

PREPOSITION

SESSION - 6

WHAT IS PREPOSITION?

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- A preposition is a word or a group of words
 - placed in a sentence before a noun or pronoun
 - showing its relationship with other words in the sentence.
- Why to study Preposition?
 - ❖ Prepositions are the words which actually expresses the state of relation between two objects. If we failed to use the right preposition, then the meaning can go wrong.
 - ❖ Eg: For the People,
of the People,
by the people.
 - ❖ So it is necessary to know the difference in usage of preposition in different locations

TYPES OF PREPOSITION

preposition for time

Preposition for place

Preposition for direction

Preposition for agent

Preposition for instrument

Prepositional phrase

Another Classification

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- Classification based on structure
 - Participle prepositions - considering, regarding
 - Simple prepositions - in, at, for, to
 - Phrase prepositions - in case of, on account of, because of, in the event of
 - ✓ Double prepositions - into, within, upon
 - ✓ Compound prepositions - along (on+long), across (on+cross)
 - ✓ Disguised prepositions - 5 O' clock (5 of clock), once (in) a year

PREPOSITION FOR TIME

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- Preposition used for time of different natures are in, on, at etc..
- preposition-**in**
 - Time nature
 - ❑ Month or year - in January, in 1986
 - ❑ particular time of day or month or year - in morning, in summer
 - ❑ Century or specific time in past - in 21st century, in past, in future.
- Preposition - **by**
 - To mention the maximum limit of the time (including the time mentioned)
 - ❑ I have to leave by 3 pm.
 - ❑ it is easy to finish this by 3rd September.

Preposition of time continued...

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- Preposition - **on**
 - Day - on Monday
 - Date - on 5th of March
 - Particular day - on my birthday
- Preposition - **at**
 - Time of clock - at 7:30 PM
 - Short and precise time - at noon, at sunset, at the moment, at the same time

EXERCISE

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- I. He was born ____ 1945.
- II. she will go to new York ____ 25th march.
- III. The concert will begin ____ 7 O' clock.
- IV. He gets up early ____ the morning.
- V. We enjoyed a lot ____ the summer.
- VI. I will call you ____ 12 a.m.

PREPOSITION FOR PLACE

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- ❖ Prepositions in, on or at are usually used for different places
- ❖ “In” Is usually used for place which have some boundaries (may physical or virtual) (usually bigger place)
- ❖ “On” Is used for surface
- ❖ “At” Is used for specific place. (relatively smaller one)
- ❖ “by” it is used when we say near to some place.

Preposition for place continued...

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- Preposition - **in**
 - Place nature
 - In hall, In school, In a car, In room.
- Preposition - **on**
 - Surface of something
 - Eg: on a table, On a page, On the wall, On blackboard
- Preposition - **At**
 - Specific place
 - Eg: At the entrance, At the edge of the roof, At bus stop, At the bottom of the glass
- Preposition - **by**
 - Near by place
 - Eg. Park by my car, run by the wall.

EXERCISE

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- a. She lives ____ New York.
- b. His House is ____ the end of the street.
- c. The wedding ceremony will be held ____ the hall.
- d. There are some books ____ the table.
- e. Her parents are waiting for her ____ the entrance of school.

PREPOSITION FOR DIRECTION

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- Prepositions like **to**, **towards**, **through**, **into** are used to describe the direction.
- Examples.
 1. She went **to** the library
 2. He jumped **into** the river
 3. He ran away when he felt that someone was coming **towards** him

Where to use?

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- **Above** - present over something in static position. No contact between the items.
 - The picture is above the table.
- **On** - present over something in static position. Has contact between them
 - The picture is on the table.
- **Over** - movement over something without contact
 - Birds are flying over the tree.
- **Onto** - movement with contact where action is like climbing over steps.
 - They get onto the stage and gave a great speech.
- **Upon** - movement over something with contact and usually denotes the meaning of falling
 - The tree fall upon a house.
- **Up** - direction of movement of object.
 - Train moving up the hill.

PREPOSITION FOR AGENT

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- Preposition for agent is used for a thing which is cause of another thing in the sentence. Such preposition are by, with etc..
- Examples.
 - i. This book is written by Shakespeare
 - ii. The work was completed by him

PREPOSITION FOR DEVICE, MACHINE OR INSTRUMENT

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- Different prepositions are used by different devices, instrument or machines.
- Examples.
 - I. She come by bus.
 - II. He opened the lock with key.

EXERCISE

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- a) The waitress noticed that there was no more diet Pepsi _____ Marty's glass.
- b) Lee and Sarah took the bus that was heading _____ the university.
- c) Mary sue jumped _____ the stage and danced.
- d) Peter drove Naveen _____ the airport.
- e) Glenn almost fell _____ the river.

Participle prepositions

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- A verb in present participle acting as a preposition
 - Regarding, excluding, considering, etc.
- Example
 - Excluding him from this team is a severe mistake.
 - There is a discussion happening regarding this issue.

Phrase preposition

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- Prepositions combining with verb, adverb, or other words and act as a single prepositions.
 - On account of, in case of, in front of, in addition to, in spite of (despite)
- Examples
 1. In case of an error, please call me.
 2. In addition to studies, students learn how to behave with others in schools
 3. In spite of lot of hurdles, they managed to succeed.

Difference B/w - but, than

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- **But** - as a preposition is used to mention exception case. We can use except instead of but in these sentences.
 - The completed all work but this one.
- **Than** - used in comparison between two.
 - They are taller than him.

Difference B/w - in, after

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- In - denotes time in future.
 - They will return in 10 days. (time in future)
- After - denotes time in past
 - They returned after 10 days. (past)

Difference B/w - in, within

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- In - while denoting time it says mentioned time or later than that.
 - I can finish in 3 minutes.
- Within - while denoting time, it says before the mentioned time.
 - I can finish within 3 minutes.

Difference B/w - between, among

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- Between used for two items.
 - There is a quarrel between sisters. (there are two sisters)
- Among - used for more than two items.
 - There is a quarrel among friends. (there are three or more friends)

Task

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- The player is admired by all ____ his father. (but/than)
- They killed the snake ____ a stick (by/with)
- They will surely finish ____ three months. (in/after)
- The problem ____ two friends is now resolved. (between/among)
- The task has to be completed ____ an hour. (in/within)
- The family discussed ____ themselves. (between/among)
- No one can stand ____ us. (against/before)

Difference B/w - From, since

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- Both used to denote starting point of time
- Since - used in Perfect and perfect continuous tenses.
 - Raja has been watching TV since 3 pm.
- From - used in other tenses
 - Raja is watching TV from 3 pm.

Difference B/w - for, during

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- For - used to denote a duration of time - action consumes the whole time
 - I have been working for 9 hrs.
- During - used to denote a duration when the action took place - action may or may not consume the whole duration
 - I have finished my studies during the holidays.

Difference B/w - beside, besides

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- Beside - denotes location - near to something
 - I found the book beside laptop.
- Besides - addition of something more
 - Besides playing piano, he is also good at studies.

Difference B/w - Under, Below, down

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- Under - denotes rest position or with a verb of motion
 - train is running under the bridge.
- Down - direction -downwards
 - Car is travelling down the hill.
- Below - relative location - lower than something
 - You can find lot of adventures below the surface of water.

Task

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- He has been working in this company ____ 2015. (from/since)
- I learned computer programming ____ summer holidays (for/during)
- He also has good knowledge in medicine ____ playing football.
(beside/besides)
- The machine is running ____ 3 hrs continuously (for/during)
- He drove the bike ____ the slope (below/under/down)
- They are playing ____ 5 O' clock. (from/since)
- There is a book ____ the table. (below/under/down)

PREPOSITIONS NOT USED IN

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- Adverbs of time which denotes present, past or future
 - Yesterday, last night, last month, last year
 - Today, tonight, this month, this year, that month
 - Tomorrow, next month, next year
 - Now, then, later, after one month
 - Each time, any time, every time, all time, each day, etc.
- Eg: did you work ~~in~~ last week?
 Can you meet me ~~on~~ tomorrow?

Prepositions not used after

As Verb use	As verb Don't use	AS noun use
Discuss the plan	Discuss about the plan	Discussion about the plan
Enter the house	Enter into the house	Entry into the house
Lacks strength	Lacks of strength	Lack of strength
Emphasize the team	Emphasize on the team	Emphasis on the team
Approach the platform	Approaching towards the platform	Approach towards someone
Resembles his brother	Resembles to his brother	Resemblance to his brother
Attend the class	Attend to the class	Attendance to the class

- ❑ Enter into is used only in agreements / negotiations. We can't use it with places
- ❑ Attend to is used when we give attention to something. Attend to the patient.

Preposition won't come

- Gives a meaning of 'each' or 'per'
 - ✓ Once a week/ once per week
 - ✓ Once a month
 - ✓ Two times a day (not two times in a day)
- Here you can see the second part is a single one
 - ❖ Once in two weeks (not once two weeks)
 - ❖ Five times in three days (not five times three days)

In question words

- At what time ? - informal - what time ? - formal
- On which day ? - informal - which day ? - formal
- For how long ? - wrong - how long ? - right
- Before word home - no prepositions
 - I am home. (~~I am in home~~)
- Be form + (height/weight/age/length/colour/size/shape) related words won't take preposition
 - He is the same age as me. (~~he is of the same age as me~~)

Task

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- Can we meet ____ tomorrow?
Can we meet ____ Thursday?
Can we meet ____ 6:00 pm?
can we meet ____ next month?
- Are you sure we can complete it ____ today?
Are you sure we can complete it ____ 3 hours?
Are you sure we can complete it ____ three months?
Are you sure we can complete it ____ Monday?
- They reached Coimbatore ____ 5 hours.
They reached Coimbatore ____ bus.
They reached Coimbatore ____ 3 O' clock.
They reached Coimbatore ____ before two days.

Learn by solving

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- It is impossible to aggregate the use of each preposition.
- Excluding common usages, we will always have special usage based on the words we have in the sentences.
- We have phrasal verbs because of that.
 1. Mohan was taken ___ surprise. (to/by)
 2. He is dressed ___ black. (in/with/of)
 3. Train was standing ___ the platform. (at/besides/in)
 4. I am bad ___ tennis. (at/in)
 5. He cautioned the group ___ a danger. (from/against)
 6. He was found negligent ___ his duty. (in/of)
 7. Raju was determined ___ do that. (to/of)
 8. Who laughed ___ me. (on/at)

1. He will get ___ the train in ten minutes. (in/into)
2. He travelled ___ Mumbai by train. (to/into)
3. He fell ___ the ladder. (from/off)
4. Children are brought ___ by their aunts. (up/in)
5. Hunter aimed ___ the dove. (on/at)
6. He acted ___ the advice. (with/upon/from)
7. You will have to compete ___ this team. (against/with)
8. The function coincides ___ his date of admission. (with/of)
9. The red roses are available ___ plenty. (at/in)
10. The knight were brave ___ gallantry of spirit. (from/against)
11. He deals ___ stationery. (in/with/for)
12. She is blind ___ one eye. (of/in/to/with)
13. He depends ___ me. (on/upon)

1. Salem is famous __ mangoes. (for/to)
2. Always attend __ what your teacher says. (of/to/in)
3. You ought to abide __ the decision. (by/with/in/at)
4. He persisted __ disobeying the orders. (in/of/from)
5. They were prohibited __ entering the village. (to/from)
6. I can't deprive him __ his right. (of/off/from)
7. He was fond __ playing. (in/of/to)
8. He was indignant __ me (with/at)
9. She is obliged __ you for your help. (to/with)
10. He is grateful __ me for my help. (to/with)
11. He fought __ his dad (with/against)
12. He will be indebted __ you for your help. (to/for)
13. I differ __ you (from/with)

1. There was no cause ___ anxiety. (of/for)
2. He is blessed ___ good health (with/by)
3. I am vexed ___ my friend (with/of/at)
4. I have responsibility ___ finishing this. (over/of/on)
5. He is independent ___ problems (from/of)
6. It is 3 O' clock ___ my watch (in/by)
7. None ___ the brave deserve the praising. (but/of)
8. He went ___ his depth (into/beyond)
9. His attainment is ___ yours. (under/below/beneath)
10. She is clumsy ___ cooking. (in/at)
11. He is advised to abstain ___ all bad habits. (of/from)

Question With and By usage listed

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- **With** - togetherness of two living or non- living items.
 - I am with my aunt. I drink tea with biscuit.
- **With** - having something. (give a meaning of possession).
 - I want to stay in a room with two windows.
- **With** - to use something or ingredient. (instrument for the action to be done).
 - I wrote with a pen. They finished the cloth washing with washing machine.
- **With** - to show the feeling associated with the action.
 - I shut the door with anger. I approached the principal with fear.
- **With** - to express agreement (in a discussion).
 - I agree with you. I am with Ram in this decision
- **With** - with reflexive pronoun when we split ourselves into two.
 - We discussed with ourselves. I had a conversation with myself.

- **By** - to show proximity.
 - I parked the bike by school. I have a table by my cot.
- **By** - crossing something if movement is there.
 - I ran by the park. I walked by the bus stop.
- **By** - In mentioning time (meaning not later than).
 - I have to leave by 6 O' clock. The assignment has to be submitted by 4 p.m.
- **By** - In passive voice to mention the doer.
 - The book is written by famous writer. The car is driven by me.
 - I am frustrated with/by taking different medicines every week. (one exemption. At and over are allowed here.)
- **By** - to mention the travelling instrument.
 - I came here by train. I went to office by bike.

- **By** - mode of communication.
 - I call you by phone. I informed him by email.
- **By** - to mention the method of achieving an action.
 - I won this price by working hard. No one can't achieve by cheating.
- **By** - to mention something can be done without help (reflexive Pronouns are used).
 - I can finish by myself. One can read it by oneself.
- **By** - to mention a reference.
 - I am saying this by this book. It is confirmed by this video.
- **By** - to mention one after another of same objects (order).
 - Count one by one. I searched for this shelf by shelf.
- <https://youtu.be/hip0UfRa3U8>

Final notes

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- There is a lot to learn in preposition
- Each word is used differently with each word in different situations
- So it can be understood by usage only.
- Practice more to learn more...

Here ends our
presentation

Thank you, Team