

# PREPOSITION

SESSION - 6

# WHAT IS PREPOSITION?

- 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 phase

# Another Classification

- 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

- 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> September.

# Preposition of time continued...

- Preposition - **on**
  - Day - on Monday
  - Date - on 5<sup>th</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_ 25<sup>th</sup> 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

- ❖ 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...

- 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

- 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?

- **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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- **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

- 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

- 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

- 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)

- 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

- 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

- 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

- **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

- 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.

- 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

- 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	<del>Discuss about the plan</del>	Discussion about the plan
Enter the house	<del>Enter into the house</del>	Entry into the house
Lacks strength	<del>Lacks of strength</del>	Lack of strength
Emphasize the team	<del>Emphasize on the team</del>	Emphasis on the team
Approach the platform	<del>Approaching towards the platform</del>	Approach towards someone
Resembles his brother	<del>Resembles to his brother</del>	Resemblance to his brother
Attend the class	<del>Attend to the class</del>	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

- 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 fried (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

- **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>

- 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