



## WHAT IS APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION?

**According to English usage certain words are followed by particular Prepositions. These are called Appropriate Prepositions. Students should study the uses of Appropriate Prepositions carefully.**

ইংরেজি ভাষারীতি অনুসারে কিছু কিছু শব্দের পর কিছু নির্দিষ্ট Preposition বসে। এগুলিকে Appropriate Preposition বলে। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের খুব যত্নের সঙ্গে এগুলি শেখা উচিত।

**Abide by** (মেনে চলা)—You should *abide by* the rules.

**Abound in** (প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা)—Fish *abounds in* this pond.

**Abound with** (প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা)—The river *abounds with* fish.

**Absent from** (অনুপস্থিত)—He was *absent from* school.

**Absorbed in** (নিবিষ্ট)—He is *absorbed in* studies.

**Access to** (প্রবেশ অধিকার)—Public has no *access to* this garden.

**According to** (অনুসারে)—*According to* your order I went there.

**Accompanied by** (সঙ্গী হওয়া)—He was *accompanied by* his father.

**Accompanied with** (একসঙ্গে ঘটা)—He has fever *accompanied with* headache.

**Acquainted with** (পরিচিত)—I am *acquainted with* him.

**Accused of** (অভিযুক্ত)—He is *accused of* theft.

**Accustomed to** (অভ্যস্ত)—I am *accustomed to* such a life.

**Acquit (one) of** (খালাস দেওয়া)—I *acquit you of* the charge.

**Add to** (যোগ করা)—*Add this to* that.

**Addicted to** (আসক্ত)—He is *addicted to* wine.

**Adjacent to** (সংলগ্ন)—His school is *adjacent to* his house.

**Admit of** (স্বীকৃতি পাওয়া)—Your conduct *admits of* no excuse.

[ *Admit* is followed by *of* only when it has an impersonal subject, i.e. *it* or an *abstract noun* (such as, *conduct*). But when the subject is personal, *admit* is not followed by *of*. I *admit* (accept) no excuse. ]

