

Definition of Preposition

A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun and establishes the positional relation with other words in the sentence.

e.g.

He is sitting on a chair.

The ball went across the boundary,

She committed the mistake in spite of great care.

Types of Preposition

The following types of preposition are given below

Simple Preposition

On, onto, in, into, to, from, by, with etc.

Compound Preposition

Among, between, about, beside, across, before etc.

Phrasal Preposition

Due to despite, in spite of, in front of, in addition to etc.

Uses of Some Important Prepositions

1. In

- To show a stationary position inside a premise.

e.g.

I am in the room.

She is in the class.

- To show the names of big countries cities or areas.

e.g.

I live in India.

Mayuri lives in Mumbai.

- To show time or the seasons.

e.g.

Chitra was' born in July.

I went there in the summer.

- To show occupation and the activities.

e.g.

He works in a plastic factory.

She is busy in cooking.

2. Into

- To show the movement that is directed inwards,
e.g.

Hari jumped into the river.

Manager came hurriedly into the cabin.

- To show the change in state of something, e.g.

Milk is converted into curd.

Cheese is modified into cheese-pakoda.

3. At

- To show time and definite place, e.g.

I get up at 7 am.

She was at the conference.

- Used before colony, village or smaller areas, e.g.

I live at Mandawali in Delhi.

She studies at Pitampura.

- To show the rate.

e.g.

Mango is sold at ? 60 a kilogram.

Milk is sold at ? 50 a litre.

- To show some special place.

e.g.

BJP headquarter is at Ferozshah road.

Bal Bhawan is at DDU Marg.

4. On

- To show the position of object, e.g.

The pencil is on the table.

The cat is on the porch.

- Used before day and date.

e.g.

I shall go there on Tuesday.

She was born on 30th July.

5. Upon

To show a movement which is directed upwards, e.g.

She fell upon him.

Buses move upon the hilly roads.

6. To

- To show the change in place, e.g.

Mahi goes to school.

Maninder went to Shimla.

- To show a consequence.

e.g. (i) The building is thrashed to ashes.

(ii) She brought the goodness to the society.

- To compare two nouns or pronouns.

e.g.

She is junior to me.

I am elder to my brother.

- To show time.

e.g.

It is five minutes to nine.

It is just a day to Sunday.

7. From

- To show the source of something.

e.g.

Milk comes from cow.

I love the verses from Macbeth.

- To show positional relation.

e.g.

Mohit had come from the school.

Aliens come from the space.

- To show a point of time.

e.g.

She has been reading from morning to evening.

The work will go on from January to December.

8. Between

It is used to talk about two nouns/pronouns are available,

e.g.

Distribute the fruits between Ram and Hari.

He slept between me and his brother.

9. Among

It is used when possession is to be shown and there are more than two nouns or pronouns,

e.g.

I distributed the apples among children.

Government had decided to go among the public.

10. Before

It is used to show the order of the two or more events that has taken place one after another,

e.g.

I came here before you.

The minister resigned before the tenure.

11. About

It is used to describe or to say something,

e.g.

The boy is saying about the picture.

I knew about the tactics.

12. Due to

It is used to show the reason of a consequence,

e.g.

His absence is due to heavy rain.

His failure is due to his poverty.

13. In Spite of

It is used when an action was done with the conditions that were unfavourable.

e.g.

In spite of his poverty, he managed to educate himself.

He came here in spite of his busy schedule.

14. In front of

To show the position of a noun/pronoun when it is opposite to the other noun/pronoun.

e.g.

His office is in front of a theatre.

The post office is in front of the temple.