

## English Prepositions

Think of a mouse and a box. Now think of all the things a mouse can do with a box, and you have your prepositions. For example, the mouse can go *in* the box or *on top of* the box or *under* the box, etc. *In*, *on top of*, and *under* are all prepositions. The noun that comes after the preposition is called the *object of the preposition*.

about	into
above	like
according to	mid
across	minus
after	near (to)
against	next (to)
ahead of	notwithstanding
along	of
alongside	off
amid	on
among	on account of
around	on behalf of
at	onto
atop	on top of
before	opposite
behind	out of
below	outside (of)
beneath	owing to
beside	over
between	past
by	plus
by means of	prior to
despite	regarding
down	since
due to	through
during	throughout
except	till
following	to
for	toward
from	under
in	underneath
in addition to	until
in case of	up
in front of	upon
in place of	with
in spite of	with regards to
inside	within
instead of	without

## Latin Prepositions

Latin prepositions are split according to case, *accusative* or *ablative*.<sup>\*</sup> This means that the object of the preposition must be in whatever case goes with the preposition. For example, *cum* takes the *ablative* case. If, therefore, I wanted to say *with the boy*, I would render it *cum puero*, **NOT** *cum puer* or *cum puerum*.

Accusative		Ablative	
Latin Preposition	English meaning	Latin Preposition	English meaning
Ad	to, toward	a/ab	by, from
Adversus/adversum	towards, opposite	Coram	in presence of, publicly
Ante	before	Cum	with
Apud	at the house of, with, near, by, before	De	concerning, down from
Circum	around	e/ex	out of, away from
Clam	unknown to	In	in, on
Contra	against	Prae	before, in front of
Erga	towards	Pro	for, on behalf of
Extra	outside of	Sub	under
In	into, onto	Subter	under
Infra	below	Super	above
Inter	between	Tenus	up to
Intra	within		
Iuxta	near, close to		
Ob	on account of		
Penes	belonging to		
Per	through, by		
Post	after, behind		
Praeter	beyond, except		
Prope	near		
Propter	on account of		
Secundum	following, after		
Sub	under		
Subter	under		
Super	above, over		
Supra	over		
Trans	across		
Ultra	beyond		
Usque	up to		
Versus	against		

<sup>\*</sup> N.B. Some prepositions appear to take both cases. If you're uncertain about which one to use when composing a sentence, a rule of thumb is that the accusative is used with verbs of motion, while the ablative is used with verbs at rest. For example, *In agros ivit* (He went into the fields). *Ivit* or *went* is a *verb of motion*, so in + acc is used. *In sella sedet* (She sits in the chair). *Sedet* or *sits* is a verb indicating *rest* or *lack of motion*, so in + abl is used.