

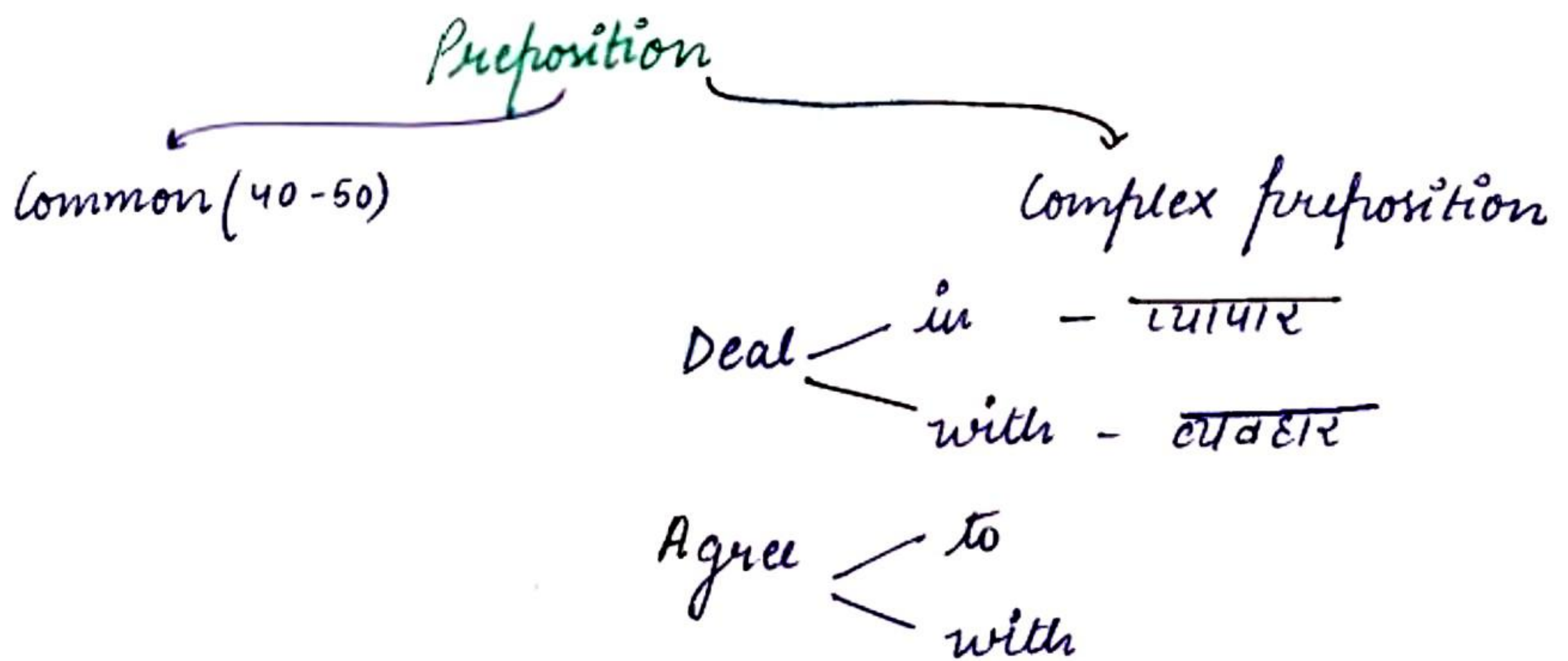
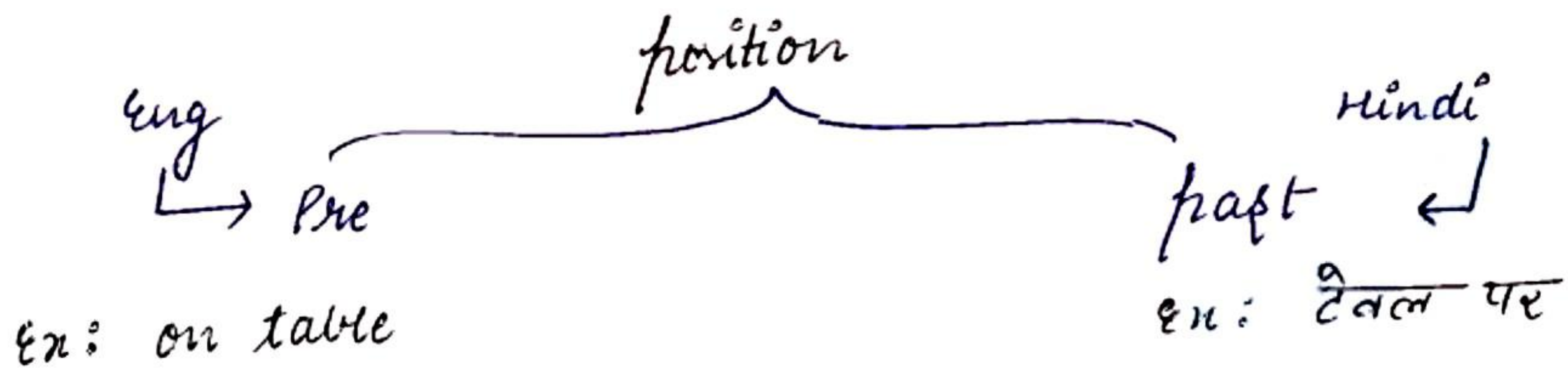
Preposition

Ex: Lalita should wait on her ill husband

option - on / in / with / for

wait on - सेवा करना

wait for - इंतजार करना



⇒ preposition is a word which is used to establish a relation between two nouns

Some common mistake for using preposition:-

(1) After preposition objective case is used

Ex: She has complained against man and I (X)

She has complained against Ram and me (✓)

(2) After preposition gerund is used

Ex: I abstain from smoke (x)

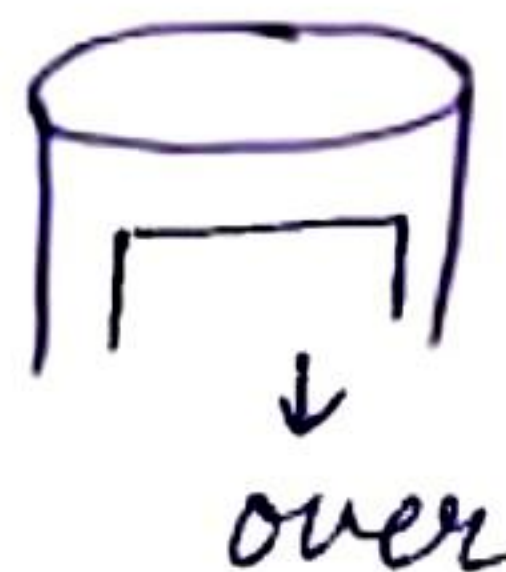
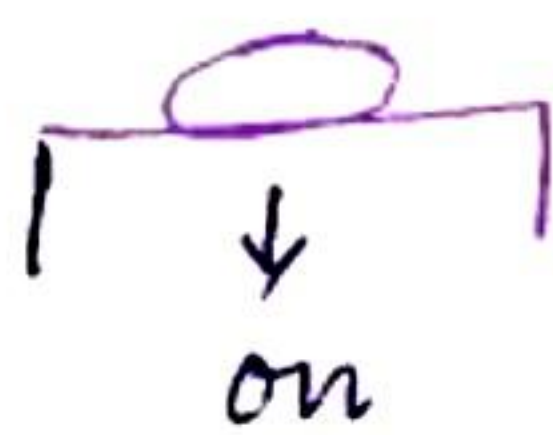
I abstain from smoking (✓)

Basic uses of preposition :-

1

on : above : over

पर / उपर



Ex: (1) There is a cap on his head

(2) The coolie was carrying a bag on his head

(3) The fan is above us

(4) There is a roof over your head

(5) The Aeroplane is flying above the cloud

(6) The Aeroplane is flying over the head.

On : on is used with particular phrases

List ⇒ on a journey, on a trip, on a voyage,
on a trip, on demand, on duty, on holiday,
on the wall, on leave, on the phone, on the
radio etc.

Above : above का use 'से ऊपर' तथा संख्या में ज्यादा
या अधिक दिखाने के लिए करते हैं,

Ex: His income is above 10,000 ₹ a month.

There are above 100 students in the class.

Over: over का use age, temperature का measurement, किसी place के आस पास, किसी वस्तु को ढकने के लिए, के ऊपर समुचा (पूरा) तथा period of time के अर्थ में करते हैं।

Ex: (1) He is over 30.

(2) The temperature is over 20°C

(3) It is cold over here

(4) The class is over at 5 P.m

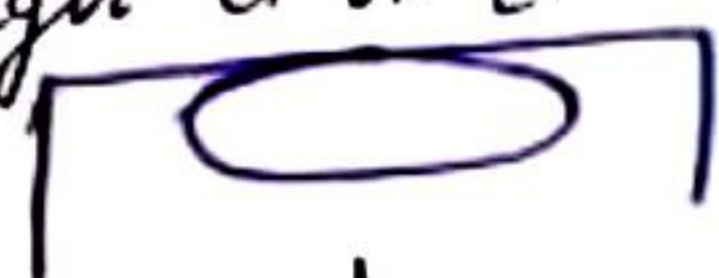
(5) please spread the cloth over the table

⇒ Over is used with the sense of more than required.

over eating, over wise, over smart, over busy etc

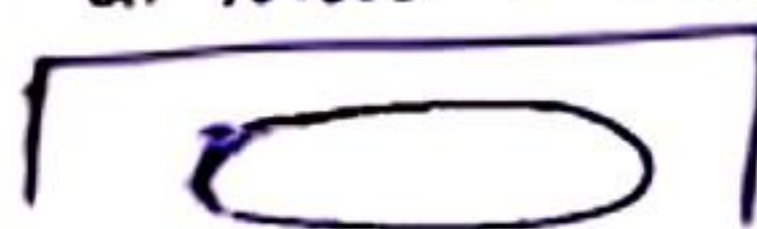
②

tough हो ना हो



below

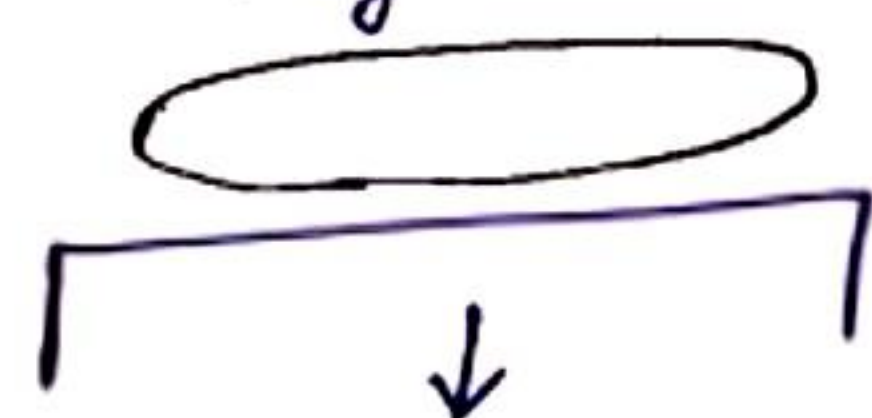
दो side से घिरा हुआ



Under: Beneath

New ——— old
(same meaning)

Layer की तरह काम करें तब



Underneath

Ex: (1) They are below the poverty line

(2) we are below the fair

(3) The cat is sleeping under the table

(4) He is wearing a shirt underneath his coat

(5) You can see his real face hidden underneath his behaviour

Phrase: Under Age - नाबालिग
 Under consideration - विचाराधीन
 under the nose of - आखी के सामने

3 Round : Around : Along = किनारे किनारे
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 motion के साथ (motion less) motion + motion less
 किसी वस्तु का चक्कर लगाना

Ex: (1) Sita was walking along the road

(2) There are trees along the road

(3) There are trees around the ground/garden

(4) We are sitting around the ground

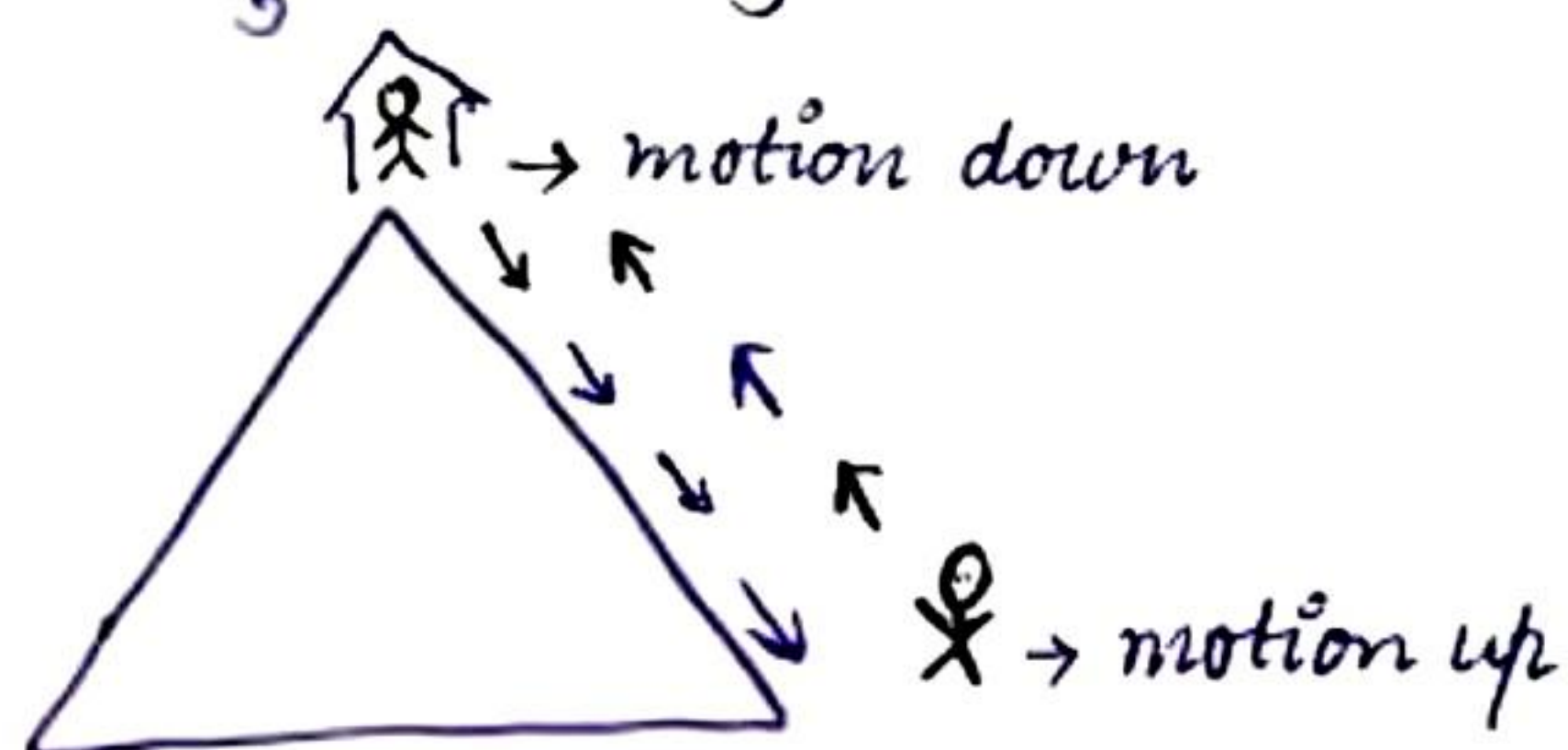
(5) He is running round the ground

Ex: The earth moves round the sun (✓)

The earth moves around the sun (✓)

4 Up : Upon : down : up & down

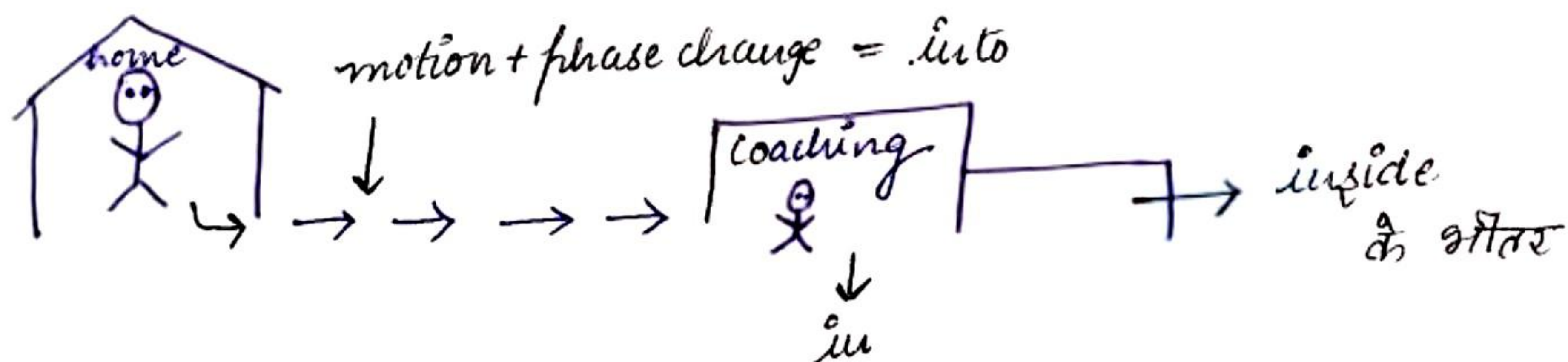
↓
 (जब कोई वस्तु नीचे से थोड़ा ऊपर उठकर गति के साथ दूसरी वस्तु पर रखा जाता हो तो upon)



↑ ↓
 उतार चढ़ाव
 up & down

- Ex: (1) The dog jumped upon the table
 (2) He failed down the roof
 (3) He went up the hill
 (4) There are many ups and downs in our life

(5) In : Into : Inside = में / अंदर / भीतर



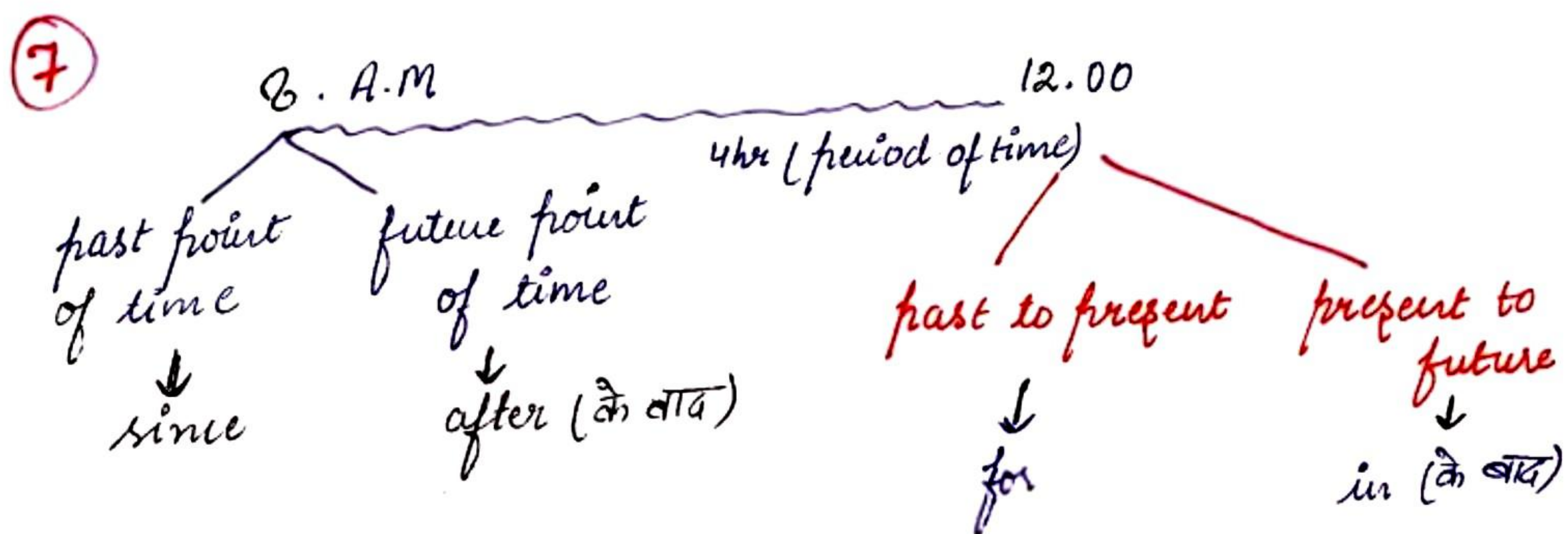
- Ex: (1) He came into my room
 (2) The students are in the class
 (3) The frog fall into the well
 (4) Ram hal is inside the hall

(6) In : After - in the context of time reference

के बाद

in — place - में, अंदर, भीतर

time - के बाद



Ex: (1) She will come in a month (✓)

(2) She came in a month (X) → past में 'in' का use नहीं किया जाता।

(3) She came after a month (✓)

(4) She will come after monday (✓)

(5) She will come after 9 P.M. (✓)

(6) She will come after in a month (X)

→ note: After का use past में किया जाता है future में नहीं किया जाता। future में सिर्फ एक वाक्य के लिए future point of time के बाद के अर्थ में आता है।

⑧ Since : For

⇒ Since + Am / Pm / morning / evening / night / midnight / birth / marry / days / name of days / months / years / sessions / name of festivals.

⇒ Since + last morning / last day / last year

⇒ For: For + numeral words (1, 2, 3, 4 infinitive) seconds / minutes / hours / days / months / years . . .

⇒ For + the last / past + numeral words (1, 2, 3 . . .) + seconds / minutes / hours / days / months / years . . .

Ex: He has been absent since monday

He has been absent for 2 years

⑨ To : Towards : onto : upto

To : (लक्ष्य तक)

Ex: I am going to the DSL
I am going to the station

To : (पास / नजदीक)

Ex: Come to me
Go to him

To : (से) Ex: I said to Ram

To : (तक) Ex: From here to there

Towards : (लक्ष्य तक नहीं लक्ष्य की ओर)

Ex: I am coming towards you
I am going towards the station

Onto : (छलंगा मार जाना / रखना motion के साथ)

Ex: The mouse jumped onto the table (✓)
↳ (आगे निकल गया)
The mouse jumped on the table (✓)
↓ (वही पर है)

Upto : (तक) ('0' से high level)

Ex: you will have to fine upto Rs 10,000

(10) **About** : लगभग / वाला-वाली / मे या के बारे में

Ex: It is about 9 'o' clock
He is about to go
I have doubt about it

(11) **After** : के बाद / के पीछे

Ex: He came after 2 days
He is mad after wealth

(12) **In, within** : in the context of time Reference
↓ ↓
के बाद के अंदर

Ex: She will come in a week
She will come within a week

(13) Ex: The principal entered into the office (X)
The principal entered the office (✓)
normally into is not used with the word enter

note: into may be used with the word enter if
the sentence refer to treaty / alliance & agreement

Ex: India entered into an alliance with America

(14) **Beside** : **Besides**

↓
बगल में / समीप / किनारे

↓
के अलावा / के अतिरिक्त

Ex: (1) My house is located beside the college

(2) He had no one besides his brother

(3) Nobody writes to me besides you.
पत्र लिखना

(11) At : On

At : It is used with particular time and hour

On : on is used with particular day and date

Ex: (1) He will come at 4 'o' clock

(2) He came at noon

(3) She will come on 2nd of October

(4) I am free on Sunday

(12) Between : Among : Amongst

⇒ Between is used for two persons, places, things or animals

⇒ where is among is used for more than 2 persons, places, things or animals

⇒ Amongst + vowel letter (us, our, etc)

Ex: (1) Radha is sitting between Geeta and Geeta

(2) The P.M is standing among the crowd

(3) The property was distributed between my two sons

(4) Distribute these books among these 15 poor students

(5) Divide the cake amongst our friend.

note: **Between:** (1) between may be used for more than two if the sentence refers to treaty, alliance & agreement.

ex: (1) There is an alliance between the four company

(2) There is a treaty between three states on the Kanbery water dispute.

(2) Difference के बाद between का प्रयोग होता है न कि among का

ex: what are the main differences between cats dogs and cows

(3) Between के बाद आने वाले दो noun 'and' से जुड़ते हैं जबकि 'from' के बाद आने वाले two noun 'to' से जुड़ते हैं।

ex: meet me between 6 P.m to 8 P.m (X)

meet me between 5 P.m and 8 P.m (✓)

meet me from 5 P.m to 8 P.m (✓)

(13) **At:** (1) At is used with point of time

ex: at 4'o'clock at night

(2) At is used before the name of festivals

ex: I will go home at holy

(3) At is used before the name of village, Mohalla, block, district and small places.

Ex: I live at Sonipath

I live at Mukherjee Nagar

(14)

In: (1) In is used before the word Mohalla, village, block, district.

Ex: I live in Mohalla

I live in this district

(2) In is used before, big town, large area, state, capital, cities...

Ex: I live in Delhi

note: जब दो places साथ हो तो तुलनात्मक रूप से छोटे के साथ at और बड़े के साथ in लगाते हैं।

Ex: I live at Delhi in India

(15) **with:** **By**

↓ ↓
⇒ non living → doer

⇒ non doer → living

⇒ sense organ → तक - future time action

⇒ device → द्वारा - माध्यम

↓
instrument

↓
By bus / train / car.

Ex: (1) we see with our eyes

(2) we should write a letter with a pen

(3) He killed a tiger with a gun.

(4) Mohan is beaten by his father

(5) A man travels by bus

(6) I will come back by 5 P.m

(16) **Across** : के पार / के आस पास / एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक

Ex: (1) I live Across the road

(2) let us swim across the river

(17) **Against** : के विरुद्ध / के विपरीत / से सटकर खड़ा होना / के सहारे खड़ा होना

Ex: (1) You should not go against law

(2) Don't lean against the door

(18) **Behind** : के पीछे / निश्चित समय में देर करके

Ex: (1) The Radhauri Express is running behind its time

(2) The PNB Bank is behind the DSH

(19) **Beyond** : के बाहर

Ex: (1) He goes beyond limits

(2) That is beyond my reach

(3) Don't go beyond your limits.

(20) **Through** : भर / सूझा (पूरा)

Ex: Allthrough the life (जीवन भर)

All through the year (साल भर)

I couldn't sleep through the night.

Ex: The bullet went through the body

The bus is passing through the tunnel.

Common errors in the use of Preposition

Rule 1: next, last, today, tomorrow, yesterday से पहले
at, in, on का use नही होता,

Ex: I saw him on last monday (✓)

Seeta will go on tomorrow (✓)

Rule 2: Ex: China attacked at India (X)

China attacked on India (X)

China attacked upon India (X)

China attacked India (X)

Attack + on / at / upon X

Rule 3: Describe / discuss + about X

Ex: I discussed about this question with friend (✓)

Rule 4: Explain + of / about X

Ex: She explained about her problems to me (✓)

Rule 5: Order + to / for X

Ex: I ordered to my servant to clean the car (✓)

Rule 6: Reach / approach + to^x + a place
Ex: She has reached to the station (✓)

Rule 7: Ridicule + at/on/about x
↓
मजाक बनाना

Ex: Some girls ridicule about him (✓)

Rule 8: Resemble + to/with x
↓
के जैसा

Ex: She resembles with her mother (✓)

Rule 9: propose / Report / say / suggest + to ✓

Ex: I said to Ram

She propose to us that we should go to the cinema.

Rule 10: Advise / ask / encourage / invite / tell / bring /
give / sell / send / show + to x

Ex: I gave to her a beautiful pen

I advised to him to give up smoking (✓)

Rule 11: marry + to/with (x)

S + is / am / are / was / were + married + to + N

Ex: Ram married with Sita (x)

He is married to a girl (✓)

Rule 12: जब कोई व्यक्ति बीमारी से मरता है तो die के साथ 'of' लगाते हैं।

उत्तर बीमारी से न मरते तो 'from' लगाते हैं।

Ex: Raju died from over eating

He died ~~from~~ of Malaria (x)
(✓)