. It indicates the book's location, on top of the table.

Prepositions

Classification

Preposition of Time	<i>in, on, for, since, at, from, between, during, after, before, by, within, till etc</i>
Preposition of Position/ Place	<i>Between, among, amid, in, at, on, beside, by under, behind, over, above etc</i>
Preposition of Direction	<i>Along, across, against, up, down, to, towards, for, from, at, on etc</i>
Other Prepositions	<i>Without, with, by, off, around, about, besides, except etc</i>

❖ Prepositions of Agents of Things

They show that nouns and other sentence components have a casual relationship. The **prepositions** of agents or things that are most frequently employed are of, for, by, with, about, etc.

Example

- This article is **about** quantum mechanics.
- Most **of** our guests will be leaving early.



Prepositions of Time

They signal when an event occurs. Typical among them are "**at**," "**on**," and "**in**."

Example

- '**At**' is used for precise times: The meeting will start **at** 5 pm.
- '**On**' is used for specific days and dates: The team will be meeting **on** Friday.
- '**In**' is used for longer time intervals, such as months or years: Seema will be meeting her cousin **in** August.



Prepositions of Place

They show the location of events or things. The most frequently used ones are "at," "on," "in," "under," "over," "behind," and "in front of."

Example

- '**At**' is used to specify a point of place or venue: Seema is waiting for her brother **at** the bus stop.
- '**On**' refers to surface positions: The yellow book is **on** the table.
- '**In**' refers to enclosed space: Mary left her younger brother **in** the house.



Prepositions of Direction

They show where something is going. The most frequently used ones are "to," "into," "out of," "toward," and "from."

Examples

- **'To'** is used when you want to express movement towards a place: Seema is going **to** the library.
- **'From'** is used when you want to express a point of origin: They were coming **from** Australia.

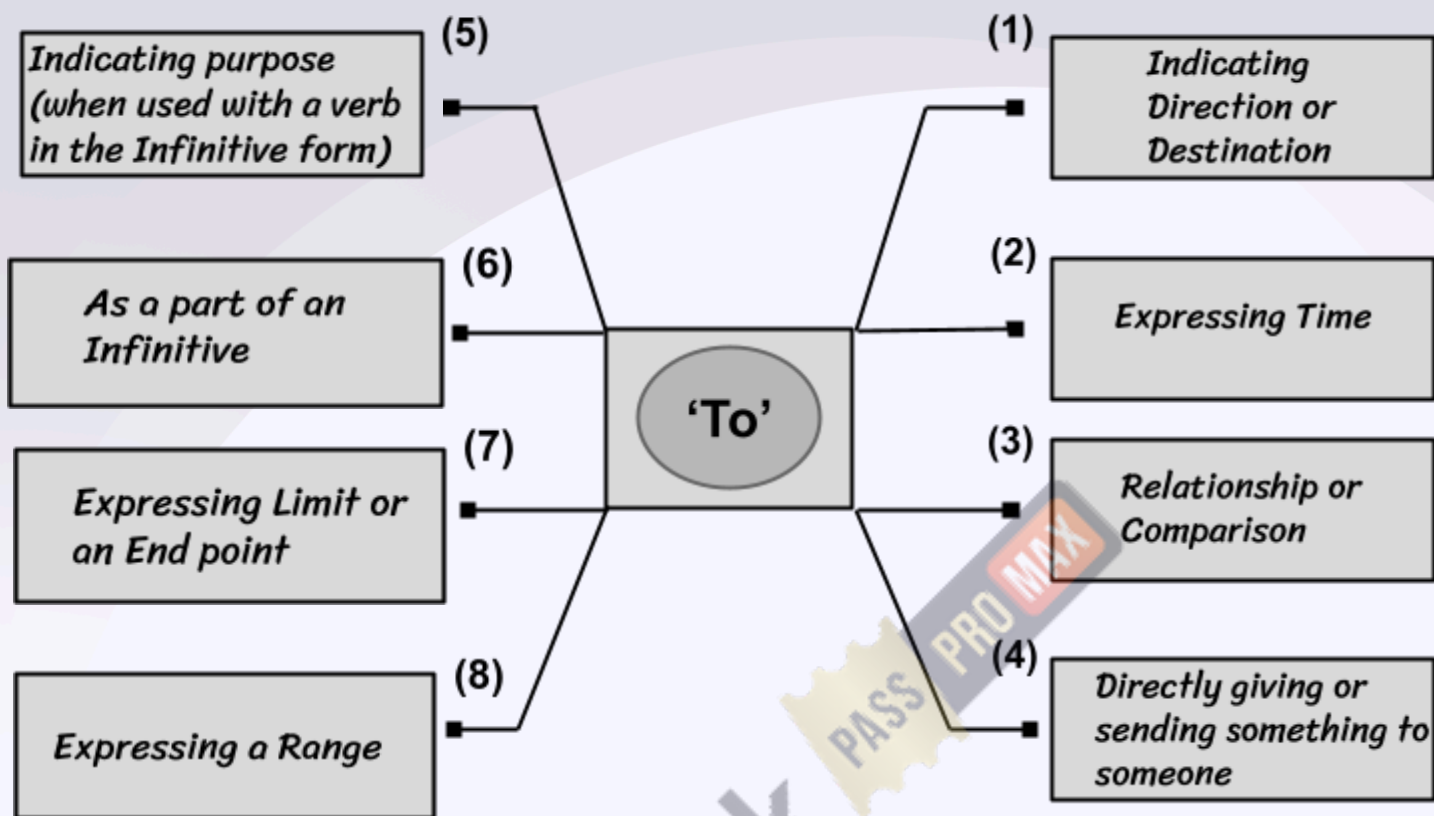
**Prepositions of Manner**

They use words like **"by"** and **"in"** to describe how something occurs or is carried out.

Examples

- **'By'** tells us about the manner of doing something: They traveled **by** ship.
- **'In'** expresses how something is done: The police found the letter written **in** blood.

Some prepositions can be used in multiple contexts



Example (1)

- She is going **to** the park.
- He travels **to** work by cycle.

Example (2)

- The tattoo parlor is open from Monday **to** Friday.
- It's 10 minutes **to** 8.

Example (3)

- He is a cousin **to** her.

Example (4)

- Seema gave the book **to** Jason.

Example (5)

Seema is saving money **to** buy the new jewelry.

Example (6)

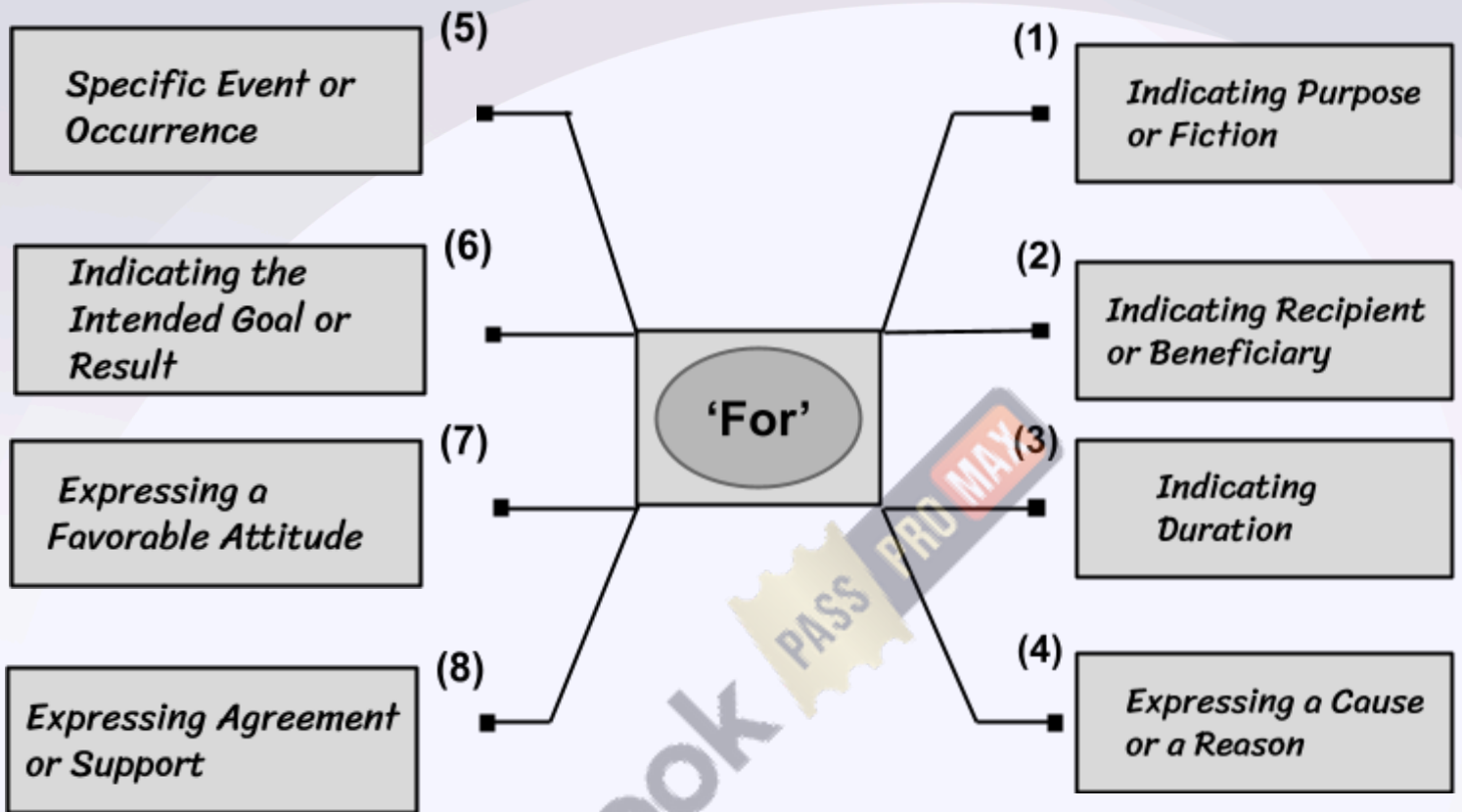
- She began **to** worry when her daughter didn't come home on time.

Example (7)

- She works from 10 **to** 6.

Example (8)

- The children ranged from eight **to** thirteen years old.



Example (1)

- That tool is **for** cutting plastic.

Example (2)

- They booked a table **for** seven people.

Example (3)

- Their family is going away **for** a week.

Example (4)

- Seema was happy **for** getting her dream job.

Example (5)

- Seema is excited **for** the weekend.

Example (6)

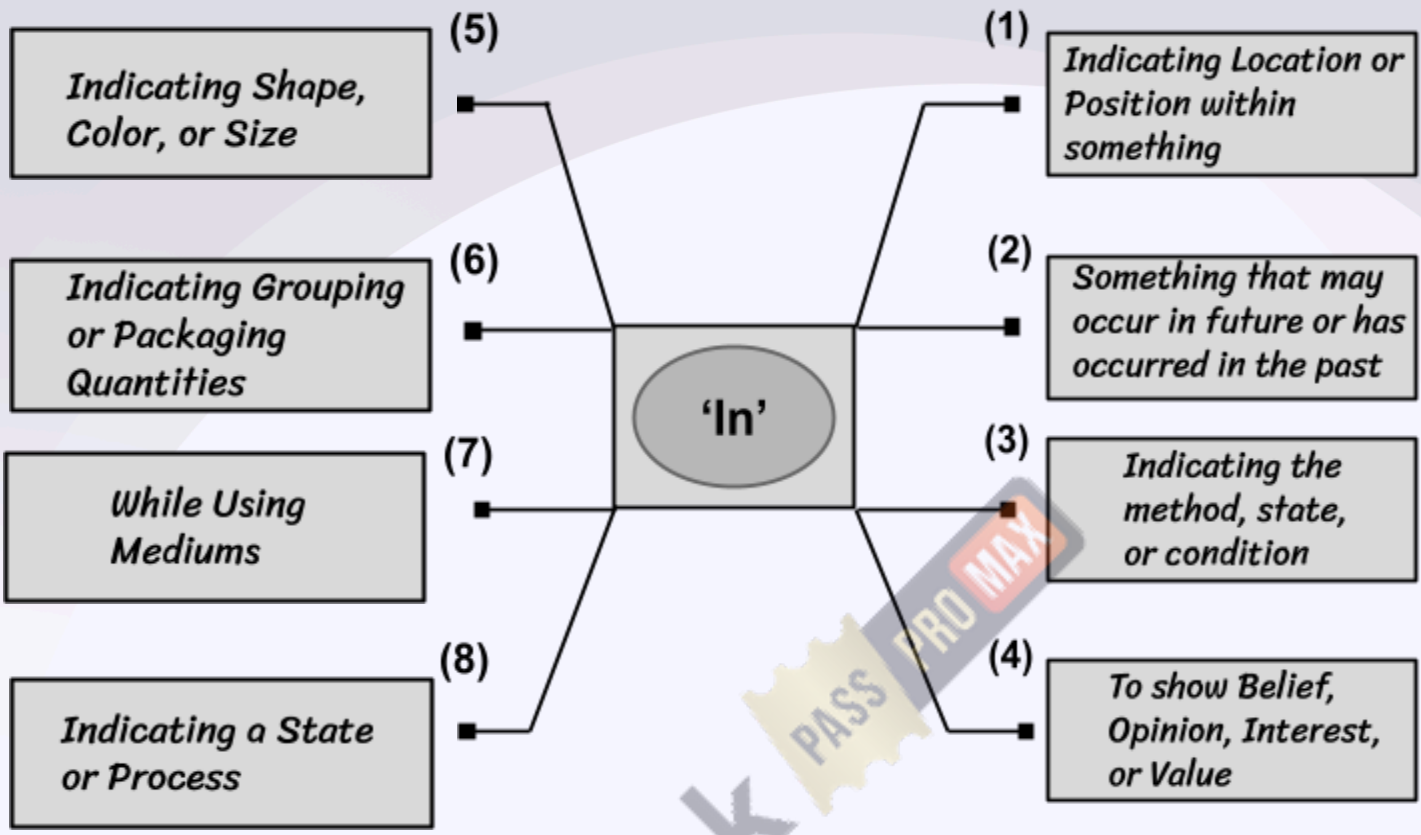
- Both the siblings were studying **for** their final exams.

Example (7)

- Being a woke person, she's all **for** equality.

Example (8)

- There's nothing that can be done **for** him.



Example (1)

- Seema is *in* the garden.

Example (2)

- She will arrive at the venue *in* an hour.

Example (3)

- They both were madly *in* love.

Example (4)

- She failed *in* her duty.

Example (5)

- The letter was written to her *in* red ink.

Example (6)

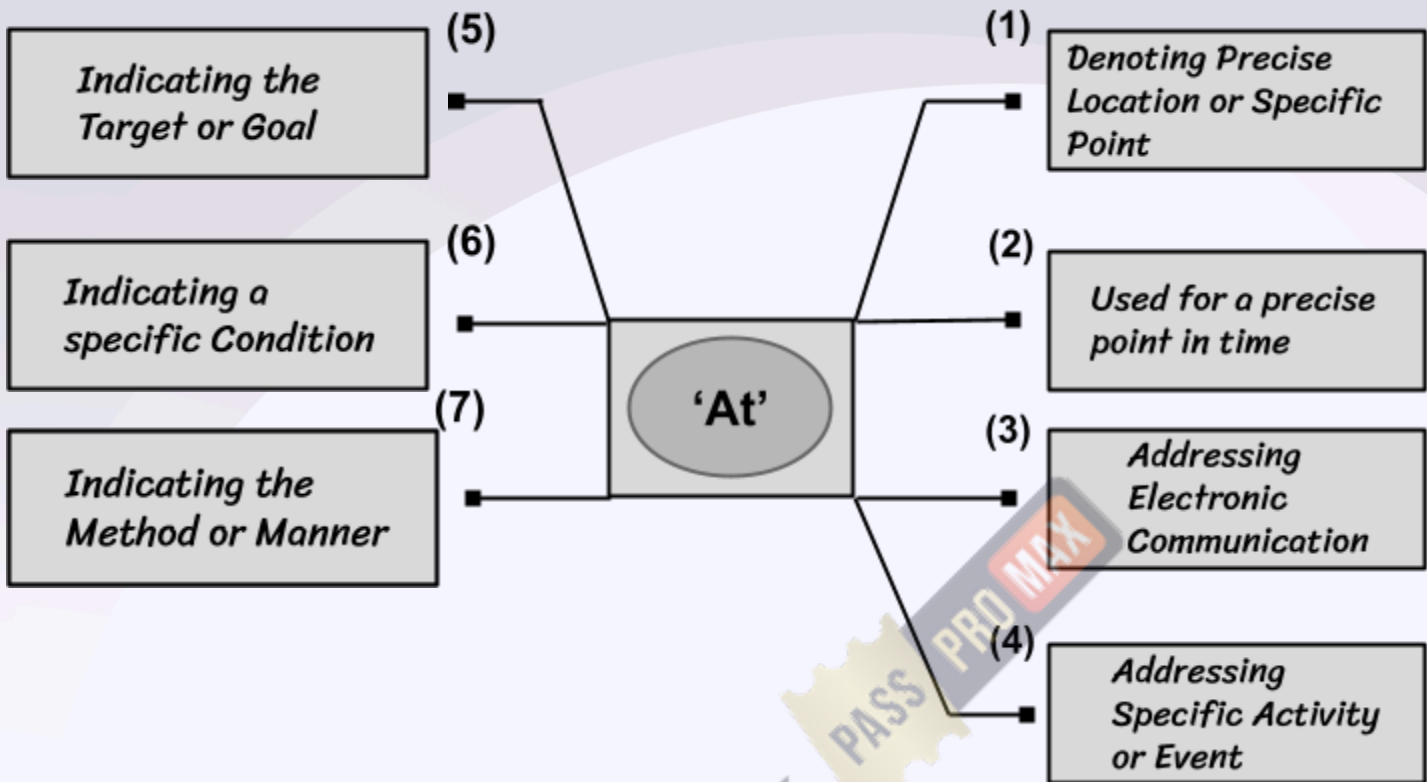
- The booklets were being sold *in* sets of six at the store.

Example (7)

- He works *in* radio.

Example (8)

- She broke the glass bottle *in* anger



Example (1)

- He has been waiting **at** the bus stop for an hour.

Example (2)

- She will arrive **at** 9 am.

Example (3)

- He found the information **at** www.infonews.com.

Example (4)

- We will be having a party **at** Christmas.

Example (5)

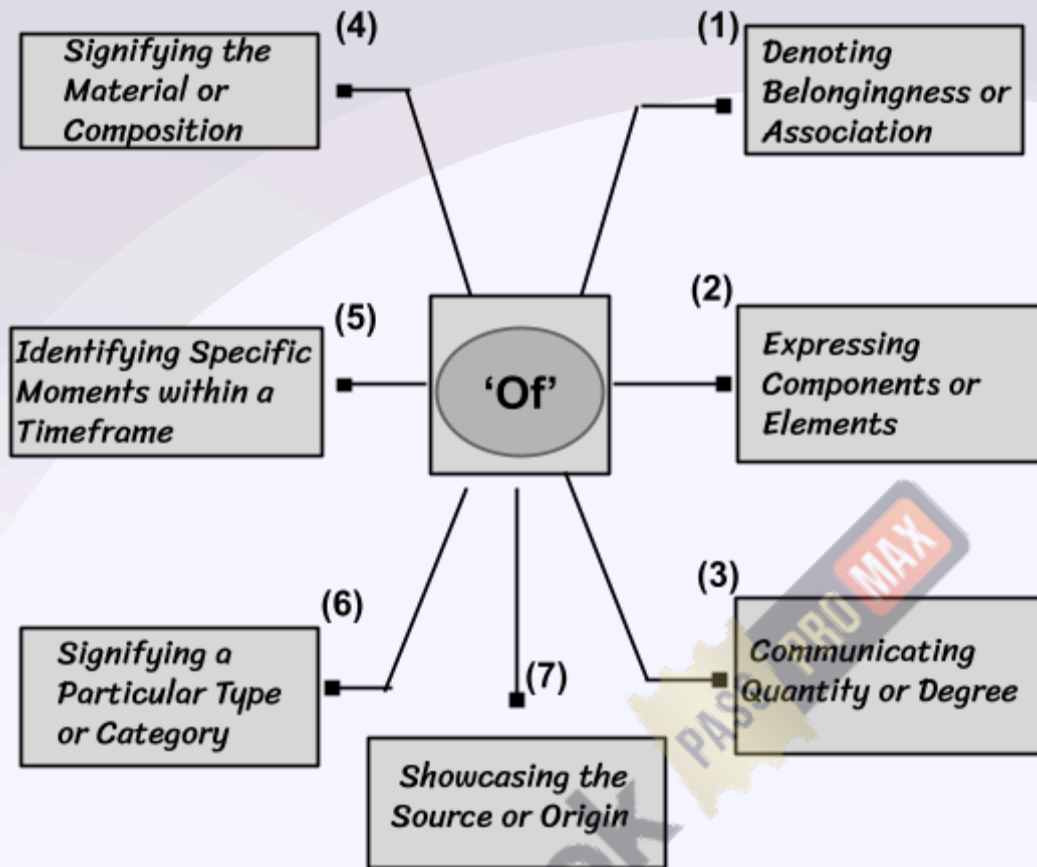
- Don't dare throw stones **at** the window.

Example (6)

- He's **at** peace with his decision.

Example (7)

- He was looking **at** it the wrong way.



Example (1)

- The popularity **of** the dancer rose quickly.

Example (2)

- Some **of** the biscuits had chocolate chips in them.

Example (3)

- She drank a cup **of** tea.

Example (4)

- The pink sweater is made **of** wool.

Example (5)

- “Her birthday is on the 3rd **of** July.

Example (6)

- Different methods **of** teaching have different results.

Example (7)

- The antique sculpture is **of** Greek origin.

Prepositions

Some Rules

1. We must never end a sentence with prepositions

For Example:

That's something he can't agree with.

That's something with which he cannot agree.

Latin grammar is the source of the rule prohibiting using a preposition at the end of a sentence.

Prepositions in Latin must precede (pre-position) the noun or pronoun they connect. Many people strictly adhere to this rule because they believe it to be a sign of proper grammar and manners.

2. Preposition and Object

For Example:

She was annoyed with having to wait so long.

- *with= preposition*
- *Having to wait so long = object of the preposition*

Together they form the prepositional phrase: 'with having to wait so long.'

Prepositions are followed by their objects, which can be pronouns, nouns, verbs in their -ing form (gerund), or any phrase or clause that functions as a noun. A prepositional phrase is the sum of the preposition and its object.

3. The use of Object Pronouns after prepositions

For Example:

- *"He sat next to me." This means a boy or man took a seat close to the speaker.*

In summary, object pronouns neatly finish the concepts that prepositions begin.

A word that replaces a person or an item is called an object pronoun. Words like "me," "you," "him," "her," "it," "us," and "them" are among them.

An object pronoun must typically come after a preposition in a sentence. Words like "me," "you," "him," "her," "it," "us," and "them" are among them. As a result, the statement is coherent and complete.

4. Idiomatic Use of Prepositions

The three primary ways that idioms involve prepositions are in phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, and compound prepositions.

Prepositions can occasionally be employed idiomatically, such as in phrases like "at risk" or "in time" or in phrasal verbs like "look up to" or "run out of." Because prepositions' meanings aren't always clear from the words alone, using them might make language acquisition more difficult.

5. Phrasal preposition

According to	Aside from	On behalf of
Along with	By means of	Owing to
Apart from	In addition to	Prior to
As for	In front of	Subsequent to
As of	In spite of	Such as
As per	Instead of	Together with
On behalf of	On account of	With regard to

Phrasal prepositions are combinations of two or more words that serve as prepositions rather than prepositional phrases. This word cluster then functions as a whole to connect nouns, pronouns, phrases, or clauses to other words in a sentence.

6. Some Fixed Prepositions with verbs

For Example

The verb "look" can have multiple meanings depending on the preposition it is used with.

- "Look after" refers to caring for or assisting someone.

Conversely, "look for" denotes the act of seeking or searching for something.

In English, some prepositions frequently come after particular verbs. A prepositional verb is this combination of a verb and a preposition.

There is no set of rules governing these pairs, thus they must frequently merely be learned by heart. The preposition that comes after the verb gives it a special meaning.

Verb	Preposition	Example
Accuse	of	The police accused her of the crime.
Apologize	for	He apologized for his behavior a few days later.
Apply	for	She applied for a scholarship for her bachelor's.
Approve	of	Seema's parents never approved of her decision to quit her job.
Argue	about	The siblings are always arguing about property rights.
Believe	in	One must always believe in themselves.
Benefit	from	She benefitted from following a proper diet.
Choose	between	It's hard to choose between the two perfect pairs of shoes.
Comment	on	There is no need to comment on someone's back. draw, especially if one is insecure about it.