



**CHANDIGARH  
UNIVERSITY**

Discover. Learn. Empower.

# **University Institute of Liberal Arts and Humanities**

Course Name: Communication Skills

Course Code: 20UCT-141/191

Faculty: Ms Sumandeep Kaur

**PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS &  
INTERJECTIONS**

DISCOVER . **LEARN** . EMPOWER

# COURSE OBJECTIVES

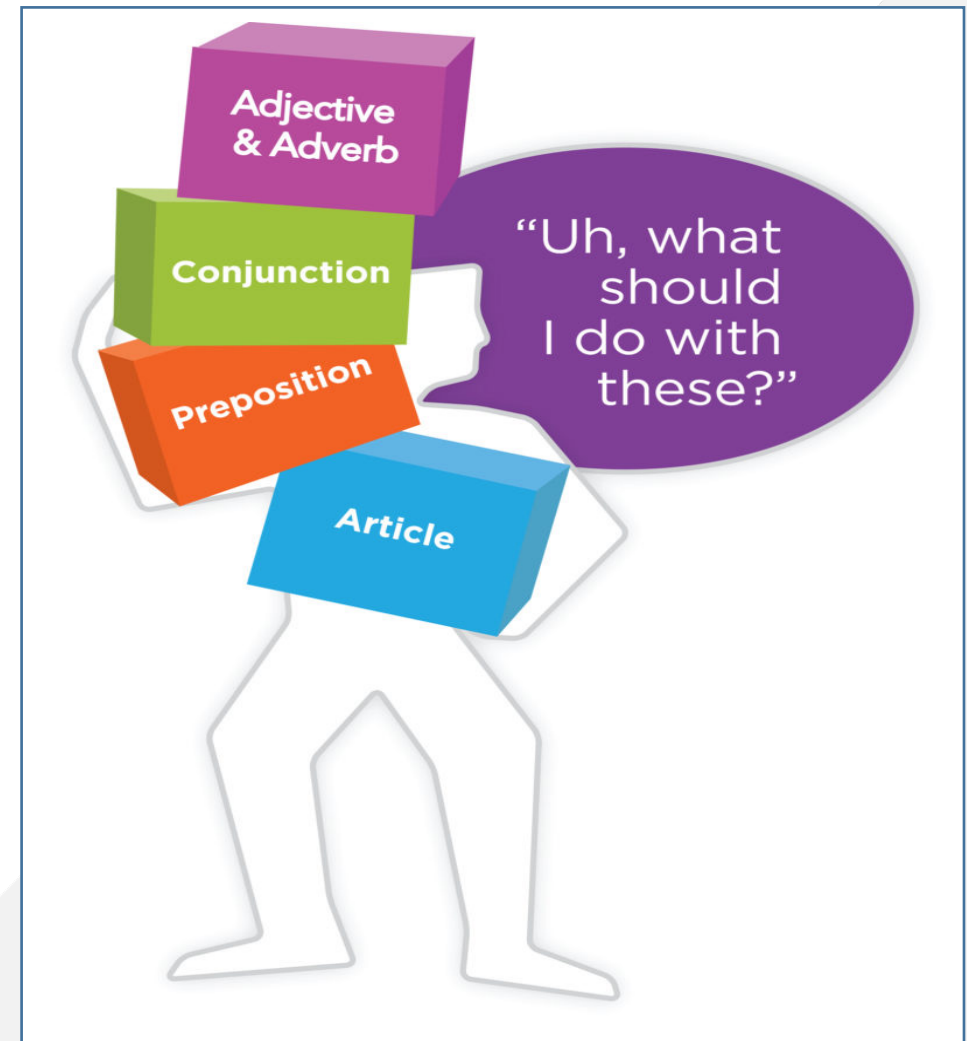
The Course aims to:

1	Augment students overall communication and interpersonal skills by making them realize the importance of good oral and written English Language in professional life.
2	Enrich their reading capability with special emphasis on expanding vocabulary and grammatical formations.
3	Build exceptional reading and writing skills by correcting grammatical errors and pronunciation through practice.

# COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion, the students are expected to:

CO Number	Title	Level
CO1	Produce correct contextual written text and speech in a wide range of communication situations.	Apply
CO2	Write original short compositions, in the form of paragraph writing, business correspondence, blogs etc. through logical support and argument.	Analyse
CO3	Demonstrate linguistic competence through accuracy in grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.	Apply



# Parts of Speech

- There are nine parts of speech in English Grammar

Verb

Noun

Adjective

Determiners

Adverb

Pronoun

Preposition

Conjunction

Interjection





# Prepositions

- A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with something else in the sentence. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "**at**," "**on**," "**of**," and "**to**."

*Example:* The caterpillar turned into a butterfly.

↓  
*Preposition*

*Example:* You never agree with me on anything.

↓ ↓  
*Preposition*

# Types of Preposition

- **Simple Preposition:** *at, by, for, at, of, in, off, on, out, through, till, to, with, up.*
- **Compound Preposition:** *above, about, across, along, among, amidst, around, behind, before, beneath, below, beside, beyond, between, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.*
- **Phrase / Group Preposition:** *according to, in front, on account of, by means of, in place of, etc.*
- **Practical Preposition:** *passing, concerning, considering, during, not withstanding, pending, regarding, etc.*

# Classes of Prepositions

Preposition of  
Time and Date



Preposition of  
Place and  
Directions



Preposition of  
Travel and  
Movement



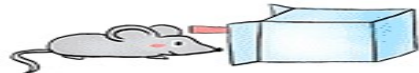
# Preposition- Time & Date

- **At a time:** ⇒ *at* 10'o clock, *at* noon, *at* night.
- **At an age:** ⇒ *at* eighteen, *at* the age of eighteen.
- **On a specific day / date:** ⇒ *on* Sunday, *on* September 14.
- **In a period:** ⇒ *in* April, *in* the morning/evening, *in* winter, a month
- **To till/until:** ⇒ We work from 9 a.m. *to* 6 p.m.

# Preposition - Time & Date (cont.)

- **During:** ⇒ *During* office hours, *during* summer, *during* that time
- **Since:** ⇒ He has been in bed *since* 11 p.m.
- **In (at the close of the month):** ⇒ She will return *in* a month.
- **Within (in less than a month):** ⇒ She will return *within* a month.
- **After:** ⇒ *After* coffee we went for a walk.

# Preposition- Place & Direction



into the box



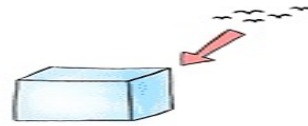
out of the box



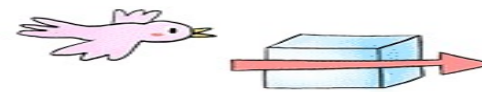
around the box



away from the box



toward the box



past the box



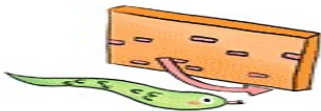
on to the box



off the box



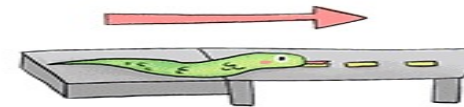
over the box



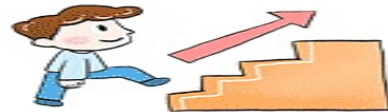
under the wall



through the pipe



across the bridge



up the stairs



down the stairs

# Preposition- Place & Direction

Preposition	Meaning	Example
<b>For</b>	to show somewhere	Is this train <i>for</i> Mumbai?
<b>In</b>	somebody/ something inside a limited area/ a building/ room	<i>In</i> Paris; <i>in</i> France; <i>in</i> the principal's room.
<b>Into</b>	in the direction of something/ to a position in or inside something.	Speak clearly <i>into</i> the microphone.
<b>At</b>	shows stationary position or existing state/ for a small place and for a precise point of time	<i>At</i> noon; <i>at</i> the age of ninety; <i>at</i> home
<b>On</b>	for fixed point on a surface/ with words like floor and ceiling/ for public transport	There is a handle <i>on</i> the floor.
<b>Across</b>	to mean from one side to another	He walked <i>across</i> a park.

# Preposition- Place & Direction

Preposition	Meaning	Example
<b>Under</b>	means in, to or through a position that is below something/ below the surface/ less than/ to say who manages, runs, controls,	The boat lay <i>under</i> several feet of water.
<b>Underneath</b>	means the same as 'under' and is used for things only.	Hide this <i>underneath</i> the box.
<b>Between</b>	used for two things or person, but it can also be used for more than two points, objects, people etc.	The king distributed his property <i>between</i> his two sons.
<b>Among</b>	used for more than two persons or things when we have no definite number in mind.	He was happy to be <i>among</i> his friends again.

# Preposition- Place & Direction

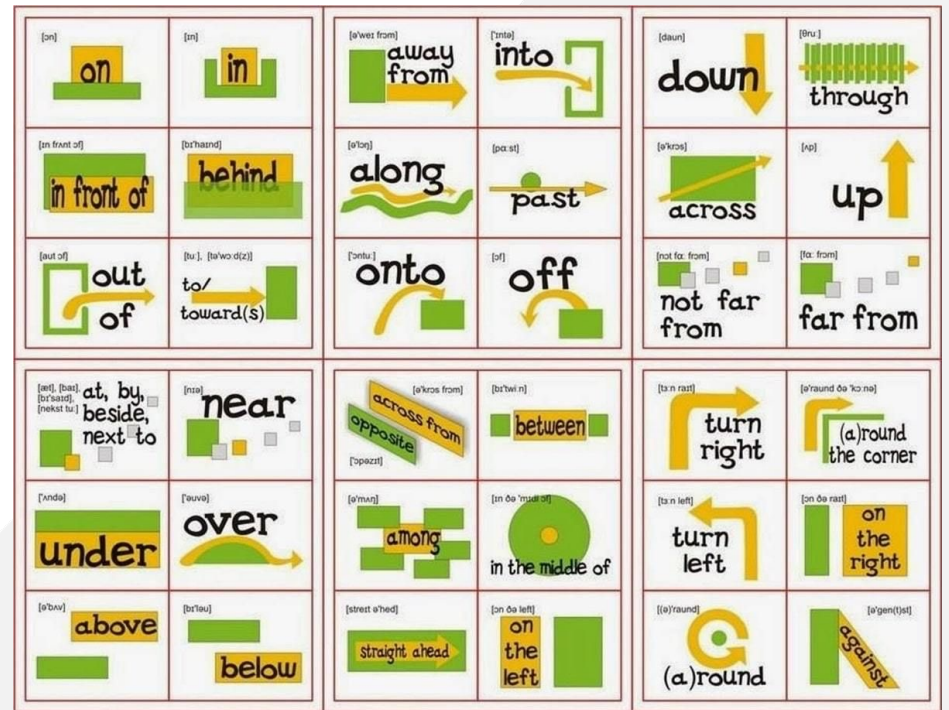
Preposition	Meaning	Example
<b>From</b>	show where somebody or something starts / what the origin of somebody or something is	The train <i>from</i> Shimla has arrived.
<b>To</b>	to specify direction	Turn <i>to</i> the left.
	destination	I am going <i>to</i> Delhi.
	until	From Monday to Friday
	comparison	I prefer coffee <i>to</i> tea.
	with indirect object	Please give it <i>to</i> me.
	as part of the infinitive	I want <i>to</i> help you.
	in order to	I left early to join them

# Preposition- Direction & Movement

- These Preposition words include: ***from, by, on, into, at, out, out of, off, across, along, around up, down, over, under etc.***

Example:

- Travel *on* foot/ bicycle.
- Travel *from* Delhi to Kolkata.
- Arrive *in* a country/ town/ village.
- Get *on / onto* a horse, a bicycle.



# Preposition Phrases

The table below gives you tips for correct prepositional usage.

Verb	Preposition
guard	against
lean	against
gaze	at
jump	at
laugh	from
rely	on
belong	to
commit	to

Adjective	Preposition
amazed	at
slow	at
clever	at
absent	from
exempt	from
separate	from
backward	in
poor	in



# Preposition Phrases

The table below gives you tips for correct prepositional usage.

Noun	Preposition
attachment	to
attention	to
comparison	with
affection	for
escape	from
exemption	from
dislike	of
result	of

Noun	Preposition
busy	with
patient	with
access	to
resemblance	to
dependence	on
expenditure	on
influence	on
blame	for

# Identify the Prepositions

Image 1



Image 2



# Solutions

- Example in image 1:
  - a) Cushions on the sofa.
  - b) Books in the shelf, along with other show pieces.
  - c) A flower pot between the books and box on the table near the sofa.
  
- Example in image 2:
  - a) Window behind the curtains.
  - b) Sea outside the room.
  - c) Gentle breeze blows during the summer.

# Conjunctions

## Meaning

Conjunction is a word which merely joins together two words, phrases and sentences. Without this, every sentence will be short and unrelated to its neighbors and will take a long time to say everything.

That sentences which are related to each other in meaning maybe combined using connection that indicated the relationship between the two sentences.



# Types of Conjunctions

Coordinating  
Conjunction

For, and, neither,  
but, or, yes, so

Correlative  
Conjunction

After, although,  
unless, because, in  
order, since, if, that

Subordinating  
Conjunction

Not only....but also,  
neither....nor,  
though....yet



# Coordinating Conjunctions

These Conjunctions link the same type of grammatical units e.g. noun with noun or adjective with adjective. Coordinating Conjunctions are used to form Compound Sentences.

Example:

- I wrote him, *but* he did not reply.
- Her condition worsens, *so* she was admitted to hospital.



COORDINATING  
CONJUNCTIONS

– FANBOYS

F

→ FOR

I go to the library, *for* I love to read.

A

→ AND

Anna likes to read *and* write.

N

→ NOR

The virus cannot live in immunized individuals, *nor* in nature.

B

→ BUT

She objected at first, *but* finally submitted.

# Correlative Conjunctions (1/3)

The difference between correlative and coordinating conjunction is that correlative conjunctions come in pairs that relate to one another.

- Both.....and: Example - She is *both* beautiful *and* intellectual.
- Either..... or: Example- It is *either* Julie *or* Roberto who has received your parcel.

# Correlative Conjunctions (2/3)

- Neither.... Nor: Example- Laura liked *neither* Rome *nor* Paris. She prefers the countryside.
- Not only..... but also: Example- She is *not only* a wonderful singer *but also* a great composer
- Though.... yet: Example- *Though* he is poor, *yet* he is happy.
- So.....that: Example- He spoke *so* loudly *that* everyone was surprised.



# Correlative Conjunctions (2/3)

- Hardly.... when: Example- *Hardly* had he gone out *when* it started raining.
- Whether..... or: Example- They do not care *whether* she attends the function *or* not.
- No sooner..... than: *No sooner* had he gone *than* one of the cameramen approached.

# Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions join a Subordinate Clause to a Principal Clause and help in the formation of Complex sentences.

These conjunctions can sometimes be placed in the beginning of the sentence

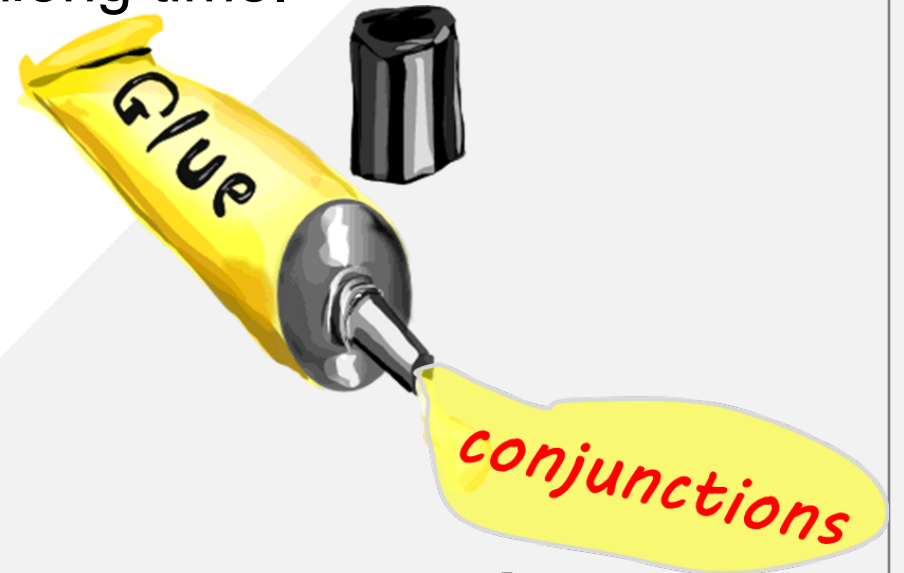
Example:

- He left the room *as* you entered
- *Though* John was ill, he attended the meeting

# Use of Some Important Conjunctions (1/5)

**Rule 1** And, as well as, not only ..... but also are used to join two or more words, phrases or clauses of the same nature of linguistic unit.

- Example:
- She went to Delhi *and* met her cousin after along time.
- David *as well as* his brother is guilty.
- He was *not only* fined *but also* degraded.



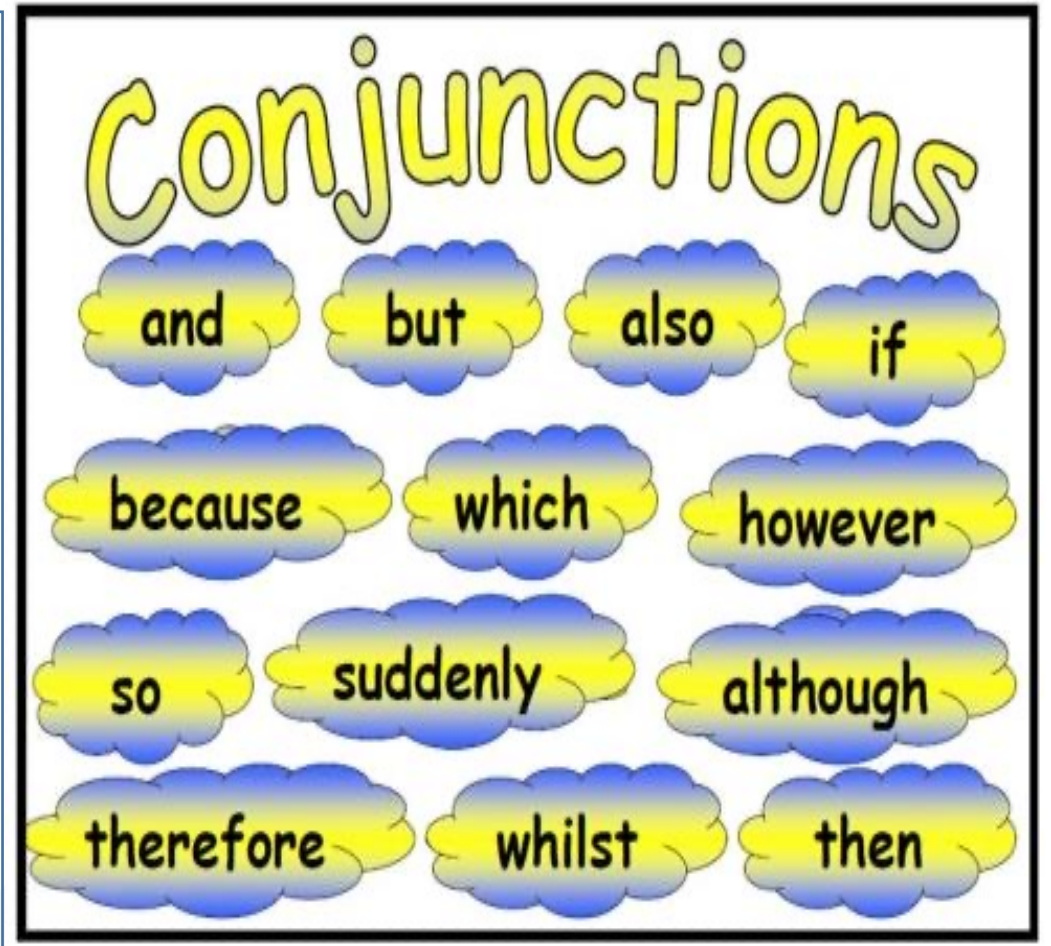
*The Glue in Sentences*

# Use of Some Important Conjunctions (2/5)

**Rule 2** But, still, yet, nevertheless, express contrast between two statements, and are used to join such statements or clauses that oppose each other in thought.

Example:

- They are rich, *but* not contended.
- He is eighty, *still* he is energetic.



# Use of Some Important Conjunctions (3/5)

**Rule 3** Though, although....yet expresses contrast or concession. They are never followed by 'but'.

Example:

- *Although* it was very cold, Jerry went out without a coat.
- *Though* he is good, *yet* he is mischievous.

**Rule 4** Or, otherwise, either, nor, neither, express, a choice,/ alternative between two things.

Example:

- You can *either* meet me at the home *or* the office.

# Use of Some Important Conjunctions (4/5)

**Rule 5** As, since, because for express cause or reason.

Example:

- I did not attend the meeting *as* I was unwell.
- The kitten is restless *because* it is hungry.

**Rule 6** If, unless, whether, provided that, in case express condition.

Example:

- You can sit here *provided that* you keep quiet.
- I will share the class notes *if* I get it.

# Use of Some Important Conjunctions (5/5)

## Rule 7

'Than'	expresses comparison	Example: He reached early than I expected.
'How'	expresses manner	Example: You will never know how he got so much wealth.
Hardly, scarcely	are followed by when	Example: Hardly had he reached the station, when the train started.
No sooner..... than	used in the sense of as soon as	Example: No sooner did he reach the station, than the train left.

# Practice Exercise

1. She tripped over the desk, (lest/ while/ for) the room was in total darkness.
2. (If/ unless/ so that) you pass this examination, you will be offered a position of Software Engineer.
3. No one trusts her again (yet/although/because) he lied.
4. Please get me some vegetables (for/while/if) you are going to the shop.
5. The athlete is young (but/and/yet) energetic.
6. “Coffee (and/either/or) shake, Ma’am? The waiter asked.
7. (Since/although/but) his father was angry with him, he didn’t utter a word.



# Answers

1. She tripped over the desk, *for* the room was in total darkness.
2. *If* you pass this examination, you will be offered a position of Software Engineer.
3. No one trusts her again *because* he lied.
4. Please get me some vegetables *if* you are going to the shop.
5. The athlete is young *and* energetic.
6. “Coffee *or* shake, Ma’am? The waiter asked.
7. *Since* his father was angry with him, he didn’t utter a word.

# Interjection

- Interjections are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion.
- They are included in a sentence to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.



# Strong & Mild Interjections

Commas and periods  
are used for mild  
interjections

- **Well**, I suppose I should stay home and study this weekend.
- **Indeed**, you have worked hard.

Exclamation marks are  
used for stronger  
expressions of emotion

- **Darn!** I broke my fingernail.
- **Alas!** I'm lost in the wilderness

# Interjections - Types



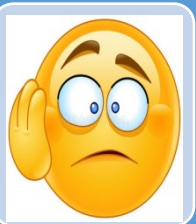
## Annoyance

- Hey!
- Hmph!



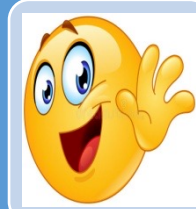
## Surprise

- Oh!
- What!



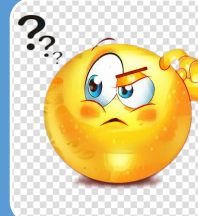
## Dismay

- Oh, no
- Oops!



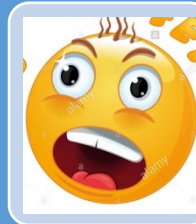
## Joy

- Hurrah!
- Wow!



## Doubt

- Um!
- Really?



## Pain

- Ouch!
- Alas!

# Types of Interjections

**1. Interjections for Greeting** -indicate the emotion of warmth such as Hello!, Hey!, Hi!

**Example:** Hey! Where are you going?

**2. Interjections for Joy** – indicate immediate joy and happiness such as Hurrah!, Wow!, Good!

**Example:** Hurrah! We've won!



# Types of Interjections

**3. Interjections for Attention** - draw attention of someone such as Look!, Listen!, Behold!, Hush!, Shh!

**Example:** Behold! Something is there.

**4. Interjections for Approval** – express the strong sense of approval or agreement for something such as Bravo!, Brilliant!, Well done!

**Example:** Brilliant! That was a good shot.

# Types of Interjections

**5. Interjections for Surprise** – express the strong sense of astonishment such as Ha!, What!, Oh!, Eh!

**Example:** Oh! You both know each other.

What! He left the organization.

**6. Interjections for Sorrow** - express the emotion of unhappiness such as Alas!, Ah!, Oh!, Ouch!

**Example:** Oops, I'm sorry. That was my mistake.

Alas! He broke his leg.

# Punctuating Interjections

Punctuation	Usage	Example
An exclamation point [!]	To communicate the intensity, strong emotions, such as anger, excitement, or surprise	<b><i>Ugh!</i></b> I cannot believe we are eating leftover beans for a third night.
A question mark [?]	To illustrate confusion, uncertainty, or disbelief, to capture the open mouth, shrug, blank look, or rolled eyes	<b><i>Oh, really?</i></b> You killed a rattlesnake with a salad fork?



# Punctuating Interjections-Contd.

Punctuation	Usage	Example
A comma [,]	To indicate weaker emotions, like indifference, doubt, or disdain, dial down the volume of a sentence	<b><i>Shhh</i></b> , the baby is sleeping.
A period [.]	Same as a comma	It looks like George is skipping class even though our group presentation is due today. <b>Typical.</b>

# Where to Interject?

- The most natural place for this word type to sit is at the beginning of a sentence—or before a sentence, if it's standing alone. However, they can sometimes work in a different position.

A. **Wow!** That was the best goal of the entire tournament.

B. **Oh,** I forgot to bring my book!

C. **Great!** The deadline is met.

# Where to Interject?(cont.)

- **In the middle of a sentence.** Note that it should be enclosed by commas when in this position.

Example

- a) This is a really, ***erm***, an interesting film.
- b) You can afford, ***gosh***, whichever car you like.
- c) They can, ***indeed***, finish the work today.
- d) It is, ***alas***, not good enough.
- e) I feel, ***wow***, really overwhelmed.

# Where to Interject? (cont.)

**At the end of, or following, a sentence.**

- That cake looks delicious. ***Enjoy!***
- So you missed the deadline, ***huh?***
- My team lost again. ***Boo!***
- A free vacation? ***Awesome!***
- That view is incredible. ***Wow!***
- I forgot my bag. ***Oops!***
- It's time to leave? ***Oh well.***
- School is cancelled. ***Hurray!***

# Interjections – Rules

1. Interjections are not words that are connected as other parts of a sentence, but merely sounds standing by themselves.

Awww! Hmmm! Ugh! Whoa!

- A. **Whew!** What an awful day!
- B. **Um!** This cutlet tastes good.
- C. **Humph!** That's stale news.

# Interjections – Rules – Contd.

2. Interjections are often used as addition to words such as nouns, pronouns, adjectives and other parts of speech.

- A. **Good!** I am thrilled to hear that.
- B. **Horrors!** Look at the mess.
- C. **Well,** When do you intend to repay it?

# Interjections – Rules – Contd.

3. They have no grammatical relation to any word or group of words in the sentence.

- A. **Alas!** This is the end.
- B. **Hey!** Do you know where we are going?
- C. **Oh!** I can't believe it.
- D. **Awesome!** Our team has won the game!





# Practice Exercise

- 1) What do you think of this jacket? Um, (doubt) I don't know if I like the colour.
- 2) Help! (panic) I am going to fail.
- 3) Oh, no! (dismay) Did I leave my keys in the car?
- 4) We've done it! (joy) Hurrah!
- 5) Mmm, (pleasure) this ice cream is delicious.
- 6) Blah! (boredom) Why can't I get this computer to work!
- 7) Hush! (attention) Someone is stepping in.

# Applications

- Students will be able to create correct sentences and use English grammar properly.
- The knowledge of grammar helps students to hone their writing skills and prevent them from plateauing.

# Assessment Pattern

**Students are assessed on the basis of the following parameters:**

- Hourly Tests - 2
- Assignments
- Surprise Test
- Quiz
- Student Engagement
- End Semester Exam

# References

## Online Links:

- [https://www.academia.edu/33470809/The\\_Grammar\\_Tree\\_Teaching\\_Guide\\_8\\_Essentials\\_of\\_Grammar\\_and\\_Composition](https://www.academia.edu/33470809/The_Grammar_Tree_Teaching_Guide_8_Essentials_of_Grammar_and_Composition)
- <https://study.com/academy/course/english-grammar-rules.html>
- <http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/conjunctions.html>
- <http://www.guidetogrammar.org/grammar/interjections.htm>
- <https://www.chompchomp.com/terms/interjection.htm>
- <https://study.com/academy/course/english-grammar-rules.html>
- <http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/conjunctions.html>

## Suggested Books:

- Essential English Grammar by Raymond Murphy
- Advanced English Grammar by Martin Hewings
- Compacta for 21st Century Learners by Anil Kumar



# THANK YOU

For queries  
Email: [communicationskills.uilah@gmail.com](mailto:communicationskills.uilah@gmail.com)