



Learn Prepositions as Part of Speech for Bank & SSC Exams - English Notes in PDF

English section is an important part of all the Banking & SSC Exams. You need to have a good grammar & vocabulary to ace this section with ease. Hence, you need to know the basics of Engish Language & the Eight Parts of Speech is considered as the foundation. Therefore, to help you with the preparation, we are bringing to you all the eight parts of speech in detail with our Parts of Speech Series. This article will guide you to understand Prepositions in a better manner. Read this article to know all about Prepositions as Part of Speech & boost up your preparation for exams like SSC CGL descriptive paper, SSC CHSL, etc.

Before moving ahead with Prepositions, let's have a look at what are parts of speech in brief:

Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are the basic categories of words according to their function in a sentence. It is a category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions. English has eight main parts of speech, namely, Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions & Interjections. In grammar, the parts of speech, also called lexical categories, grammatical categories or word classes is a linguistic category of words.

Prepositions as Part of Speech









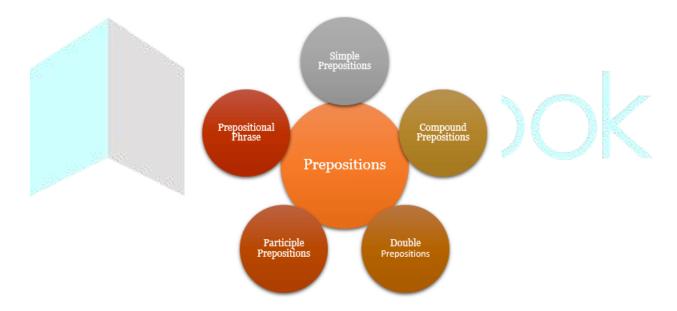


A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to indicate some relation between the noun or pronoun and some other word. The noun or pronoun that is connected by the preposition is known as the object of the preposition. Some common prepositions are *in*, *on*, *for*, *to*, *of*, *with*, *and about*, *etc*.

Example: The notebook is kept **on** the table. ('The table' is the object of the preposition 'on'.)

Categories of Prepositions as Part of Speech:

Prepositions can broadly be divided into the following categories:



1. Simple Prepositions

(1) Preposition of Time- at, in, on, for, during, since, by, until, before, after, to, past, etc.

Examples:











- I go to my school at 7:30 a.m. every day. (Indicates a definite point of time.)
- *I play football* **in** *the evening*. (Denotes a specific time, period, month, and year; however, 'at noon' is an exception.)
- He got admitted **on** the 9th of June. (Used with days and dates.)
- We will have tea break **by** 4 p.m. (refers to the latest time by which an action will be over.)
- *I have been working in the company for the last 10 years.* (Denotes a period of time to say how long something continues.)
- I haven't seen Meera since last Tuesday. (Shows the point of time.)
- *Prathibha will join us from the 2nd of May.* (Refers to the starting point of an action.)
- **(2) Preposition of Place** at, in, on, by/near/close to, next to/beside, between, behind, in front of, above/over, below/under, among, amongst, etc.

Examples:

- Sheela lives at the Chinese restaurant. (Refers to an exact point.)
- Sheela lives in (Refers to a big area.)
- The competition was **between** the Saroj and Prajakta. (Used for two people or things.)
- *The gifts are to be distributed among the pupils.* (Used for more than two people or things.)
- Mother has asked to divide the sweets amongst (Used for more than two people
 or things and is always used before a vowel.)
- **(3) Preposition of Direction or Movement** to, from, over, under, along, around, across, through, into, out of, toward(s), away from, onto, off, up, down, etc.











Examples:

- *I go to the gym every morning.* (Used to indicate movement from one place to another.)
- The predator moved **towards** the prey. (Points out at a particular direction.)
- The doctored entered **into** the operation theatre. (Indicate a movement inside something.)
- *The flight took off on time.* (Refers to separation.)
- **(4) Preposition of instrument or device** by, with, by means of, etc.

Examples:

- A long journey by bus is quite exhausting.
- I write with a pen.
- **(5) Preposition of Reason or Purpose** for, though, because of, on account of, from, etc.

Examples:

- I couldn't reach on time **because of** the rain.
- I have bought the stationery for the project work.
- **(6) Preposition of Connection-** of, to, with, etc.

Examples:

- In the end, Maya decided to leave with Raj.
- I will write a letter to the editor of the journal.
- (7) Preposition of Origin- of, from











Examples:

- My grandfather was of British descent.
- We are **from** the USA.

2. Compound Prepositions:

It has got parts and is not just one word. For instance, 'in front of', which is used as a single word, instead of a prepositional phrase followed by another preposition. In simple words, it is a combination of a prepositional word and a preposition.

Examples:

- I am standing in front of the mall.
- The market is **close to** the temple.

3. Double Prepositions:

It is formed by combining two simple prepositions such as *from behind, out of, from beneath, etc.*

Examples:

- Are you **out of** your mind!
- Pramila suddenly appeared from behind the curtain and surprised the audience.

4. Participle Preposition:

When a participle functions as a preposition, it is called a participle preposition. Some of these are *notwithstanding*, *concerning*, *pending*, *considering*, *assuming*, *etc*.



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Examples:

- Everyone **barring** infants were allowed on the boat.
- Anything **concerning** the sales report should be brought to my notice.

5. Prepositional Phrase:

It is made up of at least a preposition and its object, which can be a noun, pronoun, or a noun phrase.

Examples:

- The team climbed up the hill.
- A beautiful village is situated by the sea.

Rules to use Prepositions as Part of Speech and Tips to Remember them

A preposition ought to have an object.

Example -

The car is **in** the **garage**. (The preposition 'in' has the object 'garage'.) You may **come in**. ('in' is the adverb which qualifies the verb 'come'.)

She stood before me. (The preposition 'before' has object 'me'.)

Have I seen you before? ('before is the adverb which qualifies the verb 'seen'.)

• A pronoun following a preposition should be in its objective form.

Example -











Incorrect - The issue is between him and she.

Correct - The issue is between him and her.

Difference between *to* preposition and *to* infinitive- Infinitives such as *to run, to* play, to sing, are different from to me, to India, etc., which use the preposition to.

Example -

I often drive **to work**. (Preposition of direction) I often take the flyover to avoid traffic. (Infinitive)

- A preposition is never followed by a verb.
- On, in and at are not used before today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day, etc.

Example -

Incorrect - I went to the church on yesterday.

Correct - I went to the church yesterday.

Now that you have read the Prepositions as Part of Speech, know more about the other five parts of speech by clicking on the button below:

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