

Preposition

What is a preposition?

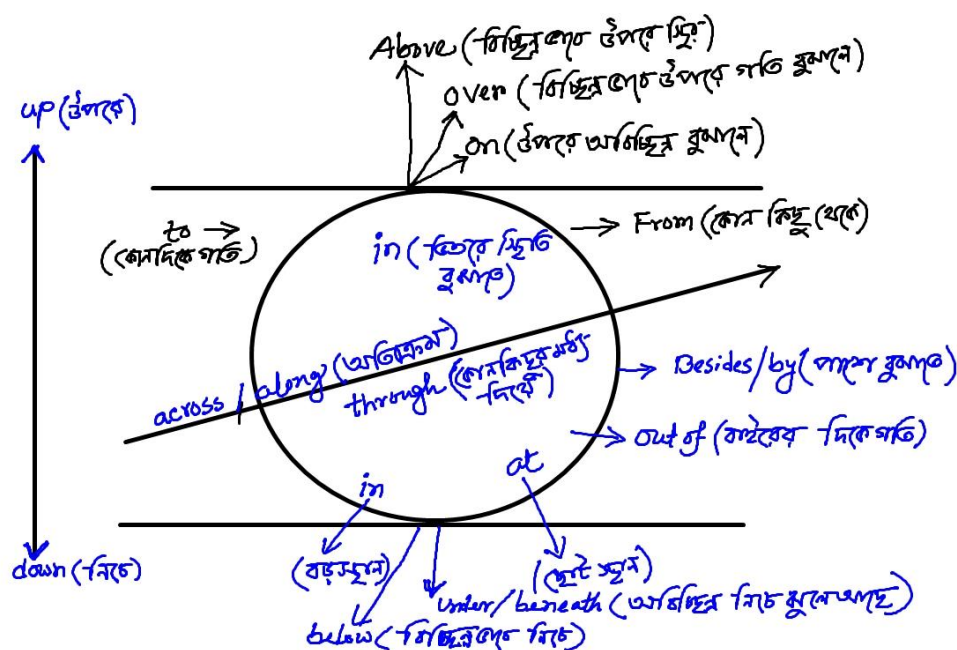
I bought a book for my son.

উপরের বাক্যটিতে my son এর আগে for বসে এর সাথে book এর সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করেছে। এর থেকে বোঝা যায় Preposition হলো এমন সব শব্দ যা কোন Noun বা pronoun আগে বসে তার সাথে বাক্যের অন্যান্য শব্দের সম্পর্ক প্রকাশ করে।

Definition:

A preposition is a word placed before a noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing thereby stands to something else. - J.C Nesfield

Preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else. - Wren & Martin



Kind of preposition: Preposition কে বিভিন্ন ভাবে শ্রেণি বিভাগ করা যায়।

1. Simple preposition: শুধু মাত্র একটি word বা শব্দ দ্বারা গঠিত preposition কে simple preposition বলে।

Example:

After, At, By, For, From, In, Of, Off, On, Out, Over, To, Up, With.

2. Double Preposition: যখন দুটি Simple Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে একটি একক preposition - এর ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাকে double preposition বলে।

Example:

in + to = into,

up + to = upto

with + in = within.

with + out = without

on + to = onto,

out + of = out of

up + on = upon

3. Compound Preposition: Noun বা Adjective বা Adverb -এর পূর্বে simple preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যে preposition গঠিত হয় তাকে Compound preposition বলে।

Example:

about = (on + by + out)

between = (by + twin)

behind = (by + hind)

across = (on + cross)

inside = (in + side)

beneath = (by + neath)

around = (on + round)

underneath = (under + neath)

before = (by + fore)

above = (on + by + up)

beyond = (by + yond)

below = (by + low)

along = (on + long)

outside = (out + side)

beside = (by + side)

4. Participle Preposition: Present participle বা past participle যদি preposition - এর মত ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে তা participle preposition.

Concerning, considering, judging, regarding, respecting

ইত্যাদি participle preposition রূপে বসতে পারে।

Example: Regarding (= about) this matter I know nothing.

The Padma flows past (=by) our village..

Considering (= for) his merit, he was given the job.

5. Phrase Preposition: দুই বা ততোধিক word - এর মিলনে গঠিত phrase যদি একটিমাত্র preposition -এর ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে তা prepositional phrase বা phrasal preposition.

Example:

By dint of: The boy stood first in the class by dint of his merit.

By means of: learn my bread by means of honest labour.

By the by: By the by he disclosed the secret.

By virtue of: He stood first in the class by virtue of hard labour.

For the sake of: I did it for the sake of friendship

For the purpose of: They went to the library for the purpose of collecting books.

In accordance with: I acted in accordance with my father's advice.

In addition to: I bought a pen in addition to a pencil.

In compliance with: I helped him in compliance with his father's request.

In consequence of: He died in consequence of his hard labour.

In front of: The boy stood in front of me.

In keeping with: His words are not in keeping with what he does.

In lieu of: He took up history in lieu of geography.

Disguised Preposition:

কখনও কখনও on, in ও of - এর পরিবর্তে a বা o বসে। এরূপ preposition কে Disguised preposition বা ছদ্মবেশী preposition বলে। যেমনঃ a hunting, ashore, ahead = a = on অর্থাৎ এখানে on পরিবর্তে a ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Example: Candy sells one piece a (a = of) taka.

He drove the cattle to a (a = on) field.

Now it is four o' (=of) clock.

Rana goes there once a (a = in) week.

The king went a (a = on) hunting.

7. Detached Preposition: Interrogative pronoun, Relative

Pronoun, Interrogative adverbs এর সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত prepositions এদের আগে না বসে sentence এর শেষে বসে। তখন এ ধরনের prepositions কে Detached Preposition

Example:

I need a pen to write with.

This is the pen that I asked for.

What are you looking for?

What are you talking about?

What class do you read in?

What is Rajshahi famous for?

Where did you come from?

Whom does he want to speak to?

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks of the following text with prepositions.

Moni : When did you last visit Tania?

Sima : Oh, dear, I haven't seen her (a) — ages. Does she still live (b) — Uttara?

Moni : No. She has moved (c) — Uttara.

Sima : Where has she moved (d) —?

Moni : Lalmatia. Let's visit her one day. Tania would be very happy.

Sima : Yes, I know, but I work (e) — about 10 p.m. most nights. When I get back home, I am very tired. Okay, let's see —. Tomorrow I won't be much busy. So, we can make it tomorrow.

Moni : That's fine. I will pick you (f) — from your office, is that okay?

Sima : Of course, that'd be very nice.

2. Fill in the blanks of the following text with prepositions given in the box below:

in	for	to	with	from	of
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An honest man is true (a) — his word. He does not deviate (b) — the path of honesty. He knows that true peace consists (c) — honesty. He may have want (d) — money but greed cannot overpower him. He has no ambition (e) — worldly things. He is content (f) — what he has.

3. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions: (Rajshahi Board-2014)

A good student is never indifferent (a) — his study. He knows well that success lies (b) — hard work. So he is always absorbed (c) — deep studies. Nothing can prevent him (d) — working hard. His hard work and sincerity result (e) — ultimate success. Everyone admires him (f) — his success.

4. Fill in the blanks of the following text with preposition given in the box below:

up	with	after	of	in	for
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Everyone desires (a) — wealth. But a few can attain it. Some people hanker (b) — riches. Some are contented (c) — what they have. True happiness lies (d) — contentment. It is high time we gave (e) — the habit (f) — covetousness.

5. Fill in the blanks of the following text with appropriate prepositions given in the box below:

from	in	about	of	from	up
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The result (a) — honesty is beyond description. It results (b) — peace. On the other hand, misery results (c) — vice. So, we should abstain (d) — evil deeds. They bring (e) — ruin. So we should give (f) — them.

6. Fill in the blanks of the following text with appropriate prepositions given in box below:

to	in	from	to	by	for
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An honest man is true (a) ___ his word. He does not deviate (b) ___ the path of honesty. He knows that peace consists (c) ___ honesty. So he does not fall a victim (d) ___ any greed. He has no ambition (e) ___ worldly things. He is loved (f) ___ all.

7. Fill in the blanks of the following text with prepositions given in the box below:

in	of	on	to	from	to
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A good student is fond (a) ___ books. He is very attentive (b) ___ his studies. He always tried (c) ___ cut a good figure (d) ___ the examination. He never deviates (e) ___ his duties because he knows every success depends (f) ___ hard work.

8. Fill in the blanks of the following text with prepositions given in the box below:

of	for	with	to	in	with
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Our English teacher is very popular (a) ___ us (b) ___ his skill. He has proficiency (c) ___ English. He is friendly (d) ___ us. He is sincere (e) ___ his duties. Really he is worthy (f) ___ praise for his nice behaviour. We all respect him.

9. Fill in the blanks of the following text with prepositions given in the box below:

with	in	after	about	to	for
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Happiness consists (a) ___ contentment. So, we should not run (b) ___ money. Sometimes it may bring (c) ___ some unexpected troubles and one may fall a victim (d) ___ dangers for his unusual greed (e) ___ money. We all should be contented (f) ___ what we have.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition from the box to complete the following text.

(Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)

off	over	of	through	to	out	from	on	through	by
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A good student abides (a) — the rules, clings (b) — studies, never deviates (c) — the right path and tries to achieve a command (d) — his mother tongue. He never puts (e) — work or skims (f) — the text.