## **Prepositions**

Prepositions are "little" words that express the relationships between words or concepts in your sentence. Common prepositions include: **at, on, in, of, to, from,** and **about**.

Some prepositions, like those related to space and direction, are relatively easy to understand. Others, though, are more conceptual, even idiomatic in their usage. Adding to the difficulty, is having to remember which prepositions must be used in combination with certain verbs. Confused writers often choose arbitrarily or omit the entirely, but using the wrong preposition can distort meaning.

What follows is a list of some prepositions and their most common usage.

## **Prepositions Conveying Time**

| Preposition | Description               | Example                                  |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| At          | at a specific time        | At 9:00, the bell rang.                  |
| On          | on a specific day or date | My birthday is <i>on</i> June 4.         |
| In          | part of a 24 hour period  | I did my homework <i>in</i> the evening. |
| By          | by a specific time/date   | My paper is due tomorrow by noon.        |

## **Prepositions Conveying Place**

| Preposition | Description              | Example   |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| At          | at a place               | Meet me <i>at</i> the restaurant.                       |
|             | at the edge of something | We were sitting at the bar.                             |
|             | at the corner            | The bus stopped at the corner of $4^{th}$ and $11^{th}$ |
|             | at a target              | She threw the dart <i>at</i> the bullseye.              |
| On          | on a surface             | The cat sat <i>on</i> the table.                        |
|             | on a street              | I live <i>on</i> University Avenue.                     |
|             | on an electric medium    | He appeared <i>on</i> the 9:00 news.                    |
| In          | in an enclosed space     | The light is on <i>in</i> the bathroom.                 |
|             | in a geographic location | It is cold <i>in</i> Minnesota.                         |
|             | in a print medium        | The birth announcement was <i>in</i> the paper.         |
| By          | by a landmark            | The tour goes by the Wellness Center.                   |
| Of          | of a material            | The moon is made <i>of</i> cheese.                      |
|             | of a kind                | He is one <i>of</i> the faculty members.                |
| From        | from a specific place    | I just came <i>from</i> the gym.                        |
|             | from a place of origin.  | I am <i>from</i> Bismark, North Dakota.                 |
|             | from a source            | He quoted <i>from</i> the Bible.                        |
| About       | about a place            | The papers were scattered <i>about</i> the room.        |
|             | about to do something    | I'm <i>about</i> the clean my room.                     |
|             | about time               | It's about 3:00 in the afternoon.                       |
| То          | to a place               | I went to court.  |
|             | to a degree              | We'll have to compromise <i>to</i> some degree.         |

This handout is adapted from resources provided by the Writing Centers at the University of Texas at Austin (uwc.utexas.edu) and the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (writing.umn.edu).

## Choosing the Correct Preposition: Some Strategies

<u>Look for Patterns</u>: some prepositions express conceptual meanings that follow consistent patterns.

Example: *from* can carry the idea of *not* doing something

They were **restricted from** entering. (They did not enter.)

*to* has a positive sense of engagement, of doing something They were **restricted to** the lobby. (They stayed in the lobby.)

<u>Investigate the Verb</u>: some prepositions are closely associated with certain verbs, so if you don't know which preposition to use, look up the verb in a dictionary. Also, remember that the meaning may change, depending on which preposition you choose.

Example: Run into We ran into him at the mall, what a pleasant surprise!

Run out We ran out of coffee – can somebody buy more? Run up We ran up a high bill and didn't have enough cash.

**Remember "To Be":** some verb-preposition combinations must be used in the following pattern: be + past participle (-ed ending) + preposition

Examples: be accustomed to, be composed of, be interested in

<u>Consider Alternatives</u>: in addition to choosing the correct preposition, keep in mind that most verb-preposition combinations are considered informal: they are used more often in conversation than in writing. Thus, an easy way to increase the academic formality of your writing is to choose one-word alternatives whenever possible.

Examples: **Informal** More formal hand in submit

look into investigate

put off delay

**Keep a List:** there are so many verb-preposition combinations that it would be difficult to memorize them all. Try keeping an ongoing list of expressions used frequently in your field or that you have difficulty remembering.

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