What is Preposition and Its Types

Prepositions have its own importance in English grammar. Preposition rules, uses, and types of Prepositions plays a prime role in written English. Here we are giving you a descriptive explanation for each of the topic of preposition like types of Prepositions and its rules.

What is Preposition..??????

Prepositions are those words which are used to connect nouns, pronouns and phrases in any sentence. Usually preposition indicates the relationship between nouns that how they are connected to each other. It shows that whether words are connected through time, space and place. Let’s take few examples to understand this concept.

I found the pen on the table.

Here the preposition is “on” because it is showing a relationship between pen and the table.

Megha went to sleep late.

Here the preposition is “to” because it shows a state in which Megha is going into.

I am watching cricket match in the bedroom.

Here the preposition is “in” because it shows my place where I am sitting.

There are various types of prepositions based upon the uses of preposition in a sentence which are given as. Also these are the rules of prepositions.

Types of Prepositions

There are five types of Prepositions given below.

1. Simple Prepositions
2. Compound Prepositions
3. Phrase Prepositions
4. Participle Prepositions
5. Double Prepositions

Now let us discuss all types of prepositions in details

Simple Prepositions

Simple preposition is used in simple sentences. The list of simple prepositions is given below.
In, on, at, to, from, with, by etc.

I am not coming with you.

She is in the IT park.

We are going to the market.

**Compound Prepositions**

When we join two connect nouns, pronouns and phrases then we use compound prepositions. Here is the list of simple prepositions.

About, across, among, between, beside, before etc.

We are between two states.

I will reach there before she leave.

**Phrase Prepositions**

According to, in spite of, an account of, in front of, in order to, for the sake of, by means of, with reference to, in addition to, due to etc.

According to me, there are three members of this company.

She is now in front of me.

**Participle Prepositions**

Participle preposition words are concerning, pending, and considering etc.

I think I can do it easily considering my knowledge.

**Double Prepositions**

These are the words like by outside of, out of, from behind and because of etc.

We have to solve two questions out of 5.

It was just because of you that we won the game.
Following are the other types of prepositions.

**Prepositions of place**

Those prepositions which are used to show that place where some thing is located. We have basically three prepositions of places.

**AT**

AT is **used for a point**

At the end of the line

At the exit/entrance

At the corner

**Note:** We have some exceptions which do not follow this rule.

At work

At home

At office/college/school

At the side

**IN**

In is **used for spaces**

In Haryana/India

In the bedroom

In the shop

In my bag

In the building

**Note:** We have some exceptions which do not follow this rule.

In the book/newspaper/magazine
In the sky

**ON**

On is used for surfaces

On the roof

On the sofa

On the bike

On the cover

On the page

**Note:** We have some exceptions which do not follow this rule.

On the bus/train/car

On the radio/laptop

On the right/left

On the way

**Prepositions of time**

Those preposition which are used to show time relationship between nouns. We have basically three prepositions of time

**AT**

At is used for precise time

At nine o’clock

At 2:30pm

At the moment/same time/ present time

At sunrises/sunset/noon

**Note:** At night is an exception to this rule.
IN

In is used for months, year, decades, and for a long time.

In March

In 2000

In the 80’s

In this century

Note: In the morning/afternoon/evening are the exceptions to this rule.

Preposition of movement

We have nine prepositions of movements

TO

To is used when we have a specific destination in your mind. The destination can a number of thins like

A place

I am going to the post-office

An event

Are you going to the fresher party?

A person

I am going to your mother to complain about you.

A position

The kitchen is to your left.

TOWARDS

Towards is basically used to show the direction rather than a destination.

John was running towards me.
**THROUGH**

Through is basically used to **show the movement across something**.

I cut through knife.

**INTO**

Into shows the **Movement from outside to inside**.

I got into the room.

**ACROSS**

Across is used to show the **movement from one end to other end**.

Mark walked across the road.

**OVER**

Over is used to show the **position of something when it is above something else**.

The Sugar box is over the desk in the kitchen.

**ALONG**

Along is used to show the **movement across the line**.

We were walking along the river.

**IN**

In is used to show **something’s position in relation to place surrounding it**.

I am going have a picnic in the park.

**ON**

On is used to show **something’s position in relation to a surface**.

There was a box of pens on the table.

There few more preposition which are really important to understand
Uses of Prepositions

**OF**

It is used to show the relation.

Mr. Vinod Kapoor is the principle of my school.

Rahul is the monitor of my class.

It is used to show quality or reason.

He died of jondies. (Quality)

He is a man of high character. (Reason)

**FROM**

It is used to tell about any place.

He comes back from Punjab.

With In definitive Tense

With point of Time

She plays from morning till evening.

*From* is used to show the source.

Light comes from the sun.

**SINCE**

It is used in perfect Tense with certain time.

I have known him since 1970.

**FOR**

With Perfect Tense

She has been living here for three year.

It is used to exchange one Thing to another thing.
She bought a shirt for five hundred rupees.

It is used for any goal.

I did it for your good.

**BY**

It is used to denote the latest time which something was or is to be done.

The work should be punished by next Monday.

It is used with watch.

It is three by my watch.

It is used for shows the certain.

Ram caught me by the neck.

(Similarly by train, by car, by bus, by land, by caste etc.)

**WITH**

He went to Gujarat with his brother.

It is used to tell about the manner.

The teacher punished the boy with a stick.

**AFTER**

It is used in past Indefinite Tense.

He came after 10a.m.

To shows the order.

We ran after the thief.

**BEHIND**

A man stood behind the curtain.

**DURING**
It is used to express the idea.

(a) That an occurrence continues, or a situation persists, throughout the whole of a specified period.

   During the war food was rationed.

(b) That an event place within a specified period of time.

   I will call to see you during the week.

So it was all about Preposition and its types.