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Gloria's PineTree Whispers

Using Connectives



in Your Writing:

What You Need to Know About Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns,
Relative/Conjunctive Adverbs and Introductory Participles

**Using Connectives in Your Writing:
What You Need to Know About Prepositions, Conjunctions,
Relative Pronouns, and Adverbs**

An e-Book by Gloria Oren

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Introduction

Thought-Connectives

Certain words—nouns, adjectives, and verbs—express the basics of human thought, as objects, qualities, or actions. Those words must always create the substance of language. These types of words rely on thought-connective words for their full value. Thought-connective words are words that indicate relation; these are the prepositions, the conjunctions, the relative pronouns and the adverbs which we, as writers, struggle with in our writing. A writer tends to ask himself or herself. “Did I use too many? Perhaps too few? Are there any I can delete to clarify what I want to say?”

Let’s use an analogy. Pretend for a moment that nouns, adjectives, and verbs are the bricks form a wall. By themselves they form an unstable wall, or if you wish, a weak piece of writing. But if you view prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns, and adverbs—the thought-connectives—as the mortar that holds the individual bricks together and forms the unity of a single structure, you have a solid structure. You now have a piece of writing that is both logical and developed.

Are you seeing the picture yet? If not, let’s try something else. Perhaps if I show you an example it will become clearer. Let’s take a paragraph from one of my works in progress and strike out all the thought-connectives. Let’s compare them.

“Much has been done public awareness menopause woman, enough has

been done men. Public awareness is important; andropause left untreated could lead osteoporosis.”

How did it feel to read the above paragraph? I bet, you’d say it felt odd. It probably felt confusing. This is what a paragraph looks and feels like without using thought-connectives. Now read the paragraph again, but this time the thought-connectives are there.

“Much has been done for the public awareness of menopause in a woman, but not nearly enough has been done for men. Public awareness is important; andropause when left untreated could lead to osteoporosis.”

Now, isn’t that much better? I can see the smile on your face. It is clearer; it has logic and is a developed unity in the form of a paragraph. Let’s go on.

Without these thought-connective words, written works would be made up of brief, isolated, and fragmentary sentences. The movement of thought would be abruptly broken. The reader would have to guess much of

the meaning; the content would be doubtful or obscure; and the mental difficulty involved in following such statements would render them valueless.

For easy, effective, and pleasant reading or hearing, the mind needs to have the thought connections indicated from point to point within the text.

The path your writing takes should always show enough forward reach to leave readers with a sense that they know where they are. Prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs are the arrows that point your

thoughts onward. At the same time, it should be said that the content in which these thought-connectives are most used is that in which it will be unnecessary to turn backward to clarify the meaning. Austin Phelps once said, "The wrong use or the omission of connective words is often the occasion of looseness of style . . . For some of its connective particles our language has no equivalents; yet such as we have served often to knit one's style together in exact and forcible collocations." In other words, to write tight with clarity writers must learn to use these connective words correctly and in the right quantity. These connective words, the "links elaborately forged" through centuries as the means of binding words and sentences together into a solid structural unity, are worthy of thorough and careful thought.

Part 1

Prepositions



About Above Across Along Amid
Among At Before Behind Below Beside
Beyond By For In Into Of Off On Onto To Toward
Under Up Upon
With

Prepositions are used to connect words, rather than clauses or sentences; they usually precede a noun or pronoun. The preposition is usually placed before another word, its object.

In the usage with many pronouns, indeed, the control of the preposition over its object appears in the change of case of the following pronoun, as when we say "to him," "to/her," "by us." But in the expressions "to it," "of this," "by that," there is no change in the form of the pronoun.

The same is true of all nouns.

English grammarians have found it convenient to claim that a noun with no change of form is in the objective (or object) case when it is connected to a preposition. We might more fittingly speak of the consequent than of the object of an English preposition. One could say that the English usage of a noun with a preposition renders the words less dependent upon position. For example, in the sentence "**Brutus killed Caesar,**" the dependence of the meaning upon the order of the words is absolute. If we say "Caesar killed Brutus" we have reversed the statement. If we say "Caesar Brutus killed," or "Brutus Caesar killed," the statement is ambiguous, and no reader could determine who the slayer was and who was the slain.

Let's see what happens if we add a preposition. If the preposition precedes the noun or pronoun which is its object, then the phrase may be transposed to any position in the sentence without changing its essential meaning. The statements "Caesar was killed by Brutus," "Caesar by

Brutus was killed," "By Brutus was Caesar killed," are identical in meaning. But for the sake of clarity let's stick with "Caesar was killed by Brutus."

Thus the use of prepositions is an important construction that in our language could not be otherwise attained.

The freedom of transposition of prepositional phrases, however, is subject to an important limitation. When such prepositional phrases directly limit nouns or adjectives, it can't be separated, in many cases, from that noun or adjective without a change of meaning. The statement "He rose heavy at heart" can't be made to read "At heart he rose heavy." "The man of learning spoke" is not the same as "The man spoke of learning." Thus it becomes evident that prepositions look backward as well as forward, and don't exhaust their effect upon the word that immediately follows it. The phrase "to John" conveys no intelligible idea. The mind asks, "What happened to John?" To what act or fact does the "to" refer back? So of the phrase "to Richmond" we ask at once, "What to Richmond?" Is it "the train to Richmond," "the distance to Richmond," or did someone send or go "to Richmond"? If we say "by Henry," the question is, "What was done by Henry?" If we say "to the city," "in the house," "against the wind," the mind inquires what is of, in, or against; and so in every other possible case.

It appears that the preposition's antecedent is as necessary to a preposition

as its object or consequent, in order to express any completeness of thought. The preposition is as truly a connective as the conjunction. Its least function is to limit the use and relation of the word that follows it. Its chief value is in connecting a word with a preceding term, thus binding words together into that unity of thought which makes the logical sentence possible.

“In one respect, the preposition is the simplest part of speech: in the common diagrams of grammar, it has neither classes nor modifications. Every connective word that determines the form of an object after it is called a preposition. But in syntactical analysis, in which one analyzes the construction, one should explain what terms the preposition connects. It is a obvious flaw in all our grammars that their syntax contains no such rule.” (Goold Brown, Grammar of English Grammars) Prepositions govern the objective case, is a rule for the objective case, not for the syntax of prepositions.

Prepositions show the relations of words, and of the things or thoughts expressed by them. This is the principle for the syntax of prepositions; a principle one can't neglect without a shameful lameness in the understanding that is, when one pretends to analyze syntactically.

Perhaps the simplest statement should be: A preposition is a word that shows the connection between an antecedent and a consequent in the same sentence.

The very name preposition is an unsuitable name in English, since an English preposition may follow the noun or pronoun. Many grammarians have undertaken to fight this thoroughly live and ordinary use of language. They've tried to force the preposition into behaving according to its name by always standing before its object. But the natural way of using language when it comes to prepositions is stronger than the grammarians. The schoolboys have invented the rebellious paraphrase, "Never use a preposition to end a sentence with." The people go on using the prohibited use in conversations every day, and an examination of our literature shows that this natural use has the endorsement of the most well known writers of our language.

Such kindness as he knows he regards her **with**, I believe.

DICKENS—Nicholas Nickleby vol. ii, p. 220.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made **of**.

FRANKLIN—Poor Richard's Almanac.

In his publication Maetzner once suggested that prepositions were originally adverbs which can be confirmed by the fact that most of the words used as prepositions also have adverbial uses, such as the words about, above, around, beneath, etc. But Gould Brown added that in phrases of an adverbial character what is elsewhere a preposition often becomes an adverb.

One can suppose then that the first use of prepositions was in

the designation of place or space. From this the transition was easy to the idea of time. From the thought of what is **beyond** a certain limit in space, it is easy to pass to the idea of an event **beyond** a certain limit in time. The thing that is **above** another is thought of as better in quality or in rank, as it is at least in elevation. One can speak of a thing as **above** price, of a noble person as **above** a mean action, or of the law of G-d as **above** the laws of man. Goods may be sold **under** price. Such extension of meaning is part of that system of unstudied metaphor present in all languages, making words that first expressed only material facts or relations become the communication medium of mental and spiritual ideas.

The preposition is therefore a word that expresses the relation between one thing and another relating to place or position. Look at these phrases for example:

along one side of the house

a bridge so high boats can pass **beneath** it

a cabin **by** the lake

But so many other relations besides those of place and position are expressed by prepositions. For example, relations of time: **before** noon;

between dawn and sunrise; **during** the eclipse; **after** the Revolution.

Before frost, **before** rain, **after** taking the oath, are slight modifications of the same. Prepositions also express cause, the state of being instrumental, manner and purpose.

Look at the following sentences:

The tree was struck **by** lightning.

They fled **for** fear of discovery.

The letter was sealed **with** wax.

They were working **for** an education.

Prepositions take on a variety of secondary meanings, so take the preposition **with**, for example, one can say any of the following:

with a friend

with dignity

with a limp

with a wheelchair

with a broken leg

You get the idea. Let's move on.

So if prepositions are used to express so many varied relations of so many different parts of speech, how can one provide a right explanation and a right use of this part of speech?

Principal Prepositions

aboard	about	above	across	After
against	along	amid	among	Around
at	before	behind	below	beneath
beside	besides	between	beyond	By
concerning	considering	down	during	except
for	from	in	inside	Into
notwithstanding	of	off	on	outside
over	past	per	regarding	respecting
round	since	through	throughout	till
to	touching	toward	under	underneath
until	up	upon	via	with

within

without

In addition to the principal prepositions above, there are many prepositional phrases, which are always used as phrases, and have all the effect of compound prepositions; *according to, in accordance with, on account of, because of, with or in respect to, in consideration of, in spite of, by means of, with or in regard to, in default of, in consequence of, with or in reference to, as to*, etc. The meaning of such phrases is usually evident from knowledge of the separate words, and doesn't need an explanation. Here are some examples of how they are used in past literary works.

Shopping **about** the city, ransacking entire depots of splendid merchandise and bringing home a ribbon.

HAWTHORNE House of Seven Gables ch. 12, p. 188

About his ordinary bearing there was a certain fling . . .
a confidence in his own powers.

GEORGE ELIOT Middlemarch vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 137

The stars **above** us govern our conditions.

SHAKESPEARE King Lear act IV, sc. 3, l. 35

Our eldest son was named George **after** his uncle.

GOLDSMITH Vicar of Wakefield ch. 1, p. 36

The searching tenderness of her woman's tones seemed made
for a defense **against** ready accusers.

GEORGE ELIOT Middlemarch vol. ii, ch. 76, p. 373

Among all the buildings, the most noble objects were the steeples built upon the churches.

JOHN ADAMS Works, Defense of the Constitution in vol. v, ch. 6, p. 299

Men **at** some time are masters of their fates.

SHAKESPEARE Julius Ccesar act i, sc. 2, 1. 138

I replied, that we, having assisted in the conquest of Canada, **at** a great expense of blood and treasure, had some right to be considered in the settlement of it.

B. FRANKLIN Autobiography vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 276

This sad affair had chanced about thirty years **before** the action of our story commences.

HAWTHORNE House of Seven Gables ch. 1, p. 27

The faithful Sancho still kept guard **beside** his little master.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT Under the Lilacs ch. 10, p. 93

He was more strongly tempted ... to make excursive bolts **into** the neighboring alleys when he answered the door.

DICKENS Martin Chuzzlewit ch. 9, p. 172

Notes on the usage of prepositions:

About

** When writing of place or space—surrounding (an object) on all sides, so as to encircle it, equivalent to around or all around.

** Here and there around; on various sides; encompassing.

** In motion around; moving so as to encircle or pass around; as, the movement of the earth **about** the sun.

** In motion on, upon, or over; to and fro upon; here and there around; to or toward all sides of; as, peddling goods **about** the country; wandering **about** the world; look **about** you.

** Somewhere within a circle bounding; on some side of; beside; close to; somewhere near; at, in, or by; as, idlers hanging **about** the door; there is a man **about** the house.

** On or near the person of; in possession of; attending; connected with; with; at hand; as, I have not the money **about** me.

** Of time—indefinitely near to; approximating to; near; close to; not far from: as, **about** noon; **about** a year ago.

** Of quantity—approximating to; approaching; not far from; not much more or less than; near; close to.

** In connection with; engaged in; occupied with; interfering with; concerned in; prosecuting; undertaking; endeavoring to do.

** Having relation to; in reference to; concerning; touching; regarding; respecting; on account of; because of; as in: to talk, think, or know **about**; to be angry **about**.

** Verbs that may be followed by **about** are: see, ask, seek, near, talk,

write, inquire, contend, consult, think, know, and care, to disturb oneself, worry, fret, complain, etc.

** Adjectives and nouns that take **about** after them are: inquisitive, contentious, thoughtful, informed (well or ill), anxious, solicitous, disturbed, worried, angry, interested, etc.

** Thought, anxious, worry, inquire, question, quarrel, disturbance, complaint, etc., also take **about** before the object concerned.

** About applies to distributed activity touching here and there; for example, to travel **about** the earth is to go in various directions here and there over it.

Above

** Of place or space: Vertically over, without reference to distance; higher than; on the top of; over; as in: the heaven **above** us; the boards are piled one **above** another.

** Rising beyond the level of (though not vertically over); more elevated than; higher than; measured up from the level of; as said of a stream, nearer to the source; for example, mountains rising **above** the plain; two thousand feet **above** the sea.

** Farther north than: with indirect reference to position on a map; as in, all the land **above** the fortieth parallel of north latitude.

** Of time: Exceeding (a specified period); more than; beyond; as in, it

lasted **above** three hours. Rarely, more ancient than: with indirect reference to position in a tabulated list of dates; as in, the period **above** the sixteenth century.

** Superior to; more than; in excess of; surpassing; exceeding; beyond; over: In number or quantity; as, blessings **above** measure; **above** 500 yards.

** Of sounds: Higher in pitch than; as in, **above** concert pitch.

Surpassing in volume, clearness, or intensity; audible beyond; as in, the captain's voice rang out **above** the din; **above** all other sounds the cannon's roar was heard.

** In quality or excellence; as in, virtue is **above** price.

** In authority, rank, or power; as in, the king is **above** the subject; the moral is **above** the civil law.

** Beyond the reach, power, or influence of; as in, **above** reproach; **above** suspicion; **above** a base suggestion.

Across

** Of place or space: Passing through or over the surface of, so as to cross it; crossing; in the direction of a crossing line or movement.

** On or from the other side of; over; beyond; as in, the house is just **across** the street; we heard the chimes **across** the river.

** Figuratively, passing over, as a movement or expression; over; as in, a shadow comes **across** me; an expression of doubt flitted **across** his

face.

** Verbs and nouns that denote or imply motion, such as *walk, run, march, look, reach, flit, pass, passage, flight, glance, etc.*, is followed by **across**.

After

** Of place: in the rear of; farther back than; following; behind: often implying a tendency to press toward; as in, to follow **after** the troops.

** Of time: following; succeeding. Subsequently to; at a later period then: used of time following a specified period or event, whether such period or event be past, present, or future; as in, **after** his death the property was divided; **after** this there can be no hesitation; wheat will be cheap **after** the harvest.

** In succession to; following successively or repeatedly: used of events that follows in some definite order, alternation, or series; as in, time

after

time, day **after** day.

** Subsequently to and because of; because of; as the result of; as in, **after** this explanation, one can't help understanding.

** Subsequently to, and in spite of; apart from; as in, **after** the best endeavors, one may fail; **after** all concessions, compromise proved impossible: hence the phrase after all, equivalent to when everything has been done, considered, or the like; as in, they failed

after all.

** In derived or metaphorical use: Pressing or tending toward; in search or pursuit of; in quest of; seeking or striving for; for: an extension of the idea of following in place; as in, to strive **after** wisdom.

** According to the nature, wishes, or customs of; in accordance with; in conformity to; according to; in proportion to; as in, you are a man **after** my own heart.

** In imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; in conformity to; as in, a picture **after** Renoir.

** For the sake of; in remembrance or observance of; by the name of; as in, the boy was named **after** Lincoln.

** In relation to; about; concerning; as in, to look **after** my affairs; to inquire **after** one's health.

Against

** Of place or space: in a direct line toward; opposite to.

** Of position: directly opposite; facing; in front of: often preceded by over; as in, **against** the background of the sky; over **against** the temple. In contact with and pressing upon; bearing upon; as in, to lean **against** a wall.

** Of motion, into contact or collision with; so as to meet, strike, or the Like; in movement toward: often implying force; as in, the ship was dashed **against** the rocks.

** Of time, approximating to (a specified moment or event): in anticipation of; in preparation for; in view of; in time for; as in, be ready **against** the third day.

** In opposition to, as in character, spirit, or purpose; opposite or contrary to; in hostility to; not in conformity with; counter to; as in, **against** my will; to set up your opinion **against** mine.

** In resistance to for protection; so as to protect or defend from; adversely concerning; as in, to warn **against** a plot.

** To the debit of; as, to charge items **against** a customer.

** In preparation for; as a resource for; so as to meet or be ready for; as in, money laid up **against** old age; provision **against** famine.

** **Against** combines the senses of by and for, signifying both punctuality and purpose.

Along

** Of place or space: referring to movement, direction, or extension in the line of the length of some object; through or over the length of; at points distributed through or over the length of; in or by the course of; on the line of; in the direction of; beside; by; near; as in, the ship sailed **along** the coast; an electric shock runs **along** the nerve; trees are planted **along** the road.

** Of time, considered as having extension in length: During the course or lapse of; during; through; throughout; as in, **along** the track of

centuries.

** **Along** always has the suggestion of extent or motion in the direction of the length of something.

Amid

** Of place or space: Surrounded or encompassed by; in the midst of; mingled with; among; not limited to the exact center.

** Of circumstances, acts, conditions, etc.: Existing or acting in the midst of; affected by: often adding the implication of opposition or resistance; as in, comfort **amid** life's sorrows; he stood firm **amid** temptations.

** **Amid** denotes simply position, where one object (in the middle or midst) is surrounded by others.

Among

** Of place or space: Mingled with; having position or movement in the midst of; included within a mass or multitude of objects; in or into the midst of; surrounded by; as in, **among** the crowd; to fall **among** thieves.

** In the class or group of or with; in the number or company of; as in, one example **among** many.

** In connection with (a number of persons or objects); having relation to; connected with; as in, some truth may be found **among** many errors.

** With the notion of division or distribution, affecting all of; so as to be shared by; as in, the money was divided **among** the poor of the town.

** In the country or time of; according to the customs of; as in, religious observances **among** the Greeks; the usage **among** educated people.

Around

** Of place or space: About the circuit of; on all sides of; on various sides of; so as to encircle, encompass, or envelop; encircling; surrounding; enclosing; bounding; about; as in, to sail **around** the world.

** Of indefinite extension, in all or many directions about or from; as in, the field of force **around** either pole of a magnet.

** Encircling so as to avoid; as, to get **around** a difficulty: in spoken rather than literary use.

** On the other side of; to be reached or found by passing; as in, the house **around** the corner.

** In the region of; here and there in the parts of; in various parts of; about; as in, to wander **around** the city.

At

** **At** primarily denotes simple occupancy of a point in space.

** Denoting position: Occupying the exact position of; on; in: denoting a definite and precise point of contact; as in, **at** the center of the circle.

** In contact with; in; on; upon: without precise limitation of a point of contact; as in, **at** the top of the ladder; **at** the bottom of the sea.

** In proximity to; in the vicinity or region of; close to; by; near; as in, he was seated **at** table; the carriage is **at** the door.

** Within the limits of; in; within; present in; as in, the Capitol **at** Washington; he is **at** the ball grounds.

** Denoting measurement or interval more or less definitely expressed: viewed or considered from; with an interval of; as in, the water is calm **at** the depth of ninety or a hundred feet.

** Denoting or implying motion and direction: In the direction of; in reference to; in pursuit of; in quest of; applying to; to; toward; after; as in, to look **at** the moon; to shoot **at** a mark; to aim **at** the sun.

** In or into contact with; upon; on; against; as in, to knock **at** the door.

** By way of; through, as in entrance or exit; as in, smoke came out **at** the windows.

** Of time: On or upon the point or stroke of; upon the coming of; as in, the train will leave **at** 2 p.m.

** During the course or lapse of; during; in; by; as in, to lie awake **at** night; the matter is **at** present uncertain.

** Of occasion, cause, or instrument; on the happening of; on the instant of; on the utterance of; in response to; because of; by means of; through the agency of; on; upon; by; through; as in, **at** the signal the attack was made; pleased or angry **at** something.

** Of degree, rate, value, etc.: up to; amounting to; to the extent of; corresponding to; according to; as in, **at** a dollar a yard; interest **at** 6 per cent.

** Denoting connection in a great variety of ways, mostly metaphorical applications of the meanings that apply to space: engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; subject to; in a state or condition of; having reference to; involving responsibility for; with direction of thought or intention toward; toward; with; against; as in, **at** college; **at** prayer; the country is **at** war; the stag was **at** bay; he was enraged **at** the insult; we were **at** his mercy; they were set **at** liberty; to laugh **at** a person or thing; to talk **at** a person (who is not directly addressed); the guilt will be **at** your door.

** Note: At vs. in: "He is now living at Paris." Correct usage requires us to say rather, "He is now living **in** Paris." *Always in a country; either **at** or **in** a city, town, or village; **at**, if the place is regarded as a point; **in**, if it is inclusive.* "We arrived **at** Paris"; "He lives **in** London"; "There are three schools **in** this village." **At** is less definite than *in*. **At** the church may mean *in*, or *near* the church. Hence, **at** doesn't make a reference to the interior prominent. It is proper to use **at** before the names of small towns, villages, foreign cities far remote, and houses; as in, "He lived **at** Fishkill, lectured **at** Winnebago, died **at** Pekin."

In should be used before the names of the great geographical or political divisions of the globe, countries, and large cities; as in, He teaches *in* Paris; she sings *in* New York. **At** should be used before the number of a street, and *in* (not *on*) before the name of the street; as in, The officer

was found **at** the Court House *in* Clark street.

** Wrong usage: "Where was I at, Mr. Speaker?" This celebrated utterance raised a question as to the sobriety of the honorable member. *Where is not to be followed by at or to.* The correct phrase isn't "where is it at 9" but "where is it?" not "where are you going to 9" but "where are you going?" The sense of **at** is included in there and where, so that the repetition of **at** is redundant.

Before

** Of place or space: Denoting precedence, ahead of; in advance of; proceeding; in front of; as in, heralds went **before** the king.

** Of position, face to face with; in the presence of; in front of; as in, the prisoner stood **before** the court.

** Of time: Prior to; anterior to; earlier than; sooner than; as in, blossoms come **before** fruit.

** Within the jurisdiction, cognizance, or power of; demanding action or attention; as in, the motion is **before** the house.

** Driven in front of; moved on by; overcome by; as in, the ship sailed **before** the wind; he carried all **before** him.

** In preference to; in comparison with; sooner than; rather than; as in, they will die **before** yielding.

Behind

** Of place or space: At the back of; on the back or farther side of;

following after; after; as in, stand **behind** me; he is **behind** that tree;
behind the curtain.

** To or toward the rear of; to, toward, or in the space left by, back of;
as in, look **behind** you.

** Of time: In the time previous to; in time left by; remaining after the
death or departure of; as in, he left a fortune **behind** him.

** In a position to give aid to or make use of; ready to aid or support;
sustaining; supporting; as in, he has capital **behind** him, the
management is **behind** the movement.

** Not so well advanced as, in the rear of, as regards to knowledge,
development, etc.; inferior to; not equal to; not up to; as in, **behind** the
times; he is **behind** his class.

Below

** Of place: Of position, farther down than; not so high as; lower than;
under; beneath; as in, **below** the knee; **below** the surface of the water.

** Of direction, course, etc., lower down than; as in, the town **below** this
on the river.

** Lower than in degree, rank, value, dignity, etc.; inferior to: under; as
in, **below** the captain is the lieutenant: the yield was **below** the average.

** Too low to be worthy of; unworthy of; beneath; as in, such action is
below contempt.

Beneath

** Of place or space, in a lower place or position than; lower than; underneath; below; under; as, a hidden rock **beneath** the waves.

Beside

** Of place or space: At the side of; in proximity to; near; close to; as in, a path **beside** the river.

** In comparison with (as if the objects were placed side by side to be compared); compared with; as in, my merit is little **beside** yours.

** Outside of: Away or apart from; aside from; as in, this discussion is **beside** the matter in hand.

** Alienated from; deviating from; out of; far from; as in, the man is **beside** himself.

** In addition to; over and above; other than; except; as in, I have no treasure **beside** this.

Between

** Of place: In or at some point within the space which separates (two places or objects); as in, **between** two fires; he stepped **between** the combatants.

** **Between** is applicable only to two things, but this may be understood as including cases where a number of things are discriminated as two wholes or as taken in pairs, or where one thing is set off against a number of others.

** Of time: Intermediate in relation to (two times or periods of time);

as in, **between** morning and noon; **between** 6 and 1 o'clock.

** Showing transition, agreement, or likeness; as in, the flavor is **between** sour and sweet; he is something **between** knave and fool.

** Showing contrast, difference, or unlikeness; as in, the difference **between** violet and red.

** Showing joint or reciprocal action in agreement or opposition; with relation to both (or all) of; involving both (or all) of; as in, a quarrel **between** friends; **between** ourselves.

** From one to another of: implying motion or a continuous connection; as in, the steamer **between** New York and Hamburg; the railway **between** New York and Boston.

** The impossible combination of **between** with a singular object is a somewhat common error; as in, "There were ten boats with a space of twenty feet between each." The number of objects governed by **between** can never be less than two.

Beyond

** Of place or space: Farther than; more distant than; on the farther side of; past; over; as in, **beyond** the turn of the road; **beyond** the river.

** Of time: According to the analogy of spatial relations, extending farther than; later than; past; as in, **beyond** the usual hour.

** Surpassing; exceeding; superior to; better than; more than; out of reach of; past; over and above; above; over; as in, to live **beyond** one's

means; tempted **beyond** endurance; beautiful **beyond** description; it is **beyond** my knowledge.

But

** Leaving out; with exception of; excepting; except; save; saving; barring; as in, I found all **but** one.

By

** Of place or space: Next to; near; alongside of; beside; as in, he came and sat **by** me; the house stands **by** the river.

** Along the line or course of; alongside of; beside; along; as in, to walk **by** the river; the river flows **by** the town.

** Near or up to, and beyond; beyond; past; as in, the train flashed **by** us; we have gone **by** the station.

** Of time: In the course of; in the time of; within the period or lapse of; during; as in, birds that fly **by** night; to travel **by** day.

** On or before; not later than; as in, come **by** seven o'clock.

** Taking or regarding as a standard; in accordance with; for the period of; according to; as in, to work **by** the day.

** Denoting agency, cause, means, or instrument: Through the direct action of (especially of personal, voluntary, and intelligent action); as in, this wall was built **by** the Romans.

** With the perception, feeling, or experience of; as in, the attempt was seen **by** all to be a failure; the sorrow was felt **by** rich and poor alike.

** Through the agency or operation of, as an indirect or impersonal cause: in some connection with, as of enclosing, supporting, etc.; having or taking as an indication; using as or being a means of action, information, etc.; through; with; as in, the house was struck **by** lightning; **by** this decision all was changed.

** Through the use of, as a means or instrument; making use of; taking hold of; through the action or influence of; as in, they led him **by** the hand; he mentioned me **by** name.

** Using as a means of conveyance; on; upon; over; via; as in, to send freight **by** water; to travel **by** rail.

** Of quantity, number, or measurement, to the extent, number, or amount of; as in, the insects swarmed **by** thousands; reduce the amount **by** one-half.

** Taking as a standard of measurement; according to; as in, two hundred yards **by** actual measurement; 96 in the shade **by** the Fahrenheit thermometer.

** In connection with; arranged with or in; taken or considered according to; alongside of; according to; as in, item **by** item.

** adhering to; remaining with; acting in defense of; taking the consequences of; as, I will stand **by** you; I stand **by** the statement; I will abide **by** the decision.

** As invoking or calling to witness; in the name, presence, or view of; as

in, to swear **by** all that is sacred.

Down

** Of place: in a descending direction along, upon, or in; from a higher to or toward a lower level, part, or place of or in; from top to bottom of; along the course or current of; along, in a descending direction, or in a direction thought of as descending; as in, **down** a shaft; to fall **down** stairs; to run **down** the hill; to sail **down** the river, to glance **down** the page.

** Of time: from an earlier to a later period of; onward in duration; as in, the story has come **down** the ages.

During

** Of time, exclusively: in or within the time of; at some period in; throughout the course, action, continuance, or existence of; as in, I awoke repeatedly **during** the night; **during** the siege of Troy.

For

** Of place, denoting extent, measurement, etc.: to the extent of; for the space of; as in, the ground is level **for** several miles.

** Of time: Denoting extent or duration: to the extent of; throughout the period of; till the end of; throughout; as in, it is good **for** the next ten years; it will do **for** the present.

** On the occasion of; with reference to, as an occasion, appointment, or the like; as in, be ready **for** to-morrow.

** Of cause, reason, or occasion: because of; by reason of; on account of; as in, he was respected **for** his virtues; he cried out **for** fear.

** As a matter of use or enjoyment: with the design of; appropriate to; as in, a place **for** study; a time **for** worship; a home **for** the aged.

** As something to be reached or attained, or toward which one's inclinations or desires go out: in order to reach or bring about; seeking; reaching after; tending toward; toward; as in, waiting **for** the mail; planning **for** the future; eagerness **for** praise; a passion **for** jewelry; a taste **for** music.

** As referring to a person whose welfare or enjoyment is desired, or to an approved object or a wished-for event: in favor of: opposed to against; as in, he voted **for** Abraham Lincoln; my voice is **for** war.

** Of possession or destination: belonging to; to be given or assigned to; to be held or used by; in the province of; to designate; as in, this package is **for** you; glory is not **for** cowards; success is **for** the industrious.

** In place of; instead of; as the equivalent of; as an offset to; in exchange for; as in, to buy (or sell) an article **for** a dollar; here is the money to pay **for** it; to give blow **for** blow.

** In the character of; as being, seeming, or supposed to be; as representing ; as in, he was left **for** dead on the field; he was mistaken **for** a criminal; I take you **for** an honest man.

** With reference or regard to; in relation to; in proportion to; as in, **for** this time it does not matter; **for** myself, I don't care; he is small **for** his age.

** In spite of; without regard to; despite; notwithstanding: often in connection with all; as in, I hold my opinion **for** all that.

** In honor of; by the name of; after; as in, the child was named **for** his grandfather.

** To the extent or number of; to the amount of; as in, he is liable **for** a large amount; he failed **for** half a million.

From

** Of place or space: having as a starting-point of motion, actual or implied; out of; starting at; leaving behind: opposed to into, to, or unto; as in, he sailed **from** New York to Liverpool; the student went **from** home to college; the town is five miles **from** the city; the view **from** the summit is fine; keep away **from** the machinery.

** Of time: having as a starting-point of duration; noting the beginning of a period or of some series regarded as occupying time; beginning with; after: often with till or to as correlative; as in, **from** birth till death; **from** morning to night; the cathedral dates **from** the fifteenth century.

** In variant or adverse relation to; starting or beginning at or with; as in, free **from** fault; the supply is far **from** adequate.

** Noting unlikeness, distinction, deviation, or difference; as in, the idea

of right is quite distinct **from** the idea of expediency.

** Having as a cause, reason, or origin: noting the source, foundation, or instrument; because of; by reason of; by means of; by aid of; as in, the river flows **from** the glacier; his skill comes **from** practice; his precaution sprang **from** distrust; a quotation **from** Shakespeare; reasoning **from** analogy; let me hear **from** you.

In

** **In** may be termed the preposition of inclusion.

** Of place or space: Within the bounds of; within the contour, surface, or exterior of; enveloped or restrained by; contained or included within; pertaining to or connected with the interior of; within; inside; as in, the stars **in** the sky; the prisoner **in** chains; a story **in** a book; a room **in** the house; she clasped the child **in** her arms.

** Within the class or group of; comprised or included within the number of; among; as in, **in** the army; one **in** a thousand.

** Toward, so as to enter; into, so as to remain within; into; to; as in, to sink **in** the mire; to dip the pen **in** ink; to put one **in** a rage; to break **in** pieces.

** Of time: Included within; occupying all or a part of; during; within; as in, **in** the afternoon; **in** the evening; **in** the past century.

** Showing the final point of a specified or indicated period: at the end of; at the close of; after the lapse or expiration of; after; as in, **in** an hour

it will fall; **in** a year I shall return; due **in** three months. The period may be indefinite; as in, **in** time he will conquer.

** Showing something as limiting or specifying: with regard to; as regards; with respect to; on the part of; for; to; of; as in, round **in** the shoulders; weak **in** faith; you are deceived **in** him; he is unfortunate **in** his friends.

** Showing material, means, occupation, instrument, or essence, or the sphere within which anything acts: by means of; with the use of; by; through; as in, he spoke **in** a whisper; **in** the king's name; to work **in** gold; to deal **in** hardware; virtue consists **in** doing right.

** Showing a thing or person as the object of an emotion: because of; in the act of; on account of: sometimes equivalent to at or of; as in, to delight **in** strife; to take pleasure **in** doing good; exulting **in** victory.

** Showing a cause or occasion present with an action: during the continuance of and because of; because of; on account of; by; through; as in, stumbling **in** fear; shouting **in** anger.

** Showing physical, mental, or moral conditions, characteristics, affections, circumstances, or activities: in the midst of; amid; under the influence of; affected by; subject to; with; as in, to be **in** health, **in** doubt, **in** error; to depart **in** pursuit; to laugh **in** scorn.

** Showing conformity or appropriateness: conformably to; according to; after; as in, **in** my opinion; **in** all reason.

** Showing kind, manner, degree, measure, direction, or distribution; as in, the hawk flew **in** a circle; ten feet **in** length; **in** fact; **in** truth; false **in** every particular.

Inside

** In or into the interior of; within; as in, he stepped **inside** the gate; it stands just **inside** the door.

Into

** With reference to place or space, of action tending toward and terminating in: so as to enter or penetrate; to and in; so as to reach or perceive what is within; to or toward the inside of; as in, come **into** the house; he thrust the spear **into** the heart of his foe; he looked **into** the room.

** Of time: extending within or protracted to; as in, this will reach far **into** the twentieth century; the minutes lengthened **into** hours.

** So as to infuse or impart to; so as to become affected by or united with; as in, to put meaning **into** the words; to put life **into** the picture; to marry **into** a family.

** So as to change to; so as to become; as in, to convert water **into** steam; to translate Greek **into** English.

Of

** Starting with the idea of separation in space, **of** shows any relation to movement, position, origin, possession, etc., into which the idea of

separation from, proceeding from, being derived from, or the like may even remotely enter.

** Of place or space: Showing relative position: in distance or direction from; as in, within a mile **of** the shore; Massachusetts lies north **of** Connecticut.

** Showing location in; belonging to or connected with as a locality; as in, the tower **of** London; the coast **of** England.

** Noting extent or distance; measuring; covering; amounting to; as in, a start **of** twenty yards; a plot **of** two acres.

** Of time: showing the occasion, period, age, or the like; pertaining to or connected with; as in, the age **of** chivalry; from the moment **of** his birth.

** From by separation, riddance, or removal; as in, free **of** debt; quit **of** blame; cured **of** a bad habit; relieved **of** a burden.

** From as a source, origin, material, or agency; with reference to; as proceeding from; on the part of; as in, he is **of** a noble family; born **of** woman; the son **of** David; made **of** gold; it is very good **of** you to say so.

** As by division, as of a part from a whole, or as a portion of something greater; as in, a piece **of** bread; a drink **of** water; to partake **of** food; he has none **of** it; does he want all **of** it?

** As by selection, subtraction, or removal from a group, class, number, etc.; from among; among: including the use of after a superlative; as

in, one **of** the men; some **of** the people; one **of** many; the best **of** books.

** Connected with as a component or part, quality or attribute; belonging or pertaining to; made by; possessed by; helping to form or complete; characterizing; as in, the handle **of** a knife ; the residence **of** the senator; the length **of** his arm; the power **of** the king; a sign **of** grief; on the point **of** yielding.

** Having as an attribute or quality, feature, function, trait, or the like; holding; possessing; marked or characterized by; as in, a man **of** power.

** Pertaining to as an object of desire, right, propriety, suitability, need, etc.; as in, fond **of** jewelry; desirous **of** gain; worthy **of** praise.

** In general reference where the connection may even become a mere indication: in respect to; concerning; because of; about; at; as in, wonderful things are told **of** him; to hear **of** an event; to talk **of** business; beware **of** the dog; to make use **of** opportunity; a chance **of** success.

Off

From; distant from; separated or removed from; as in, the car is **off the track; as easy as falling **off** a log; the matter is **off** my hands; **off** duty; **off** one's guard.

** Extending away from; leading out of; as in, Wall Street leads **off** Broadway.

** In nautical use, opposite and to seaward of at a short distance; as in, the ship lies **off** the harbor; there is a reef six miles **off** shore.

On/Upon

** Of place or space: In contact with the upper surface of; in or into contact with from above; within the superficial limits of; above and supported by; as in, the hair **on** one's head; the people **on** the earth; the stones fell **on** the ground.

** Supported by, as in suspension or the like; as in, the fish **on** the hook; the fruit **on** the tree. [In such cases, the weight rests on the point of support, though the object hangs below it.]

** In such a position as to cover, overspread, strike, touch, or be attached to the outside of, without reference to elevation; as in, nail a strip **on** the underside of the box; he would bet the shoes **on** his feet.

** Supported and borne on by; with the support of; by means of; as in, to go **on** all fours.

** In the relation of sequence or approach: following after; in the wake of; after; drawing near to; in direction or movement along; as in, pestilence followed **on** the heels of famine; to press **upon** an antagonist; to move **on** (or **upon**) the enemy; he is **on** the way ; **on** (or **upon**) the road.

** Near, or adjacent to, not necessarily multiplying contact or support; at; by; near; along; as in, **on** the coast of Africa; **on** the border of the

stream.

** At the moment of, and in connection with or because of; at; as in, **on** the assembling of Congress the controversy began; **on** the signal he arose; **on** my entrance he withdrew.

** Having as a foundation, basis, or support; by means of or as if supported or upheld by; sustained or confirmed by; by the authority or assurance of; as in, **on** my word; he was appointed **on** your approval; to make oath **on** the Bible.

** In consequence of; depending upon; having as a reason or ground; by reason of; because of; in accordance with; as in, **on** certain conditions; he did it **on** purpose.

** In or into a state or condition of; in the act or process of; occupied with; as in, **on** guard; **on** duty; **on** fire; **on** record; **on** the contrary; **on** the whole.

** Connected with so as to form part of or be attached or appended to; comprised in-, attached to; being a dependent or attendant of; engaged in the making of; as in, he was **on** the general's staff; he is **on** the commission; a laborer **on** the public works.

** Having as a goal, end, or object: with reference to; attending to; directed toward; toward; against; as in, to dote **on** (or **upon**) a child; to make war **on** (or **upon**) an enemy; to go **on** (or **upon**) an errand.

** Having or using as a means of sustenance, activity, or the like; as in,

to live **on** vegetables.

** Noting addition or accumulation: added to; as in, thousands **on** thousands.

Over

** Of place or space: Vertically above; higher than; hanging or seeming
To hang, rest, or move above, or look down upon; as in, the sky is **over** our heads ; it is good to have a roof **over** us ; the cliff hangs **over** the sea.

** Upon in such a way as to be supported by or suspended from; as in,
to sling a musket **over** one's shoulders; to throw a cloak **over** one's arm.

** So as to pass or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of;
so as to occupy a position on the farther side of; so as to pass across;
across; as in, to leap **over** a wall; to sail **over** a lake; to dash water **over** a window-pane.

** Reaching to a higher point than, so as to rise above, cover, or
submerge; as in, the water is **over** my shoes.

** Here and there upon; traversing the surface of; throughout the extent
of; touching, affecting, or noting many points throughout the whole
extent of; as in, to wander **over** the world; the mud was splashed **over** the garment; to glance **over** a document.

** Of time: during the continuance of; throughout the duration of; to the

end of and beyond; as in, to stay **over** the night.

** In higher power, authority, or station than; in command or control of; with authority as to; as in, the senior officer takes rank **over** the junior; he placed a colonel **over** the regiment.

** In higher estimation, excellence, dignity, or value than; in superiority to; surpassing; as in, the advantages of the educated **over** the ignorant.

** With supremacy above, as the result of opposition, contest, or controversy; in spite of; notwithstanding; as in, to triumph **over** one's enemies.

** With consideration of or concern about; with solicitude for; with reference to; about; concerning; as in, to watch **over** one's children ; to grieve **over** the past; to talk **over** one's affairs; to fret **over** trifles.

** Reaching above or beyond in quantity or amount; in excess of; more than; as in, **over** \$1,000.

** Pending the enjoyment or participation of; while engaged in or partaking of; as in, the bargain was made **over** a bottle of wine.

Participial, Prepositions

** Many participles, as barring, bating, concerning, considering, during, excepting, notwithstanding, past, pending, regarding, respecting, saving, touching, etc., are used without direct connection with a subject, but with the force of prepositions; as in, I spoke with him **concerning** this.

** **Considering** is commonly used in a depreciatory sense, implying

allowance for or deduction of the things considered; as in, he did well **considering** his age, or **considering** the difficulties he had to meet.

Past

Of place or space: beyond in position; farther than; by and beyond; by; as in, I walked **past the house; we have gone **past** the gate.

** Of time: to or at a later period than; later than; beyond; after; as in, it is **past** noon; it is **past** the hour.

** In general: beyond the reach, scope, influence, or enjoyment of; as in, **past** endurance; **past** hope; **past** remedy.

Pending

** During the continuance of; during; in the period covered by; as in, **pending** debate.

** During the time intervening before; while expecting or awaiting; as in, **pending** decision.

Since

** Of time exclusively: during or within the time after; ever after; at a time after; from or after the time, occurrence, or existence of; as in, it is ten years **since** we began business; I have been here ever **since** I came.

Through

** Of place or space: From limit to limit of, as from end to end or side to side; into on one side and out at the other; as in, the road runs **through** the village; the nail went **through** his hand; to see **through** glass, air, or

water.

** Over or into all parts or portions of ; from point to point or part to part of; in all directions in or over; throughout; as in, to look **through** a report; to travel **through** Europe; the shock was felt **through** his system; his fame spread **through** all lands.

** In the midst of; having as the medium of motion or passage; along; among; within; as in, the bird flies **through** the air; the ship sped **through** the water; to stroll **through** the woods.

** Of time: from the first to the last of; from the beginning to the end of; during the whole period of; as in, I shall stay **through** the season; it will affect him **through** life.

** Over all the steps of; from entrance into to emergence from; into and out of; from the first to the last of; as in, to go **through** college; to go **through** a course of training; to pass **through** a varied experience.

** Having as an intermediate term, step, or process; by way of; as in, to pass **through** youth to manhood.

** Having as a means or instrument or aid; by means of; as in, he spoke **through** an interpreter; this misfortune came **through** you; the purchase was made **through** a third party.

** On account of; by reason of; because of; as in, he became helpless **through** fear.

Till/Until

** Of time exclusively to the time of; as far as; up to; as in, I shall remain **till** September; good **till** used; he watched **until** midnight.

To/Unto

** **To** may be termed the preposition of tendency, aim, or destination.

** Denoting motion or action in the direction of and terminating in a place or object: noting tendency and terminus; in the direction of and terminating at or in; toward so as to reach; as in, he went **to** London; the fruit fell **to** the ground.

** Denoting position: in or tending to close connection or contact with; touching or pressing; by; against; on; upon; as in, the child clung **to** his mother; the bird's nest is fastened **to** the limb; pressed **to** one's heart; frozen **to** the surface.

** Of time: As far as; till the end of; for the utmost duration of; till; until; throughout; as in, ten minutes **to** twelve; **to** all eternity.

** Showing the object, result, end, or goal of an action, whether it be a person, a thing, an abstract quality, or the like, without reference to locality, as in, true **to** his master; devoted **to** his religion; an inclination **to** literary pursuits; driven **to** madness; give it **to** me; the matter is important **to** me; submission **to** the inevitable.

** Showing an end to be accomplished or a result reached or to be reached, a goal attained, destination, design, purpose, aim, or the like: aiming at; resulting in; as in, tempted **to** his ruin; roused **to** splendid

daring; apprenticed **to** a trade; born **to** trouble; broken **to** saddle; sown **to** wheat.

** Showing that on account of which an obligation is incurred: under obligation respecting; in behalf of; for; toward; as in, my duty **to** the church.

** In opposition toward; against; opposing, matching, equaling, or confronting; as in, face **to** face; the battle was fought hand **to** hand; the betting was ten **to** one.

** In communication with; in a manner suitable for; in accompaniment with; respecting; concerning; as in, to dance **to** the music; to draw **to** scale; to paint **to** the life; to speak **to** the resolution.

** Showing degree or extent: reaching in amount, degree, or the like; as far as; in comparison with; as in, the thermometer rose **to** 90 in the shade; the whole came **to** ten dollars; faithful **to** (or **unto**) death.

** Showing addition, superposition, or the like; as an increase or adjunct of; as in, add **to** your faith virtue.

** Showing application or attention; as in, sit down **to** dinner; to set **to** work.

** Showing attribution, appurtenance, attendance, possession, or the like: in connection with; appropriate for; as in, a cloak with a hood **to** it; the key **to** the barn.

** In the relation of; with regard for; for; as in, he had this **to** his credit.

Toward

** Of place or space: in a course or line leading to; in the direction of; opening, facing, looking, or situated in the direction of; as in, he was marching **toward** London; the window opened **toward** the east; there is a tract of fertile land **toward** the north.

** Of time: approaching; near to; about; nearly; as in, it is now **toward** noon.

** Aiming at or contributing to; having as a goal, aim, or end; for the promotion, help, advancement, or furtherance of; in the direction of; being inclined to; for; as in, a contribution **toward** an endowment.

Under

** In a place lower than and covered by; so as to have something directly above; as in, the purse is **under** the table; the guests **under** my roof; anywhere **under** heaven; a tunnel **under** Broadway.

** In a place lower than, though not covered by; at the foot or bottom of; as in, the beach **under** the cliff; a flower-bed **under** the window; the army encamped **under** the walls of the fortress.

** Of time: during the period of; in the rule or reign of; pending the administration of; during; as in, this system prevailed **under** the Ptolemies; luxury prevailed in France **under** the reign of Louis XIV.

** Showing inferiority: lower than in quality, character, rank, etc.; less than in number, degree, age, value, or amount; inferior to; below; as in,

he is **under** twenty; an officer **under** the rank of colonel; he is **under** age.

** Showing dependence, protection, or subordination: subject to the dominion, influence, guidance, instruction, obligation, operation, or employment of; as in, **under** British authority; **under** foreign influence; **under** the American flag; **under** oath; **under** compulsion; **under** the circumstances; **under** fire; **under** medical treatment; men **under** arms; (of a vessel) **under** sail.

** Showing shelter or protection: covered by; shielded, screened, or defended by; beneath; as in, the fleet was moored **under** the guns of the fort; **under** his mother's wing; **under** favor; **under** leave.

** Showing concealment, disguise, or the like: with the assumption of; assuming; as in, **under** the mask of friendship; **under** pretense of helping; **under** an assumed name.

** In conformity to; in accordance with; as in, **under** the terms of the contract; **under** the rules of the game.

Underneath

** Of place, almost exclusively: directly below, beneath, or under; as in, **underneath** the ground: rarely used in a metaphorical sense, and even then keeping the local and literal meaning prominent; as in, to stagger **underneath** a burden.

Up

** **Up** is the preposition of ascent.

** With reference to motion: from a lower to a higher point or place on or along; toward a higher point of; along the line or ascent of; from the mouth toward the source of (a stream); from the coast toward the interior of (a country) as being higher; as in, to climb **up** a tree; to sail **up** a river; I saw him coming **up** the road.

** With reference to position or situation: at, on, or near a higher place or part of; on the height or top of; at, on, or near some point regarded as more advanced; as in, his house is **up** the street; the next station **up** the line; a farm **up** the Hudson.

Via

** It is said of the route traveled over, or of any place passed through; as in, ship **via** the Pennsylvania Railroad; to go to Cincinnati **via** Washington.

With

** Of place or space: with is not used distinctively of place, though the local idea inheres in and underlies many of its meanings, as in the sense of companionship, etc.; as in, sit here **with** me.

** Of time: showing at the same time; at the time of; in the period, day, hour, moment, or instant of; as in, to wake **with** the dawn; his influence ceased **with** his death.

** In a relation of joint activity, cooperation, companionship, mixture,

etc.: in the company of; on the side of; so as to have fellowship, union, or harmony concerning; as in, to eat, work, read, or visit **with** another; to side **with** one; I wish to consult **with** you.

** Showing guardianship, protection, care, oversight, etc.: (1) In the care of; under the protection of; at the disposal of; as in, to leave a child **with** a nurse; to leave one's purse **with** a friend; that matter rests **with** you. (2) Exercising care or protection over; being a guard, guide, or helper to; as in, to side **with** the oppressed; G-d be **with** you. (3) Under the direction of; in the service of; enrolled in or belonging to; in attendance upon; as in, he is **with** a banking-house; he is **with** the army.

** In the class or group of; numbered among; placed, ranked, or ranged beside; among; as in, the amphioxus must be classed **with** the vertebrates; your name was mentioned **with** others; North America **with** South America constitutes the western hemisphere.

** Showing some accompanying condition, feeling, act, circumstance, or the like: accompanied by; affected by; having as an attendant circumstance; as in, fire and smoke **with** intense heat; the sea surges **with** ceaseless motion.

** Having; possessing; conveying; characterized by; as in, a man **with** good sense; a cow **with** long horns; Egypt **with** its pyramids; a vase **with** handles.

** In a manner expressing, indicating, or pervaded by; as in, he worked **with** energy; he gazed on the scene **with** deep dejection.

** Showing means, instrument, cause, material, price, accessory, etc.: by; by means of; making use of; by the use or employment of; as in, to load a ship **with** coal: to chop wood **with** an ax; to entertain company **with** music; a ring set **with** diamonds.

** Showing result or consequence: because of; through; as in, to tremble **with** fear; crushed **with** sorrow: he clapped his hands **with** glee.

** In respect of; in regard to; in relation to; as regards; as to; as in, do not be angry **with** me; that is the way **with** him; what is your business **with** me? To meddle **with** things that do not concern you.

** In the region or sphere of; from the standpoint of; in the experience or estimation of; in the sight of; in the case of; among; as in, **with** you there is no medium; it is night in the Orient when it is day **with** us.

** Showing analogy, resemblance, or proportion: in the manner of; at the same time or rate as; in proportion to; according to; like; as; as in, **with** Berkeley he denied the existence of matter; his influence increases **with** his wealth.

** Showing opposition, competition, or hostility: in opposition to; an opponent; to struggle **with** temptation.

** Showing separation: from; as in, to part **with** a keepsake; to dispense **with** a service; to differ **with** a person; to break **with** a friend; to be

done **with** a matter.

** Verbs showing combination or union, or the like, are followed by **with**;
as, accord, agree, ally, combine, concur, confuse, conjoin, connect,
consort, fuse, incorporate, interfere, intermeddle, intermingle, and
intermix,
meddle, mingle, mix, reunite, unite, and many others.

** Verbs showing contention, conflict, etc., are commonly followed by
with; as, argue, combat, conflict, contend, debate, discuss, dispute,
fight, quarrel, strive, struggle, war, wrangle, etc.

** Adjectives and nouns carrying similar meanings are likewise followed
by **with**; as, accordant, content, contented, discontented, displeased,
dissatisfied, gratified, pleased, satisfied, united ; also, accord, agreement,
concord, gratification, harmony, mixture, satisfaction, union, etc.

Within

** Of place or space: in the inner or interior part of; not going beyond;
not exceeding; included in; inside of; in; as in, **within** the house; **within**
the town; it is **within** a mile of this place.

** Of time: in the limits of a designated time; not beyond or exceeding;
included in; inside of; as in, he will fail **within** a year; we shall arrive at
the house **within** ten minutes.

** Of general relations: in the limits, range, or scope of; in the reach of;
not being, done, or going outside of; as in, to live **within** one's means; it

is **within** my power; the matter is not **within** our jurisdiction.

Without

** Not having, as the result of loss, privation, negation, or the like; deprived of; destitute of; wanting; lacking; as in, **without** money; **without** friends; **without** recourse.

Part II

Conjunctions

Conjunctions may be considered the simplest of connectives that join together words, phrases, or sentences.

Some grammarians claim that conjunctions do not connect words or phrases, but only sentences, and that wherever two words seem to be joined by a conjunction the real union is of two sentences that might be made out of the one.

The fact is that it is the two nouns which the conjunction connects, "The king and queen [united] constitute an amiable pair." The general test of a conjunction is that it unites two propositions or phrases without being a part of either.

We called (**but**) there was no answer.

The propositions are complete in themselves, but it shows a relation between the two a relation we may say of frustration. The conjunction is not necessarily placed between the related propositions.

(Although) we called, there was no answer.

When the subject or object is two individuals, acting or acted upon together and united by, the sentence cannot always be decomposed into two propositions without completely recasting it.

The principal conjunctions are the following:

Also	Although	And	As
Because	Both	But	Either
Except	For	However	If
Lest	Neither	Nevertheless	Nor
Notwithstanding	Or	Provided	Save
Seeing	Since	So	Still
Than	That	Then	Therefore
Though	Unless	What	When
Whereas	Whereat	Whereby	Wherefore
Wherein	Whereof	Whereupon	Wherever
Whether	While	Without	Yet

Correlative conjunctions are:

Although-yet, as-as, as-so, both-and, either-or, if-then, neither-nor, now-now, now-then, so-as, though-yet, whereas-therefore, whether-or.

Also

** **Also** is considered both an adverb and a conjunction. In the conjunctive use, it may either stand alone or in conjunction with and, but, etc., always inferring that what follows is of the same sort as what precedes.

** In like manner; likewise; wholly so; quite so; as in, we must care for the teachers and **also** for the pupils.

** As something further tending in the same direction, often with increased emphasis or intensity, or as a result or completion in addition; besides; as well; as in, the statesman was **also** a soldier.

Although

** **Although**—all though—doesn't differ in meaning from though, one of our most primitive conjunctions. It admits the preceding proposition, but prepares to deny the consequences expected to follow. It is often followed by still or yet as a correlative.

And

** **And** may be regarded as the simplest of all connectives, adding one thing to another, or placing one thing beside another, without specification of the kind of connection a mere plus sign. In usage it has certain derived meanings due to the qualities of the things brought together, rather than to anything inherent in the meaning of the conjunction.

** **And** connects things that are grammatically alike and equivalent. It unites nouns, including their substitutes, pronouns, or adjectives, verbs, adverbs, or prepositions, but it doesn't unite members of these different classes. It is the only conjunction that unites parts which cannot be considered as separate propositions.

** Showing simple addition: together with; joined with; added to; furthermore; also: the typical copulative conjunction, as in, William **and** Henry; army **and** navy; one hundred **and** twenty.

** Continuing the narrative or following the course of thought: in addition; also; as in, they turned **and** ran away

** The conjunction may be repeated between every two items of an

enumeration; as in, fire **and** hail **and** candle-light. This method, which would be tiresome if constantly employed, is very effective in occasional use, seeming at once to emphasize the separate items and to protract the enumeration, thus making it more impressive.

** The items of the series may be joined in pairs, the two of each pair being connected by and; as in, king **and** subject, peer **and** peasant, rich **and** poor, man **and** woman are alike interested in the sacred observance of law.

** Indicating a great but indefinite number, time, extent, etc., by repetition; As in, years **and** years; thousands **and** thousands; we walked miles **and** miles; forever **and** ever; greater **and** greater; more **and** more; less **and** less. The emphasis is sometimes increased by adding something greater after the conjunction in such use; as in, it lasted for months **and** years ; they came by hundreds **and** thousands.

** Indicating emphasis by mere repetition of any word causing the mind to dwell upon the thought: one of the simplest and most primitive forms of emphatic statement; as in, they talked **and** talked; he raved **and** raved **and** raved; soldiers **and** soldiers **and** soldiers came marching in.

** Showing the advance of thought: also, what is more important; moreover an intensive use; as in, he did the work **and** did it well; I say it **and** [what is more] I mean it.

** In the union of adjectives where there is a real advance of thought; as in, wise **and** good; cheap **and** nasty; strong **and** swift.

** On the other hand; yet in addition; yet; but; as in, so rich **and** so stingy!

** Discerning between things that are united under the same class or name, but are different in character; as in, there are apples **and** apples, that is, apples [of one kind] and apples [of a very different kind].

** Joining of extremes in thought, with the consequent inclusion of all that may be between, or noting the matching of opposite or different directions, qualities, etc.; as in, alike to rich **and** poor; to travel far **and** wide; he paced to **and** fro; he gazed up **and** down.

** In the union of two verbs, especially after *go*, *come*, *send*, and *try*: as the result or fulfillment (of an action implied in the preceding verb); as in, try **and** find it; go **and** get it.

** **And** may stand at the beginning of a sentence, adding what is to come to something previously said, answering the words of some other speaker, or even some unspoken thought or inference supposed to be in his words or acts, joining what the speaker has now to say to some silent thought or reasoning of his own mind, etc.: often passing to sharp adversative use, expressing indignant surprise, reproach, etc.; as in, **and** do you mean to tell me you went there **and** you came to tell me this; **and** [in spite of all] you believe that?

** And expresses proximity, likeness, or union.

As

** As to extent or character: to the extent of; to the degree in which; in

proportion to which; no less than: like: often with one of the correlatives same, such, so, as; as if, this is the same **as** that; such a one **as** he cannot fail.

** As to extent or character: to the extent of; to the degree in which; in proportion to which; no less than: like: often with one of the correlatives same, such, so, as in; as in, this is the same **as** that; such a one as he cannot fail

** As to extent or character: to the extent of; to the degree in which; in proportion to which; no less than: like: often with one of the correlatives same, such, so, as; as in, this is the same **as** that; such a one **as** he cannot fail

** Showing cause or reason: for the reason that; it being the case that; considering that; because; since; as in, **as** we had a fair wind, we sailed straight across the open sea; **as** he is poor, the debt may be remitted; **as** you are here, we will discuss it now.

** Showing concession: however; though; as in, bad **as** it is, it might be worse; scarce **as** money is, I do not despair.

Because

** Having as a cause that; for the reason that; as; since; as in, this box is light **because** it is empty.

Both

** Strictly as uniting two words, phrases, or sentences, and followed by and

as its correlative: equally; alike; as well as; as in, this remark applies **both** to science and to philosophy.

But

** Of opposition with contrast or contrariety: on the contrary; on the other hand; still; yet; nevertheless; however; notwithstanding; as in, he is strong **but** slow; a mind acute **but** narrow; I will go, **but** I will return.

** Of opposition with concession: though; even if; however; as in, that is the rule, **but** there are many exceptions; I think so, **but** am not sure.

Either

** As a disjunctive correlative, introducing a first alternative, a second or other alternative being introduced by or: in one of two or more cases unpredictable and indifferently; as in, one must **either** go **or** stay.

For

** **For** used as a conjunction is used only of relations involving cause or reason.

** Showing the reason why the writer or speaker believes in his statement, or that which he wishes to present as a reason to another person, as in, it is morning, **for** I hear the birds.

However

** However, used as a word of limitation or abatement interjected into a statement to modify it a concessive particle: still; yet; though; nevertheless; as in, I think it will rain, **however**, not before we reach home.

If

** Of condition, denoting that in case one statement is true another must be, that in case one event happens another will follow, supposing that one thing is true another must be, or the like: in case that; granting or supposing that; on condition that; as in, **if** he falls it will kill him; **if** I said that, I regret it; **if** the sky falls, we shall catch larks; **if** x equals a and y equals a, then x and y must be equal to each other.

** Of concession: assuming, allowing, or admitting that; even on the supposition that; although; though; as in, **if** he was there, I did not know it; **if** he is ignorant, he has good sense;

** Of doubt, uncertainty, or question: whether; as, I doubt **if** it is wise; I don't know **if** he will stay or go; I am not sure **if** he is at home; tell me **if** you will do it.

Since

** Of time: from and subsequently to the time when; during or within the time after that; in the interval between the present and (some designated time, act, or event); as in, it is years **since** we met ; we have both changed much **since** we parted.

** Of cause or reason: because of the fact that; inasmuch as; seeing that; because; as in, **since** you ask me, I will tell you.

Still

** Noting a fixed opinion, choice, or decision maintained notwithstanding

any argument, opposition, or doubt: in spite of anything to the contrary; after all; nevertheless; notwithstanding; as in, I see your reasons, **still** I hold my opinion; though I know the danger, I shall **still** go.

Than

** **Than** is one of the most general of connectives, joining either single words, extended descriptions, clauses, or propositions; wherever one object, idea, or statement can be compared with another, than expresses the inferiority of the latter element to the former in the respect compared.

** **Than** is now classed by lexicographers and grammarians as a conjunction only, taking the same case after it as before, a verb being commonly understood as filling out the clause after than; as in, he is older **than** I [am]; he likes her better than [he likes] me. This rule has the merit of absolute perspicuity, for "he likes her better than I" would be understood as meaning "better than I [like her]," while "he likes her better than me" would mean "better than [he likes] me"; the nominative case after than being always construed as the subject, and the objective as the object of a verb understood.

That

** Introducing a fact in subordinate relation to the principal statement: the following fact, observation, statement, etc.; namely; as a fact; as in, I am told **that** you are ill; it appears **that** he did not know; it is observed **that** great strength and good nature commonly go together.

** Referring to or indicating time: at which time; when; as in, it is time **that** we were starting; this is the day **that** the note falls due.

Then

** A reason or consequence: for that reason; as a consequence or result; therefore; in that case; as in, "You have done the work. **Then** make your report"; if this is the fact, **then** our course is clear.

Therefore

** Expressing a consequence and pointing to a preceding sufficient cause: for this or that reason; on that ground or account; consequently.

** **Therefore** has the distinction of being able to connect the thought of one sentence with that of another across a period, referring back to something previously stated even when that is embodied in a completed sentence, or in more than one such sentence preceding, thus often connecting in thought statements that are grammatically separate.

** **Therefore** is the conjunction especially used in formal and elaborate reasoning, and introduces the conclusion of a syllogism or of a mathematical demonstration; as, A is equal to B. B is equal to C. **Therefore** A is equal to C.

Though

** Introducing a clause expressing an actual fact: in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding; as in, the road is passable, **though** it has been raining hard.

** Introducing a modification or limitation as an afterthought: and yet; still; however; except that; as in, the weather is fine, **though** [it must be admitted to be] somewhat warm.

Till/Until

** Till as a conjunction denotes expectancy or continuance to some definite point of time: up to the period when; up to such time as; till (prep.) the time when; as in, wait **till** I return.

** **Until** is used interchangeably with **till**, with no appreciable difference of meaning.

When

** Of time: at which or what time; as in, I slept till daylight, **when** I awoke with a start.

** Of connection in thought, introducing a clause expressing condition or contrariety: at the very time that; although; whereas; seeing that; on condition that; provided; while on the contrary; as in, do not ask for charity **when** you might work; he remained passive **when** everything called for action.

Where

** At or in which or what place; at the place in which; wherever; as in, you are likely to find it **where** you left it.

** To which or what place; to a place in which; whither; as in, no one knows **where** he went.

** In which or what event, situation, or set of circumstances; in which case; according to which fact, rule, arrangement, etc.; as in, to seek happiness in selfish enjoyment, **where** it can never be found.

** To which or what situation, end, or conclusion; as in, observe **where** this reasoning will lead us.

Whether

** Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, and commonly correlative to a following or in case; if; as in, it is decided, **whether** for better or worse; it is hard to tell **whether** to go or stay.

** Introducing a single indirect question, with the alternative and correlative omitted but understood; if; as in, I do not know **whether** he will consent [or not].

While

** During the time that; in or within the time that; as long as; as in, **while** he slept the fire went out; you are safe **while** I am here.

** At the same time that; notwithstanding the fact that; though; although; as in, **while** he was severe, he was also just.

Why

** As a simple relative: because or by reason of which; for which; as in, this is the reason **why** that was done.

** As a compound relative: the reason or cause for which; the thing or reason on account of which; that for which; as in, I will tell you **why** I would

not; you will now see **why** [i.e., the reason why] we can't do it.

Yet

** Something in opposition or contradiction: nevertheless; notwithstanding;

As in, I come as a friend, **yet** you treat me as a stranger.

** Contrast or unlikeness: but at the same time; but; as in, he is aged **yet** active and enterprising.

** Concession: although; though; as in, he is not here, **yet** he promised to meet me.

Part III

Relative Pronouns

The relative pronouns are *who, which, what, that, who, whom, whose, whoever, whomever, whichever, and whatever.*

That

** That is the most general of the relative pronouns, being used at random for persons or things.

** In the expression "the man **that** I saw," "**that**" is the object of the following verb, "saw," while at the same time it points back to the preceding noun "man" as its antecedent, thus welding the preceding and following words into a single whole.

What

** As an interrogative in a dependent sentence, having the force of a relative: when the question "**what** was that?" passes into the form " he

asked me **what** that was," **what** becomes a true connective, and scarcely discernible from a relative.

Which

** **Which** is both an interrogative and a relative pronoun. The two uses shade into one another so as to be often difficult to discriminate. **Which** is both singular and plural; the objective is the same in form as the nominative.

** Simply descriptive or restrictive, with such reference to an antecedent object as binds the two clauses in close connection: the one that; that; such as; as in, this is the paper **which** I referred to; that is the matter to **which** we must give our attention.

** Referring to an antecedent in such a way as to distinguish what is said of it in the preceding from what is said of it in the following clause, so that a phrase involving a conjunction, as and or since, might be substituted for which: and it; and that; and this; namely; as in, it was something to eat, **which** [and that] was all we asked for; here is the boat, **which** [and it] is staunch and seaworthy; this document, **which** [since it ; as it] is brief and clear, will answer every purpose.

** In indirect question, where the interrogative and relative significations intermingle, used substantively or adjectivally: what one (of a number or class referred to); as in, please tell me **which** you prefer; I must know **which** you decide upon; did you see **which** way he went?

Who

** **Who** is both an interrogative and a relative pronoun. Though used of persons, it is not classed as a personal pronoun, because it doesn't specify what person is intended, as is done by, you, he, etc., but applies indefinitely to either of the three persons as its antecedent may determine; as in, I am the one **who** built the house [first person]; you are the friend **who** helped me [second person]; he is the one **who** hindered me [third person].

Who is both singular and plural, and may refer to an antecedent of any number or gender.

** As an interrogative, **who** asks for the naming of some person or persons, as for the name of a person answering to a certain description, or for the doer of a certain act: which or what person; as in, **who** did this?

Who was the greatest of poets? **Who** was Charlemagne?

** **Who** has connective force as a relative, introducing a dependent clause, and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the principal clause: as in, this is the man **who** brought the message; have you met the lady **who** lives here? There are the guests **who** came yesterday; I will lead you to the man **whom** you seek.

Part IV

Relative or Conjunctive Adverbs

Relative or conjunctive adverbs which besides their use in denoting place, manner, time, or the like serve also to join a subordinate to a principal

clause.

** The principal adverbs so used are the following: *how, however, now, so, then, when, whenever, where, why.*

** In what way or manner; as, tell me **how** it was done.

** By what means, process, or agency; as in, it is a question **how** the ore can be separated from the rock.

** To what degree, extent, or amount; by what number, measure, or quantity; in what proportion; as in, let me know **how** much is due ; I wish to find **how** high that building is.

** In what condition or state; as in, let us see **how** the account stands.

** At what price; for what sum; as in, I inquired **how** the stock sold.

** By what name or designation; as in, find **how** he is called by his own people.

** For what reason; why; as, I can't understand **how** he came to do it.

** Showing at once manner and result, after *relate, report, say, tell*, and the like: nearly equivalent to the conjunction that; formerly how that; as in, he told me **how** he was reduced to poverty.

However

** In whatever manner, way, or state; by whatever means; to whatever amount or degree; as in, the work must be done, **however** difficult it may be.

Now

** Showing logical inference, a conjunctive use: in view of the facts stated; things being so; in such circumstances; as in, "That is the situation.

Now, what shall we do?"

So

** **So**, as an adverb, has relative and connective force, where comparison elsewhere is expressed or implied. When the standard of comparison is neither expressed nor implied in language, but understood from mutual knowledge of facts, so is simply an adverb and not a connective; as in, it is a mistake to wait **so** long.

** Just as said, implied, or directed; according to a fact or facts stated or implied; accordingly; as in, he asked me to give him a receipt, and I did **so**; is it really **so**?

** For this or that reason; consequently; therefore: often preceded by and; as in, the business did not pay, **so** he gave it up.

Then

** At that time (expressed or implied); as in, if I am here next year, how will it be **then**?

** Next or immediately afterward; later; next; afterward: often with indication of result or consequence; as in, first came the police, **then** the military; he neglected his work, and **then** lost his place.

When

** Primarily an interrogative adverb, asking the question "at what time?" as

in, **when** will you come? By changing the question to the indirect form, the adverb **when** acts as a relative with connective force; as in, please inform me **when** [i.e., at what time] you will come.

Where

** Where as an interrogative in direct questions is not a connective, but when the question is made indirect or dependent, the interrogative is used as a connective with relative force.

** At or in what place, relation, or situation; as in, do you know **where** your hat is?

** To what or which place or end; as in, tell me **where** you are going.

** From what place; as in, I wish to know **where** he got that money.

Part V

Introductory Participles, it–there

When we say, "**It** is a fine day," we do not think of any special antecedent of the pronoun "**it**," and when we say, "There is money enough in the bank," we do not think of the particular location of that "money." The "**it**" and "**there**" are used in such cases like the algebraic x or y to fill the place of some quantity not specified, but to be supplied later.

** In such expressions as "**It** is pleasant weather," "**It** is I," the "**it**" simply holds the thought in expectancy for the coming predicate. In such expressions as "**It** is time to go," "**It** rains," the "**it**" serves the same purpose.

