

Chapter 2

Prepositions

- A **Preposition** is a word used before a Noun or Pronoun to show its relation with the other words of the sentence.
- Preposition वह शब्द है जो प्रायः किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उस Noun या Pronoun का सम्बन्ध वाक्य के कुछ अन्य शब्दों से कराता है।

Use of Some Important Prepositions

At and In

- (a) At का प्रयोग छोटे कस्बों और गाँवों के लिए होता है जबकि In का प्रयोग बड़े नगरों और देशों के लिए होता है। जैसे:
He lives **at** Rampur **in** Aligarh.
- (b) At का प्रयोग निर्धारित समय तथा In का प्रयोग लम्बी अवधि के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे:
They left **at** 7 o'clock **in** the morning.

In and Into

In का प्रयोग स्थिरता (position at rest) के लिए तथा Into का प्रयोग गति (motion) के लिए होता है। जैसे:

He is **in** the room.

He came **into** the room.

On and Upon

On का प्रयोग स्थिर वस्तुओं के लिए होता है और यह स्पर्श दिखाता है, जबकि Upon का प्रयोग गतिशील वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। जैसे :

The book is **on** the table.

The cat jumped **upon** the table.

In and Within

In का प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई कार्य निश्चित समय के अन्त में हो जबकि Within का अर्थ है समय से पहले। जैसे:

She will come back **in** an hour.

I shall return **within** an hour.

With and By

किसी कार्य को करने के लिए प्रयुक्त उपकरणों (tools) या भौतिक वस्तुओं (material instruments) के लिए With तथा कर्ता (doer or agent) के लिए By का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे:

He was killed **by** a robber **with** an axe.

Beside and Besides

Beside का अर्थ है निकट या पास (by the side of) तथा Besides का अर्थ है इसके अतिरिक्त (in addition to)। जैसे:

Go and sit **beside** your brother.

Besides a car, he has a motor-bike.

Prepositions that follow certain words

For

सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद for का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Nouns ambition, affection, apology, anxiety, blame, candidate, capacity, compensation, desire, esteem, fondness, guarantee, match, need, opportunity, passion, reputation.

Adjectives anxious, conspicuous, designed, eager, eligible, eminent, fit, grateful, prepared, qualified, ready, sorry, sufficient, useful.

Verbs canvass, care, hope, mourn, search, stipulate, wish.

To

सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Nouns access, approach, assent, attention, dislike, disgrace, indifference, invitation, key, leniency, likeness, limit, obedience,

obstruction, opposition, preface, reference, succession, temptation.

Adjectives and Participles acceptable, accustomed, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, alien, alive, applicable, comparable, appropriate, contrary, deaf, devoted, disastrous, due, entitled, equal, essential, faithful, fatal, liable, obedient, obliged, opposite, painful, prior, reduced, sensitive, true.

Verbs accede, apologise, appoint, aspire, attend, belong, conform, lead, listen, object, occur, prefer, refer, yield.

'ior' words वे शब्द जिनकी spelling 'ior' के साथ समाप्त होती है। जैसे : (senior, prior, superior, junior etc.) उनके साथ to का प्रयोग होता है।

3. With

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद सामान्यतः with का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Nouns acquaintance, alliance, bargain, comparison, enmity, intimacy, relation.

Adjectives and Participles acquainted, busy, consistent, contented, contrasted, delighted, disgusted, endowed, fatigued, fired, gifted, inspired, popular, satisfied.

Verbs agree, bear, compare, clash, cope, compete, coincide, comply,

confer, condole, correspond, cover, credit, deal, disagree, dispense, discuss, do, entrust, fill, go, grapple, interfere, meddle, part, play, quarrel, side, sympathise, threaten, trifle, vie, write, wipe, work.

4. Of

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद सामान्यतः of का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Nouns age, distrust, experience, fear, knowledge, need, necessities, neglect, opinion, proof, sense, victim, view, use, want.

Adjectives afraid, ashamed, aware, bare, capable, confident, careful, convinced, conscious, deprived, devoid, dull, envious, fond, full, guilty, hopeful, ignorant, innocent, kind, jealous, made, proud, quick, short, sure, tired, worthy.

Verbs accuse, acquit, approve, beware, boast, complain, convict, deprive, dispose, dream, make, remind, repent, smell, think.

5. At

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद सामान्यतः at का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Adjectives and Participles amazed, amused, astonished, annoyed, clever, good, quick, slow, surprised.

Verbs aim, arrive, blush, call, catch, gaze, glance, fire, jump, knock, laugh, look, smile, stare, wonder.

Some Important Facts

1. about, after, at, before, for, from, in, on, to आदि prepositions के बाद मुख्य Verb का प्रयोग हो तो वे Present Participle (ing के साथ) form में रहते हैं। जैसे:
She was fined for coming late.
2. discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, attack, demand, resemble आदि Transitive Verbs के बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे :
Keats had described the beauty of nature in his poems.
3. Prepositions के बाद सामान्यतः Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे :
Ravi does not talk to him.
4. यदि किसी Conjunction से ऐसे शब्द जुड़े हों जिनके साथ अलग-अलग Prepositions का प्रयोग होता हो तो Prepositions का प्रयोग स्पष्ट रूप से करना चाहिए।
जैसे : She was surprised at as well as pleased with her work.
5. yesterday, today, tomorrow, last night, this morning, the next day आदि के पहले Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे :
They will come tonight.
6. 'Home' के पहले सामान्यतः Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है लेकिन यदि home के पहले Possessive case का प्रयोग हो, तो to का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे :
She has gone to Reklha's home.
7. say, suggest, speak, reply, listen, talk, complain, आदि के बाद हमेशा 'to' का प्रयोग होता है, यदि इनके बाद object के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति का प्रयोग हो। जैसे :
They suggested to her that she should take rest.

Practice Exercise 1

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-10) Fill up the blanks with the most suitable alternative.

1. I saw him felling a big tree an axe.
(1) with (2) from (3) to
(4) of (5) by
2. The mother was anxious the safety of her son.
(1) at (2) about (3) for
(4) upon (5) of
3. The four brothers are always quarrelling themselves.
(1) between (2) among (3) for
(4) within (5) on
4. Within a moment, he burst tears.
(1) in (2) out in (3) off into
(4) into (5) of
5. A steady mind triumphs difficulties.
(1) in (2) over (3) at
(4) with (5) for
6. I was annoyed his brother.
(1) for (2) to (3) at
(4) with (5) on

7. You will be cured this disease at the earliest.
 (1) for (2) of (3) off
 (4) from (5) by
8. I am disgusted their habits.
 (1) at (2) of (3) from
 (4) on (5) with

9. The Government agreed to pay compensation damaged crops, land and cattle.
 (1) of (2) for (3) to
 (4) through (5) at
10. That rule is applicable everyone.
 (1) with (2) to (3) for
 (4) on (5) against

Answers

1. (1) 2. (3) 3. (2) 4. (4) 5. (2) 6. (4) 7. (2) 8. (5) 9. (2) 10. (2)

Explanations

- 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि instruments या tools के लिए with का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि anxious for safety तथा anxious about result का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'among' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो के लिए 'between' तथा दो से अधिक के लिए 'among' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'into' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि burst into laughter/tears का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'over' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'triumph' के साथ Preposition 'over' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि annoyed with (a person) तथा annoyed at (something) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि cured of (disease) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि disgusted with (a thing) तथा disgusted at/with (a person) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि compensation 'for' (a loss) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि applicable के बाद Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।

Practice Exercise 2

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-25) Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences. If there is no error, your answer is (5).

- Rakesh Sharma, the Indian space (1) / hero, is much sought (2) / after by college students and (3) / is invited for various functions. (4) / No error. (5)
- His father is (1) / sick but (2) / he does not (3) / look for him. (4) / No error. (5)
- I advised (1) / him to consult with a doctor (2) / but he refused (3) / to do so. (4) / No error. (5)
- The smuggler yielded (1) / for the temptation (2) / and fell into the police trap from (3) / which escape was impossible. (4) / No error. (5)
- Numerous people in India (1) / are dying from hunger (2) / but the Government seems (3) / to be ignorant of this fact. (4) / No error. (5)
- The man who (1) / was blind with the right (2) / eye was a (3) / notorious criminal of this area. (4) / No error. (5)
- Some persons (1) / get jobs even if (2) / they are not worthy (3) / for them. (4) / No error. (5)
- The poet describes about (1) / the beauty of a landscape (2) / in a very (3) / attractive way. (4) / No error. (5)
- During his tour (1) / to the north he visited (2) / not only to Delhi (3) / but also Agra. (4) / No error. (5)
- There appears (1) / to be very little (2) / liaison among (3) / the two wings of the party. (4) / No error. (5)
- Sedimentary rocks (1) / largely comprised of (2) / minute fragments derived from (3) / the disintegration of existing rocks. (4) / No error. (5)
- Found guilty (1) / on murder, the accused (2) / men were sentenced (3) / to life imprisonment. (4) / No error. (5)
- Today he revealed (1) / the fact that he was (2) / angry on me because I (3) / had not helped him. (4) / No error. (5)
- He looked upon me (1) / level eyed for a (2) / few moments before he (3) / started speaking. (4) / No error. (5)
- Those who are (1) / suffering from diabetes (2) / are advised to substitute (3) / saccharine by sugar. (4) / No error. (5)
- This book deals (1) / in the burning problems (2) / our country is facing (3) / at present. (4) / No error. (5)
- The debacle of the Party (1) / admits no other explanation (2) / than its (3) / poor performance. (4) / No error. (5)
- In spite of being very (1) / busy at domestic work, (2) / she saves time (3) / to the visitors. (4) / No error. (5)
- My father has the reputation for (1) / being the sort of (2) / manager who is at least willing to listen to (3) / anyone who wants to raise a point. (4) / No error. (5)
- Despite of the best efforts (1) / made by the Government (2) / the condition of the country is (3) / going from bad to worse. (4) / No error. (5)

21. The council does (1) / not hold itself responsible (2) / for the loss or damage (3) / to any article. (4) / No error. (5)
22. When he was (1) / under house arrest (2) / he was debarred to send (3) / a letter even to his wife. (4) / No error. (5)
23. We may have to await for (1) / a new political order to restructure (2) / our economy by adopting a modal of (3) / development closer to our needs. (4) / No error. (5)
24. Government should refrain (1) / to associate themselves with anything (2) / that tends to affect the (3) / secular character of our state. (4) / No error. (5)
25. It was apparent for (1) / everyone present that if (2) / the patient did not receive medical (3) / attention fast, he would die. (4) / No error. (5)

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4) | 2. (4) | 3. (5) | 4. (2) | 5. (2) | 6. (2) | 7. (4) | 8. (1) | 9. (3) | 10. (3) |
| 11. (2) | 12. (2) | 13. (3) | 14. (1) | 15. (4) | 16. (2) | 17. (2) | 18. (4) | 19. (1) | 20. (1) |
| 21. (3) | 22. (3) | 23. (1) | 24. (2) | 25. (1) | | | | | |

Explanations

- 'for' के स्थान पर 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'for' के स्थान पर 'after' का प्रयोग होगा।
- वाक्य शुद्ध है।
- 'for' के स्थान पर 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'from' के स्थान पर 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'with' के स्थान पर 'in' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'for' के स्थान पर 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'about' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- 'among' के स्थान पर 'between' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- 'on' के स्थान पर 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'on' के स्थान पर 'with' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'upon' के स्थान पर 'at' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'by' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'in' के स्थान पर 'with' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'admits' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'to' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'for' के स्थान पर 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- 'loss' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'to send' के स्थान पर 'from sending' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'await' के बाद 'for' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
- 'to associate' के स्थान पर 'from associating' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'for' के स्थान पर 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।