

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

MORE THAN 400 USES OF
PREPOSITIONS
OF WHICH
155 are IDIOMATIC uses
by

Ronald Seth,

sometime Morgan Theological Sizar, Peterhouse, Cambridge, now Teacher of English at A. Tõrvand-Tellmann's English College, Tallinn and Lecturer in English, The Institute of Technology, Tallinn

WITH 125 QUESTIONS
AND EXERCISES



NOOR-EESTI KIRJASTUS TARTUS

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TARTU ÜLIKOOI
RAAMATU KOBU



O.-ü. „Noor-Eesti Kirjastuse“ trükikoda Tartus 1938

A. Prepositions.

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a noun-equivalent to join it with another word. It shows the relation between the person or thing named by that noun and either:

- (a) the person or thing named by another noun;
- or (b) the idea conveyed by some other word in the sentence;
- or (c) the idea conveyed by the sentence as a whole;
- or (d) the action shown by a verb.

E. g.

- (a) He carried the book to his mother.
- (b) That man has a book of plays by an unknown author.
- (c) To my surprise, the safe was open.
- (d) His hat was on the table.

Some English prepositions have several uses attached to each, and the only way in which they can be understood satisfactorily is by studying and understanding examples. There are no rules which can be given for their use.

Prepositions play an important part in English, and it is necessary for them to be studied thoroughly before a perfect knowledge of the language can be gained.

ABOUT.

(I) ABOUT = UMBES.

- (a) It is about time he was here.
- (b) I have about six Kronen in my pocket.

(II) ABOUT = MILLEGI ÜLE.

(a) What do you know about it?

(III) ABOUT = MÖÖDA, RINGI.

(a) He ran about the garden like a mad dog.

(b) In the evening the people of Tallinn enjoy walking about the town.

A B O V E.

(I) ABOVE = KOHAL.

The sky was deep blue above the green fields.

(II) ABOVE = ROHKEM KUI.

She likes chocolate cake above everything else.

A C R O S S.

ACROSS = RISTI ÜLE, LÄBI.

(a) He came across the fields to meet me.

(b) She went across the street.

(c) They sailed across the sea to England.

A F T E R.

(I) AFTER = JÄREL(E).

Jill came falling after Jack.

(II) AFTER = PÄRAST, PEALE.

We shall be late if we go after supper.

(III) AFTER = VASTAVALT.

This picture is painted after the style of Van Dyke.

A G A I N S T.

AGAINST = VASTU.

(a) The armies of Russia came against us.

(b) He knocked his head against the door.

(c) We shall approve, as we know nothing against him.

A G O.

AGO = EEST, TAGASI.

We were there at least ten years ago.

ALONG.

ALONG = PIKI, MÖÖDA, EDASI.

- (a) I am not going along that road, it is too dirty.
- (b) We sailed along slowly for two weeks (EDASI).
- (c) He will go along with you (EDASI).

AMONG.

AMONG = KESKEL, SEAS.

- (a) He hunted among the grave-stones for that marking his uncle's tomb.
- (b) She came among us like a blossoming rose in June.

AROUND.

AROUND = (RINGI) ÜMBER.

They all crowded around him.

BEFORE.

TIME. (I) BEFORE = ENNE.

- (a) If you come before ten o'clock I shall be there.
- (b) Before Sunday.
- (c) Before I could speak, he had gone.

PLACE. (II) BEFORE = EES.

A beautiful car was standing before the house.

BEHIND. (OPPOSITE OF BEFORE.)

BEHIND = TAGA, TAHA.

- (a) She stood behind him for a long time.
- (b) There is a large garden behind the house.

BEHIND = JÄREL.

He is behind his sister in knowledge.

BELOW.

BELOW = ALLAPOOLE, ALLA.

- (a) She is below me in the class.
- (b) The sea is below the level of the land.

BENEATH.

BENEATH = ALLPOOL, ALL.

- (a) He sang beneath her window every night. (ALL.)
- (b) The man was buried beneath the falling rocks.

BESIDE.

BESIDE = KÕRVAL.

- (a) There came a large spider, and sat down beside her.
- (b) Why do you waste time talking beside (väljaspool) the point?

BESIDES.

BESIDES = PEALE SELLE, VÄLJA ARVATUD.

- (a) There are fourteen boys besides me in the class.
- (b) Besides me (except me) there were no other men there.
- (c) Who was there besides you?

BETWEEN.

BETWEEN = VAHEL.

- (a) He sat between his parents, his father on one side and his mother on the other.
- (b) They chose it between them.
- (c) Their friend came between them.

BEYOND.

BEYOND = TEISEL POOL, VÄLJASPOOL.

- (a) Beyond the river was a wood (teisel pool).
- (b) This book is quite beyond (väljaspool) my understanding.

BEYOND = ÜLE.

- (a) He would not go beyond ten Kroner.
- (b) It is beyond me.

BY.

- (I) **BY = KÕRVAL.**
The horse was standing by the house.
- (II) **BY = MÖÖDA.**
The car went by very quickly.
- (III) **BY = THE ABLATIVE CASE.**
For the agent.
 - (a) This exercise was written by me.
 - (b) My book is by Galsworthy.
 - (c) To learn by heart.
- (IV) **BY = MITTE HILJEMINI KUI.**
They will be here by Friday.

DOWN.

DOWN = ALLA (MÖÖDA).

- (a) They went down the street.
- (b) Tears were running down her face.

DURING.

DURING = JOOKSUL, KESTEL.

They like swimming during the hot weather.

EXCEPT.

EXCEPT = VÄLJA ARVATUD, PEALE.

- (a) They come every day except Sunday.
- (b) He likes them all except one.

FOR.

(I) **FOR = EEST, KASUKS, JAOKS.**

- (a) I gave twenty Kroner for my hat.
- (b) I have a letter for you.

For is the sign of the DATIVE CASE.

FROM.

(I) FROM = LÄHTEKOHTA.

(a) He is coming from Narva to-day.

(b) They get their coats from the pegs.

(II) FROM = ALGMOMENTI.

(a) I shall be there from 6 to 7 o'clock.

(b) From the minute he arrived he was happy.

(III) FROM = PÕHJUST, PÄRITOLU.

(a) The Estonians are descended from the Ugric tribes.

(b) Richard III was known as Crookback from his deformed back.

IN.

IN = SEES.

For place.

(a) He is in the class room.

(b) My house is in Veizenbergi.

(c) I live in Tallinn.

(d) I live in the country.

For time.

(e) In time.

(f) In bad weather.

In spring. In summer, etc. In the morning, etc.

N. B. (g) What is that word in Estonian?

IN = INTRODUCING ADVERB CLAUSES OF MANNER.

Do that in another way.

IN = POOLEST, JÄRGI.

(a) South Africa is rich in diamonds.

(b) In my opinion.

INTO.

INTO = SISSE.

Only for MOTION.

(a) He came into the room.

- (b) He got into bed.
(c) I put it into his hand.
N. B. (d) Please translate this into Estonian.

ON.

ON = PEAL, -L (alalütlev).

For place.

- (a) Your book is on the table.
(b) The picture is on the wall.
(c) What is that black mark on your face?

For time.

- (a) I will come on Tuesday.
(b) Christmas Day is on December 25th.

OF.

The sign of the GENITIVE CASE.

- (a) The tail of the fox became white.
(b) The foot of the mountain.

OUT OF.

OUT OF = -ST (seestütlev).

- (a) He came out of the room.
(b) The baby drank milk out of a bottle.

OUTSIDE.

OUTSIDE = VÄLJASPOOL.

I cannot come outside the house to-day.

OVER.

(I) OVER = ÜLE, KOHAL.

- (a) The sky was over our heads, the ground beneath our feet.
(b) They ran over the grass.

(II) OVER = ROHKEM KUI.

- (a) Do you think he is over thirty?
(b) How much have you over thirty Kronas?

OPPOSITE.

OPPOSITE = VASTU.

He stopped opposite the shop.

PAST.

- (I) PAST = ÜLE.
(a) It is twenty p a s t three.
- (II) PAST = MÖÖDA.
(a) We drove p a s t the castle.
(b) He ran p a s t me into the street.

SINCE.

- (I) SINCE = SAADIK.
(a) I have not seen him s i n c e February.
- (II) SINCE = SEST ET.
(a) They told me not to go on Sunday, s i n c e they will not be at home.

THROUGH.

THROUGH = LÄBI, KAUDU.

- (a) They went t h r o u g h the house into the garden.
- (b) He sent a message t h r o u g h the servant.

THROUGHOUT.

THROUGHOUT = LÄBI.

He plays t h r o u g h o u t the day, and sleeps t h r o u g h o u t the night.

TILL.

TILL = KUNI.

- (a) I shall be there t i l l 8 o'clock.
- (b) Wait there t i l l I come.

TO.

- (I) The sign of the DATIVE CASE.
(a) He sang t o me every day.
(b) They speak t o each other by telephone.
- (II) Used for m o v e m e n t.
(a) He went t o Riga on Friday.
(b) They came t o church last Sunday.

TOWARDS.

(I) TOWARDS = SUUNAS.

He came t o w a r d s me, laughing horribly.

(II) TOWARDS = POOLE.

It was getting towards morning when the rain began.

UNDER.

UNDER = ALL.

- (a) Elijah sat under a juniper tree.
- (b) Children under sixteen are not allowed to see "A" films unless accompanied by a grown-up.
- (c) The forces under General Laidoner defeated the enemy.

UP.

UP = ÜLES.

The boy came running up the street.

WITH.

- (I) WITH = -GA.
He came for a walk with me.
- (II) WITH = JUURES.
He lives with his aunt.

WITHIN.

- (I) WITHIN = SEES, ULATUSSES.
He lives within ten minutes walk of me.
- (II) WITHIN = JOOKSUL.
They will be here within half an hour.

WITHOUT.

WITHOUT = ILMA.

- (a) He came without my knowing.
- (b) Without any fuss, it was soon over.

AT.

AT =

For time.

- (a) I get up at 8 o'clock.
- (b) At last.
- (c) At once.

- (d) A t present.
- (e) A t the moment.
- (f) A t Christmas.
- (g) A t Easter.
- (h) A t Whitsun.
- (i) A t night.

F o r p l a c e.

- (a) A t the top.
- (b) A t the bottom.
- (c) A t the head of his men.
- (d) A t the foot of the page.
- (e) A t the beginning.
- (f) A t the end.
- (g) He is a t home. (On kodus.)
- (i) They are a t the cinema.

A l s o.

- (a) That is cheap a t the price.
- (b) He came a t me like a mad bull.

O F F.

- (I) OFF = ÄRA.
He told the boy to get o f f the table.
- (II) I am o f f to England on Friday (I am leaving for etc).
- (III) They came to see me o f f (They came to say goodbye to me).
- (IV) He takes o f f his hat.

B. Prepositions used after certain verbs.

- 1. To AGREE WITH a person.
I agree with you about the exercises.
- 1 a. To AGREE TO a thing.
I agree to what you say.
- 2. To APPROVE OF — heaks tunnustama.
I approve o f the work you are doing.

3. To BE AFRAID OF.
I am afraid of him.
4. To BE ANXIOUS ABOUT.
Dick has not come home and I am anxious about him.
5. To BE ANGRY WITH a person.
The master is very often angry with the children in his class.
- 5 a. To BE ANGRY ABOUT a thing.
He is generally angry about their behaviour.
6. To APOLOGISE TO a person — vabandama.
He apologised to the lady.
- 6 a. To APOLOGISE FOR a thing.
He apologised for knocking her off the pavement.
7. To BEG FOR a thing.
The man begged for a little tea and some milk.
- 7 a. To BEG FOR a thing OF a person.
I shall beg for a holiday of the Director.
8. To BEGIN BY (followed by a gerund).
He began by saying that they would never pass their examinations.
- 8 a. To BEGIN WITH (followed by a noun).
The dinner began with soup.
- 8 b. To BEGIN TO (followed by verb).
We shall begin to sing at once.
9. To BELONG TO.
This book belongs to me.
10. To BOAST TO a person ABOUT a person or thing.
The proud father boasted to the master about his son.
- 10 a. To BOAST OF or ABOUT a thing, never to.
He boasted of (about) his stamp collection.
11. To BORROW FROM.
If you have any money, I will borrow some from you.
12. To CHARGE FOR a thing.
How much do you charge for this?

- 12 a. To CHARGE WITH a crime.
He was charged with stealing the duchess' jewels.
(To BE IN CHARGE OF. A kojamees is in charge of a house.)
13. To COMPARE WITH.
This horse is much superior (parem) compared with that horse.
14. To COMPLAIN OF — kaebama.
The master is always complaining of the stupidity of his pupils.
15. To CONCEAL FROM — ära peitma.
The gun was concealed from sight by bushes.
16. To BE CONDEMNED FOR a thing.
He was condemned for committing that crime.
- 16 a. To BE CONDEMNED TO a punishment.
The murderer was condemned to death.
17. To BE CONGRATULATED ON.
They were congratulated on receiving prizes.
18. To BE CONTENT WITH.
He is content with the money he earns.
19. To BE CROSS WITH.
The hand-work teacher was cross with us.
20. To BE CRUEL TO.
The boy was very cruel to the dog when he beat it with a stick.
21. To CURE OF.
He was cured of his rheumatism by the mud-baths at Kuressaare.
22. To BE DEPENDENT ON — olenema.
He is dependent on the money he receives from his lessons for his living.
23. TO DEAL IN — kauplema.
He deals in silk and lace.
- 23 a. To DEAL WITH — käsitlema.
I shall deal with you tomorrow.
24. TO DEFEND FROM.
Estonia in time of war, will be defended from her enemies by the whole nation.

25. TO DEPEND ON — usaldama.
I depend on you to do your work well.
26. TO DIE OF.
He died of a wound in his heart.
27. TO DIFFER FROM — erinema.
I differ from you in your opinion.
28. TO BE DIFFERENT FROM.
Her hat is different from mine.
29. TO DRINK TO a person or an idea.
All loyal Englishmen will drink to the hope of a happy reign by King George VI.
- 29 a. TO DRINK FROM.
He drank from the jug instead of the cup.
- 29 b. TO DRINK WITH.
He drank every night with his friends.
30. TO BE EAGER FOR.
He was eager for his brother to come and see him.
(He was eager to work well, so that he might pass his examination.)
31. TO BE ENGAGED TO — kihlatud olema.
He was engaged to be married to the baroness.
- 31 a. TO BE ENGAGED BY — ametisse kutsutama, määratama.
The Director was engaged by the Government to be the first headmaster.
32. TO BE ENVOIOUS OF — kade olema.
She was very envious of her friend's new dress.
33. TO ESCAPE FROM } The prisoners escaped
33 a. TO ESCAPE TO } from the concentra-
33 b. TO ESCAPE BY. } tion camp to England.
- As the police entered by the front door, the men escaped by the back door.
34. TO FLEE FROM — põgenema.
They fled from their enemies.
35. TO BE FOND OF.
I am very fond of apples.

36. TO FORGIVE FOR.
He forgave them for being very cruel to him.
37. TO BE FULL OF.
I am full of pity for you.
38. TO GLANCE AT — pilku heitma, üle vaatama.
He glanced at the man whom he saw standing in the shadows.
- 38 a. TO GLANCE OVER.
He glanced over his shoulder and saw the gun pointing at him.
- 38 b. TO GLANCE OFF.
The bullet glanced off the wall and wounded the soldier.
39. TO BE GRATEFUL TO a person.
He was very grateful to us, because we gave him food.
- 39 a. TO BE GRATEFUL FOR a thing.
He was very grateful for the food we gave him.
40. TO GRIEVE OVER followed by an abstract noun.
Kreisler grieved over the loss of his pet.
- 40 a. TO GRIEVE FOR followed by a concrete noun.
Kreisler grieved for his lost pet.
41. TO GUARD AGAINST — ennast kaitsma.
They guarded against being penniless when they were old, by saving money when they were young.
42. TO BE GUILTY OF — süüdi olema.
The prisoner was found guilty of stealing the lady's pearls.
43. TO HESITATE TO — viivitama, kõhklema.
He hesitated to kill the pig.
44. TO HOPE FOR.
We hoped for rain, so that we might have water to drink.
45. TO BE INDIFFERENT TO.
He was indifferent to the result of the game, not caring who won or lost.

46. TO BE INNOCENT O F — süüta olema.
I am innocent o f all the things which people say about me.
47. TO INSIST O N — nõudma.
The English master insists o n silence in the class.
48. TO BE INTENT O N — süvenenud olema.
The pupil was so intent o n his work that he did not hear the bell ring.
49. TO IMPRESS O N — mõjuma, jälge jätma.
The accident was impressed o n his mind.
50. TO BE IMPRESSED W I T H or B Y — (sügavat) muljet saama.
The Inspector was impressed w i t h the knowledge of the pupils.
51. TO INFLICT O N — määrama (midagi halba).
The punishment which he inflicted o n the class was a heavy one.
52. TO INTERFERE W I T H — vahele segama, takistama.
The naughty boy interfered w i t h his sister while she was working and so she did her work badly.
The noise interfered w i t h his work.
53. TO INTRODUCE T O — esitlema, tutvustama. } I was introduced t o the Director b y my father.
- 53 a. TO BE INTRODUCED B Y. } I was introduced t o the music of Beethoven b y the New York Symphony Orchestre.
54. TO INVITE T O.
She invited all her friends t o her birthday party.
55. TO BE INTERESTED I N.
I am very much interested i n the novels of Tolstoi.
56. TO BE JEALOUS O F.
He was very jealous o f his friend.
57. TO JUMP O V E R.
The boy jumped o v e r the fence.

- 57 a. TO JUMP T O.
He jumped t o the conclusion that the man was dead.
58. TO BE KIND T O.
The mother was kind t o her daughter.
59. TO KNOCK A T.
He knocked a t the door.
- 59 a. TO KNOCK O V E R or D O W N.
The boy was knocked o v e r (down) by a motor-car.
60. TO LAUGH A T.
The children laughed a t the antics (naljad) of the clown in the circus.
61. TO LONG F O R A THING. I. E. To desire very much.
The tired pupils longed f o r the Christmas holidays.
62. TO LIVE F O R.
She lived only f o r her music.
- 62 a. TO LIVE I N.
She lived i n a beautiful castle.
- 62 b. TO LIVE B Y = near to.
They lived b y the railway station.
- 62 c. TO LIVE W I T H. N. B.
She lived w i t h her aunt.
- 62 d. TO LIVE A T.
They lived a t Nõmme, but their friends lived i n Tallinn (i n a country, i n the country, i n a large town, a t a small town).
63. TO LEAN O N.
He leaned his arms o n the table.
He leaned o n his friend for support.
64. TO MARVEL A T — imestama.
The teacher marvelled a t their intelligence.
65. TO MIX U P.
He mixed u p all the Kings of England, so that he said Queen Victoria had had her head cut off.
66. TO MISTAKE F O R.
The twins were so much alike that they were always mistaken f o r each other.

67. TO BE NEW TO.
He found his work very difficult because he was new to it.
68. TO BE NERVOUS ABOUT.
He was very nervous about being left in the dark.
69. TO OBJECT TO — vastu vaidlema.
The boy objected strongly to getting up early in the morning.
70. TO PROVIDE FOR — muretsema.
Meals were provided for the poor people by the Town Council.
- 70 a. TO PROVIDE WITH.
Before the attack each soldier was provided with two hundred rounds of ammunition.
71. TO PRAY FOR.
During the great drought (põud) of the summer of 1936, the people of Western America prayed every day for rain.
72. TO PREVENT FROM — takistama.
The boys were prevented from going out into the rain by the teacher.
73. TO HAVE (or TAKE) PLEASURE IN.
He takes great pleasure in collecting foreign stamps.
74. TO PASS OVER.
The aeroplane passed over the city.
The master passed over (andestama) the pupil's laziness.
- 74 a. TO PASS BY.
They passed by the house.
75. TO BE PATIENT WITH — kannatlik olema.
Parents are very patient with their naughty children.
76. TO BE PARTICULAR ABOUT — hoolitsema, rõhku panema.
Women are very particular about looking their best.

77. TO PREFER TO — eelistama.
He prefers musical films to those without music.
78. TO PERSIST IN — jätkama.
Although the master had warned them, several boys persisted in talking.
79. TO BE POLITE TO.
The boy is not very polite to his parents.
80. TO BE PROUD OF.
He is very proud of his new motor-car.
81. TO PUNISH FOR.
They are always being punished for talking.
82. TO PEER AT — teravalt vaatama.
He had left his spectacles at home, and had to peer closely at the book before he could read it.
83. TO PERSEVERE WITH — visalt millegagi tegutsema, millegi juurde jääma.
Although he was not very good at mathematics, he persevered with them until he was able to do them.
84. TO PROFIT BY — kasu saama.
On holidays the kiosks profit greatly by the shops being shut.
85. TO PROTECT FROM.
The man was protected from the rain by his umbrella.
86. TO RECOVER FROM.
He recovered quickly from his illness.
The police recovered the jewels, which the thief had stolen, from the man to whom he had sold them.
87. TO REFER TO — mainima.
Speaking of his absent relations, he referred to his sister who was living in America.
88. TO REFRAIN FROM.
The public are asked to refrain from spitting in the trams.
89. TO REFUSE TO.
The man refused to go with the policeman.

90. TO BE RELATED TO.
The Estonians are related to the Finns and Hungarians, being of Ugric descent.
91. TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR.
He was not responsible for breaking the window.
92. TO RETIRE FROM.
At the age of sixty-five English schoolmasters retire from teaching.
93. TO REBEL AGAINST.
In 1917 the Russian people rebelled against the Czar.
94. TO BE SATISFIED WITH.
The master was satisfied with his pupils, who had worked well.
95. TO SEND TO.
He sent Christmas cards to all his friends.
- 95 a. TO SEND BY.
So that a letter may get to England in two days, it must be sent by air mail.
- 95 b. TO SEND FOR.
The master sent for the boy to come to him.
- 95 c. TO SEND BACK.
He sent the coat back to the shop, because he did not like it.
- 95 d. TO SEND THROUGH.
A message was sent through to him while he was at the conference.
- 95 e. TO SEND THROUGH.
News was sent through the prince, that the King had died.
96. TO SEE TO.
Will you see to this little matter for me?
97. TO SEPARATE FROM.
The good pupils were separated from the bad.
98. TO BE SHY OF — kartma.
Small babies are often shy of strangers.
99. TO SPEND ON.
Thousands of pounds were spent on arrange-

ments for the coronation of King George VI and his Queen Elizabeth.

100. TO SUCCEED I N.

He succeeded i n passing the examination.

100 a. TO SUCCEED T O.

The Duke of York succeeded t o the throne, left vacant by the abdication of his brother.

100 b. TO SUCCEED W I T H.

As a writer of history he was great, but he seldom succeeded w i t h fiction.

101. TO SMELL O F.

The whole house smelt o f burnt fat.

102. TO BE SORRY F O R.

Now that her father has died, I am sorry f o r her, because she has no other relations alive.

103. TO STAND B Y.

Although the fire was not very great, several fire-engines were sent for, to stand b y in readiness in case it should spread.

104. TO STARE A T.

The mother told her little girl that it was not polite to stare a t people.

105. TO STEER F O R.

With the signs of the approaching storm the captain steered his boat straight f o r the harbour.

105 a. TO STEER A T.

The man who was learning to drive a motor-car, steered the car straight a t the brick wall.

106. TO STRUGGLE F O R a thing.

The soldiers struggled bravely f o r the victory, against twice as many of the enemy.

106 a. TO STRUGGLE W I T H a person or a thing.

The soldiers struggled bravely w i t h the enemy. The boy struggled w i t h his mathematics until he could do them.

107. TO SUBMIT T O.

The people submitted themselves t o the will of their leader.

108. TO SUBTRACT FROM.
If two is subtracted from four, two remains.
109. TO BE SIMILAR TO.
The coat she bought was not exactly like her friend's, but very similar to it.
110. TO BE SUPERIOR TO.
The new stone houses are much superior to the old wooden ones.
111. TO SUPPLY TO a person.
All these things will be supplied to those who ask for them.
- 111 a. TO SUPPLY WITH a thing.
The children who sat for the examination, were each supplied with a pen, ink and blotting-paper.
112. TO SURRENDER TO.
After a long and brave fight, the soldiers had at last to surrender to the enemy.
113. TO SUSPECT OF.
On account of the pupil's extraordinary behaviour, the master suspected him of using a "crib" (spicher).
114. TO SYMPATHISE WITH.
We sympathise with you about the loss of your money.
115. TO TASTE OF.
The drink he gave me was very refreshing, and tasted of lemons.
116. TO THANK FOR.
They thanked us for a jolly evening.
117. TO THINK OF.
I have forgotten his name for the moment, but I shall think of it soon, no doubt.
118. TO THREATEN WITH.
The enemy threatened them with death unless they surrendered at once.
119. TO TIRE OF.
Little children soon tire of doing the same thing for a long time.

120. TO WARN AGAINST.

We were warned against sleeping with the windows open in cold weather.

121. TO WEEP FOR.

When its mother went, the child wept long for her.

122. TO WORRY ABOUT.

The girl took her work so seriously that she was always worrying about it.

C. Prepositions following verbs, changing the meaning of the verb.

The placing of a preposition after a verb, which in its first use does not require a preposition, in very many cases changes the meaning of the verb completely. In the foregoing chapter you will see that the first meaning of the verb is not actually changed by the addition of a preposition. In the following, however, the first meaning is completely changed.

It is impossible in a small work like this to give a complete list of this type of verb, but the hundred odd, which I have selected are those most used in daily conversation.

1. TO BRING.

The first meaning of TO BRING means either to carry a thing or to have a person come with you.

TO BRING ABOUT = to make to happen.

(a) The wicked fairy by her spells brought it about that the princess should sleep one hundred years.

(b) The accident was brought about by the ice which covered the road.

TO BRING ROUND = to make to recover.

They sprinkled cold water on the face of the wo-

man who had fainted, which quickly brought her round.

TO BRING UP = to rear and educate a child.

When her parents died, she was brought up by her uncle and aunt.

2. TO BEAR.

The first meaning of **TO BEAR** also means to carry.

TO BEAR UP = to be cheerful under difficulties.

Although he has lost all his money he bears up and keeps smiling.

TO BEAR OUT = to support or show to be the same.

All the facts which the police had discovered bore out the man's statement.

TO BEAR OFF = to turn away from (only used of roads etc.).

About six miles out of the town, the road bears off to the left.

TO BEAR WITH = kannatama.

Although he does not like him, he bears with him because he has influence with the Director of the company.

3. TO BREAK.

The first meaning of **TO BREAK** is to pull or divide into pieces.

TO BREAK DOWN = to collapse (varisema).

(a) She was very brave until she reached the grave-side, then she broke down completely.

(b) The discussions of the League of Nations broke down because the members could not all agree.

TO BREAK INTO = (a) to make a way into a place, like a thief, (b) to interrupt, (c) to

begin (generally of animals, sometimes of men).

(a) Knowing that all the people were on holiday, the man broke into the house and stole all the valuable things he could find.

(b) He broke into the conversation, saying it was time to go.

(c) The horse, which had been walking quietly, suddenly broke into a gallop.

TO BREAK OUT = to begin.

(a) War broke out in 1914.

(b) A curious fever suddenly broke out during the summer, and many people died.

(c) He broke out crying at the top of his voice in the middle of the Minister's speech.

TO BREAK UP = to finish, only of certain things.

(a) The party broke up at five o'clock in the morning.

(b) When the assembly broke up only fifty out of four hundred members remained.

(c) The schools broke up for the Christmas holidays on December 22nd.

4. TO BEAT.

The first meaning of TO BEAT is to hit.

TO BEAT AT = to defeat, but a noun or pronoun must separate the verb from the preposition, except when passive form is used.

I am better than he is at lessons, but he always beats me at games. (N.B. I am always beaten at games.)

5. TO CALL.

The first meaning of TO CALL is to cry out to.

(a) TO CALL FOR = to fetch a person.

I will call for you at three o'clock if it is fine.

(b) TO CALL FOR = to require.

This does not call for an opinion from you.

TO CALL ON = to pay a visit to.

We called on you this afternoon but you were out.

6. TO CATCH.

The first meaning of TO CATCH is to take hold of.

TO CATCH UP = to come level with a person who is going in front.

After a great race, the police caught the escaped prisoners up.

TO CATCH UP WITH = to come level with a person who is in advance in knowledge. (Also used in the previous sense.)

Although he was backward when he went to school he soon caught up with the other children.

TO CATCH OUT = to discover a person in the act of doing something bad.

The fishermen were suspected of smuggling, and in the end were caught out by the coast-guards.

7. TO CARE.

The first meaning of TO CARE is muretsema.

TO CARE FOR = (a) to take or place under one's protection, (b) to like or to love.

(a) When their father died their mother cared for them entirely.

(b) I do not care for red, for dresses.

He cared very much for her.

8. TO COME.

The first meaning of TO COME is tulema.

TO COME BY = to get into one's possession.

The police were anxious to know how the beggar came by so much money.

TO COME DOWN = to fall from a social position.

He had been a prince in his own country, but had come down in the world.

TO COME ABOUT = to happen, used mostly in novels.

It came about that they were travelling on the same train.

TO COME ON = to make progress.

He has come on amazingly since he had private lessons.

TO COME OUT = (a) to be discovered, (b) to appear (of a paper, magazine, or book), (c) to make a *début* (of young girls).

(a) It came out that he was not a prince after all, but a taxi-driver.

(b) The "Esmaspäev" comes out once a week.

(c) She came out in the season of 1929.

TO COME ROUND = (a) to recover consciousness, (b) pay a visit.

(a) After they had splashed water in her face, she came round quickly (compare to **BRING ROUND**).

(b) Come round to us tonight!

TO COME INTO = (a) to inherit = *pärima*. (b) to agree with, only when followed by the word "line".

(a) On the death of his uncle he came into his fortune.

(b) After a long argument, he came into line.

TO COME OFF = (a) to fail, when followed by the word "rails", (b) to succeed.

(a) In the middle of his speech he came off the rails completely, and the rest was just nonsense.

(b) The trick came off beautifully, everyone was taken by surprise.

TO COME IN = to be the fashion.

Long skirts are coming in again.

TO COME TO = (a) to come round, (b) to be the total.

(a) After they had splashed water in her face, she came to quickly.

(b) Biscuits are 18 sents, cakes 36 sents, bread 19 sents, that comes to 73 sents.

9. TO CUT.

The first meaning of TO CUT is to divide as with a knife etc.

TO CUT also means TO OMIT.

Large parts of the play were cut, because in its completeness it took long to act.

TO CUT UP = (a) to divide into pieces, (b) to disturb or make sad.

(a) He cut up the cake.

(b) He was very cut up by his wife's death.

TO CUT OFF = to disinherit.

The will (testament) of his father cut him off with a shilling.

TO CUT OUT = to be fitted or suited for.

He is cut out to be a schoolmaster.

TO CUT IN = to intrude, nowadays generally used of motor-cars.

The accident was caused by the driver of the car cutting in.

10. TO FALL.

The first meaning of TO FALL is to move downwards suddenly.

TO FALL IN WITH = to make companions of.

While on their way to Austria they fell in with a party of Americans and went with them as far as Vienna.

TO FALL OUT = to quarrel.

He is always falling out with his sister.

TO FALL THROUGH = to fail.

The plan fell through because they had not sufficient money.

TO FALL FOR = (a) to be deceived by, (b) to fall in love with, in a slang sense.

(a) He fell for the man's pitiable story, and gave him ten Kronas.

(b) He fell for her the moment he saw her.

II. TO GET.

The first meaning of TO GET is to obtain.

TO GET ABOUT = to become news.

The story of the accident to the railway train soon got about.

TO GET ALONG = to progress.

He is getting along very well with his English.

TO GET ON = (a) to progress, (b) to get older.

He is getting on now, he must be nearly seventy.

TO GET OFF = in a slang sense, to fall in love with.

They had not known each other long, before they got off.

TO GET OVER = to recover from.

He quickly got over his disappointment.

After the third attack he soon got over his illness.

TO GET ROUND = to become news.

The story of the accident to the railway train soon got round.

TO GET THROUGH = to finish.

He soon got through his task of addressing the envelopes.

TO GET UP = to arise in the morning.

She gets up at 7.30 every morning.

TO GET OUT = to go away or escape from.

They got out of the country before their crimes were discovered.

12. TO GIVE.

The first meaning of TO GIVE is to make a gift.

TO GIVE A WAY = to betray (reetma).

The thief was caught because his companions had given him away.

TO GIVE OVER = to stop doing something.

He gave over playing his saxophone when his neighbours had complained for six weeks.

TO GIVE IN = to surrender.

When they saw that they could not escape they decided to give in.

TO GIVE UP = (a) to stop doing something or (b) to resign.

(a) He found teaching too difficult and after a year gave it up.

(b) At the beginning of the year he gave up his post of Director.

TO GIVE OUT = to tell.

Five o'clock was the time given out for the meeting.

TO GIVE WAY = to yield to.

He gave way to his father's advice.

13. TO GO.

The first meaning TO GO is to move.

TO GO BACK ON = to break a promise (generally followed by one's word).

He went back on his word and refused to come.

TO GO DOWN = (a) to sink, (b) to get worse.

(a) As the policeman swam nearer, the boy was going down for the third time.

(b) From being a first class restaurant the Palladium has gone down to a bad night club.

TO GO ABOUT = to try to do something.

The way he went about his mathematics was a lesson to them all.

TO GO AGAINST = (a) to oppose, (b) to disobey.

(a) He was compelled to resign, because everyone went against him.

(b) He went against the wishes of his father.

TO GO UP } = to explode (plahvatama).
TO GO OFF }

The bomb went off (up) and the building fell to the ground.

TO GO BY = (a) to keep to, as a rule,

(b) to let something pass unnoticed.

(a) Whenever the leader was in doubt he went by what had happened before.

(b) He let the boy's insults go by without saying anything to him, because he was so young.

TO GO FOR = to attack.

Whenever a visitor came to the house, the little dog, barking loudly, would go for his legs.

TO GO IN FOR = to make a profession or hobby of.

He goes in very much for stamp-collecting.

TO GO INTO = to make inquiries.

The judge went into the evidence fully.

TO GO THROUGH = (a) to do a thing from beginning to end, (b) to suffer.

(a) (I) Whenever he began a thing he went through with it.

(II) The policeman went through all his movements from two o'clock until midnight.

(b) He was only three weeks in bed, but he went through much before he died.

TO GO ON = to continue to do something.

Although the master told him to stop, the boy went on talking.

14. TO LOOK.

The first meaning of TO LOOK is to see.

TO LOOK ABOUT = to move one's eyes from one object to another, in a way which expresses fear.

He came into the room looking about him, as if he did not know quite what to expect.

TO LOOK FOR = to search.

They spent all the morning looking for the lost cat.

TO LOOK AFTER = to take care of.

When their father died, the sons looked after their mother.

TO LOOK OUT = to beware (valvel olema, ennast hoidma).

He told them that when the Headmaster returned they would have to look out, and behave better.

TO LOOK OUT ON = to gaze upon a view, generally from a window.

From the window of his room he was able to look out on one of the finest views of Tallinn.

TO LOOK DOWN ON = to despise (põlgama).

She thought she was clever and looked down on those, who did not do as well as she did at lessons.

TO LOOK FORWARD TO = to hope for eagerly or to expect with pleasure, to wait for with pleasure.

Children always look forward to Christmas Eve.

TO LOOK INTO = to make inquiries about.

The detective looked into the record of the man he suspected.

TO LOOK UP = (a) to consult, (b) to search for in a dictionary.

(a) The detective looked up the record of the man he suspected.

(b) He looked up the word in the Dictionary.

TO LOOK OVER = to examine a piece of work.

He looked over the exercise the boy gave him, and found no mistakes.

TO LOOK THROUGH = to search.

I will look through my books to see if your novel is amongst them.

15. TO PUT.

The first meaning of TO PUT is to place a thing in a certain position.

TO PUT BY = to save, generally money.

Wise people in their youth put by money for their old age.

TO PUT DOWN TO = to say that something is caused by a certain thing.

The many deaths which occurred in the cold weather were put down to the lack of good, nourishing food.

TO PUT DOWN = to stop people who do certain things.

The Communists who found their way into the country from Russia, were firmly put down.

TO PUT IN = to interrupt.

"I know this", he put in, "we have learned a certain amount of sense since the last War."

TO PUT OFF = to delay doing something.

If he had gone to the dentist's sooner all would have been well, but because he put off his visit again and again, he lost his tooth.

TO PUT ON = to place a moral or actual burden on.

Cinderella was much put on by her Ugly Sisters.

TO PUT IN FOR = to offer oneself for.

Many put in for the Directorship of the new school.

TO PUT IN AT = to call at a town or harbour.

On the morning of the sixth day of sailing we put in at Tallinn.

TO PUT OVER = to make a success of.

He was a very clever actor and put over his exceptionally difficult rôle.

TO PUT UP = to take lodgers (üürnikke).

He puts up the men who come from Tallinn to study at the university.

TO PUT UP AT = to be a lodger at.

He puts up at the Kuld Lõvi whenever he visits Tallinn.

TO PUT UP WITH = to suffer, but with objections.

He did not like going to school every day, but he put up with it, because he had to.

16. TO RUN.

The first meaning of TO RUN is to move quickly.

TO RUN DOWN = (a) to speak badly of, (b) to knock a person over or down, as with a horse or motor-car.

(a) He is not a very nice person, he is always running down everyone he knows.

(b) The old man was run down in Narva maantee and killed, by a motor-car.

TO RUN OVER = to knock a person down, as with a horse or motor-car.

The little boy was run over by a tram.

TO RUN IN = to be arrested by a policeman (slang).

He was run in for singing and begging in the street.

TO RUN OUT OF = to have nothing of a certain thing left.

We ran out of sugar on the first holiday and were unable to buy any.

TO RUN UP, generally used only of accounts.

Because he did not pay cash, he spent heavily and by the end of the month had run up a huge account.

TO RUN AWAY = põgenema.

They ran away together because their parents did not approve of their marrying.

17. TO SET.

The first meaning of TO SET is to place a thing in a certain position.

TO SET ON = to attack.

As he was carrying the money to the bank, a band of thieves set on him and robbed him.

TO SET IN = to become fixed.

After a wet spring, fine weather set in and lasted the whole of the summer.

TO SET OUT FOR = to make something one's ambition.

From the moment he became Director he set out for punctuality in every department.

TO SET OFF = to begin to do something.

They set off for their walk about 3 o'clock.

TO SET DOWN = to write a record.

His achievements were set down in the history of the school.

TO SET UP = to begin an establishment e. g. business, house, shop etc.

She was thrilled by the idea of getting married and setting up a house of her own.

After the death of his father he set up a boarding-house for visitors at the seaside.

18. TO TAKE.

The first meaning of TO TAKE is to obtain in any way.

TO TAKE TO = to like.

They took to their new neighbours, who had two children also.

After he had learned to swim the boy took to water like a fish.

TO TAKE UP = to begin, generally a hobby or profession.

When he had won the World Amateur Championship he took up tennis professionally.

TO TAKE FOR = (a) to think something or someone to be something else or (b) to

mistake something or someone for something else.

(a) What do you take me for? i. e. What do you think I am?

(b) The twins were so much alike that they were often taken for each other.

TO TAKE IN = to deceive.

He was completely taken in by the man's story and gave him ten shillings to get home.

TO TAKE ON = (a) to pledge oneself to do something, (b) to make a fuss (in a slang sense).

(a) He took on the hopeless task of trying to teach her to sing.

(b) When she found she had been deceived she took on dreadfully.

TO TAKE OVER = to relieve someone of a task.

At twelve o'clock a new guard took over the watch.

TO TAKE AFTER = to resemble = sarnama.

The son takes after his mother, but the daughter resembles her father.

TO TAKE OFF = to imitate.

While the master was writing on the blackboard, the boy took him off to the great amusement of the class.

TO TAKE DOWN = mahasuruma.

He was very boastful of his strength, but the hardships of the desert and the bravery of the natives took him down, and he never boasted again.

19. TO TURN.

The first meaning of TO TURN is to make to go round.

TO TURN IN = to go to bed.

Just one more game then I am going to turn in.

TO TURN OUT = (a) to drive out of a house or country: to expel, (b) to happen.

(a) He was turned out of the country because he was trying to spread Communism.

(b) In the end he turned out to be a prince in disguise.

TO TURN DOWN = to reject = hül g a m a.

Although it was very tempting he turned down the offer of work in England, because he did not wish to leave home.

TO TURN UP = to arrive.

He turned up at the party just as the others were leaving.

TO TURN TO = to go to someone for help.

She could not do her work and turned to her mother for help.

20. TO MAKE.

The first meaning of **TO MAKE** is to create or form.

TO MAKE UP = to paint the face.

She is always very careful when she makes up.

TO MAKE OUT = to explain.

I cannot make out why he has not come.

TO MAKE UP TO = to make friends with after a quarrel.

They are always quarreling then making up to each other.

TO MAKE UP FOR = to take the place of.

He gave his son a puppy to make up for the pet which had been killed.

TO MAKE AWAY WITH = to destroy or kill.

She was so unhappy that she made away with herself.

21. TO DO.

The first meaning of **TO DO** is to practise anything.

TO DO WITH = (a) to be able to let something happen, (b) to be able to use.

(a) I cannot do with their coming always to my house.

(b) I can do with with an extra litre of milk today.

QUESTIONS.

I. Put in the correct prepositions.

1. He came the room his hat on.
2. This lady came me to the station.
3. I shall meet you the cinema.
4. My father is not home.
5. The house was in the forest the trees.
6. As her friend was on the other side of the street, she went to speak to her.
7. He came two hours had passed, saying he was very sorry for being late.
8. The car skidded (takistuma) on the road, and ran the lamp-post.
9. It is a long time I last saw him.
10. The horse goes the cart in order to pull it, but the cart in order to push it.
11. Hearing a noise downstairs, the burglar hid the bed.
12. It was eight o'clock, I think about ten minutes to, when he called for me.
13. She lived on the ground floor, in the room ... his.
14. He lived his grandfather the country.
15. We live the river, do drop in to see us!
16. Rachel was drawing water the well, when Jacob saw her.
17. Jacob stood her.
18. He walked the house with his hat
19. The aeroplane flew ... the town.
20. The house was hidden the trees.
21. He got his car and ran back for his hat.
22. The boy's mother told him to get the table.
23. The water ran quickly the bridge.
24. the moment I am not able to answer you.

25. The runaway horse dashed the policeman, who tried to stop him.
26. He was sitting the easy chair, and his friend was sitting the arm of it.
27. The drowning man came a second time, then went a third time and disappeared.
28. I do not know which these I like best.
29. She would tell me nothing it.
30. The court could prove nothing him, so they set him free.
31. I went to church Christmas Day.
32. How much do you want that?
33. nightfall, we reached the house in the wood.
34. He climbed the tree and began to pick apples.
35. Are you coming a walk this afternoon?
36. They have sent me the book last.
37. If you will come Sunday morning, I will be in.
38. He lives Tartu, but his friend Otepää.
39. We liked the monastery Petseri very much.
40. He ran the on-coming train, waving a red light.
41. A button came her coat, which she lost, and which made her angry.
42. He went by the front door, and came by the back.
43. He knocked his hand the desk and hurt it.
44. Ferryman (parvemees), row me the river, please!
45. Poppies were growing the corn (poppy = magun).
46. They had to learn the poem heart (peast).
47. The umbrella was an old one and the rain ran it.
48. the direction of their leader, they fought a great battle.
49. He went the bath on Friday.
50. She hid the curtain in the sitting-room.

II. Correct the prepositions in following:

1. I am looking to a room.
2. He puts by his hat and coat and goes on.
3. She takes the letter with the post.
4. She makes a lot of mistakes on her exercises.
5. I am eager from start to once.
6. He was very grateful by me.
7. She went above the road to meet her friend.
8. We shall come at school by the morning.
9. He sang between her window every night.
10. The master told the boy to get up the table.
11. They came in the room to see if his books were there.
12. If you do not come between six o'clock I shall go.
13. It is a quarter from twelve.
14. He sent the book with the boy.
15. We will call to the house this evening.
16. The boy ran for the dog but he could not catch it.
17. He jumped through the chair.
18. She stood besides him for some time.
19. I have the wish for stay in Tallinn.
20. They had the pleasure by hearing Gigli sing.
21. Who is responsible to this?
22. We had to send at a doctor.
23. They separated the good with the bad.
24. She spends very much each year by dress.
25. The children live by their parents in the country.

III. Use the following verbs in sentences with the correct prepositions after them:

1. to agree (a thing).
2. to be anxious.
3. to be angry (a person).
4. to charge (a thing).
5. to compare.
6. to cure.
7. to differ.

8. to drink.
9. to be eager.
10. to escape.
11. to forgive.
12. to glance.
13. to be guilty.
14. to hesitate.
15. to insist.
16. to interfere.
17. to be interested.
18. to be kind.
19. to knock.
20. to mix.
21. to pray.
22. to recover.
23. to be satisfied.
24. to be sorry.
25. to thank.

IV. Use a verb + preposition in the place of the verbs in italics in the following sentences: —

1. He interrupted their conversation with silly remarks.
2. An epidemic of influenza has begun in England.
3. He does not like apples very much.
4. The man soon recovered consciousness when they gave him a vigorous massage.
5. He made companions of two boys of his own age, on his journey south.
6. They decided to start a café, but the plan failed because they could not find a good shop.
7. How is he progressing with his English?
8. He did not arise until 10 o'clock.
9. The man betrayed his friend's hiding place to the police.
10. He broke his promise to visit me last summer.
11. The ship hit the rocks and sank in a few hours.

12. The shell exploded before it hit the ground.
13. He still continues his singing lessons.
14. They took off their coats and attacked each other.
15. She suffered a great deal, but made a good recovery.
16. They searched for the lost money, everywhere.
17. He delayed his going until it was too late to catch the train.
18. She decided to take the men, who were working at the factory, as lodgers.
19. While I was driving to Narva I knocked an old man down.
20. We had no butter left.
21. He wrote a record of the day's events in his diary.
22. I wonder what he thinks you are?
23. I pledged myself to make coffee for the poor every evening.
24. The plan was rejected because they thought it a bad one.
25. This chocolate will take the place of going to the cinema.

Hind kr. 1.—

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