

# PREPOSITIONS

GM 11

# Content

- Introduction.
- Three types.
- Prepositions as prefixes.
- Vocabulary, conclusion.

# Introduction

- So far we have had following syntactical relations:
  - noun + noun relation, expressed using genitive grammatical case,
  - noun + adjective relation, here the adjective follows the case, gender, and number of the noun.
- Prepositions will require additional grammar.

- Latin prepositions serve to add complexity especially if we want to express directions, positions, etc.
- To use prepositions properly, we must master two additional grammatical cases:
  - accusative, abbreviated Acc.
  - ablative, abbreviated Abl.

- There are three types of prepositions:
  - prepositions using Acc.
  - prepositions using Abl.
  - prepositions which use either Acc. or Abl. depending on meaning.

# What is the difference?

- The first type must be followed with a noun in Acc. (Sg. or Pl.). No other case is possible.
  - This can be especially confusing if your mother language associates the preposition with a different grammatical case.
- The second type must be analogically connected with a word in Abl.
- The third type uses Acc. to express direction and Abl. to express stable position.

# How does the third type work?

<b><i>sub</i></b> (under)	+ Acc.	something is moving downwards
	+ Abl.	it is down or under
<b><i>in</i></b> (in, into, on)	+ Acc.	something is moving in, into, on something
	+ Abl.	something is somewhere or in something
<b><i>super</i></b> (above, up, upwards)	+ Acc.	something is moving upwards
	+ Abl.	something is above or up

# A/ab, e/ex difference

- Two prepositions associated with Abl. have two different forms:
  - *a* or *ab*
  - *e* or *ex*
- Their meaning is similar. Shorter forms are used if the following word starts with consonant. Longer forms are used before words starting with vowel.
- Using wrong form is **not considered** to be a critical error!



# Examples

- **Insert a needle under the skin.**
  - (Acc.) The needle is moving.
- **The nerve is above the muscle.**
  - (Abl.) The nerve located there, it doesn't move.
- **Pour water into the bottle.**
  - (Acc.) The water is moving.
- **The water is in the bottle.**
  - (Abl.) The water is located in the bottle, it doesn't move.

# How to memorize prepositions and their required case?

- First, learn meaning of prepositions.
- Second, learn the smallest group *in, sub, super* as prepositions with both cases.
- Third, memorize series *a, ab, e, ex, de, cum, sine, pro* as being with Abl.
- All the rest must be logically with Acc.

# Prepositions as prefixes

- In some words a preposition is used as prefix.  
Examples:
  - subcutaneous, under (sub-) the skin
  - intravenous, inside (intra-) the vein
  - transplantation, across (trans-) relocation.
- In this case the former preposition **does not** affect to grammatical case of the noun.

# How does a preposition affect other syntactical relations?

- All the rules we have had so far apply.
- If there is preposition followed with two nouns (for example “in layer of muscle”) the noun after the “of” is in genitive. The first noun will assume either Acc. or Abl. depending on preposition.
- If there is preposition + noun + adjective combination, the preposition forces noun to be either Acc. or Abl. and the adjective will follow the noun.

# Examples

- **rupture of vein**  
(Nom. “rupture” + Gen. “vein”)
- **under the rupture of vein**  
(PREP + Abl. “rupture” + Gen. “vein”)
- **frontal lobe**  
(Nom. “lobe” + Nom. “frontal”)
- **in the frontal lobe**  
(PREP + Abl. “lobe” + Abl. “frontal”).
- **through the upper layer of right muscle**  
(PREP + Acc. “layer” + Acc. “upper” + Gen. “muscle” + Gen. “right”).

# More complex expressions

- Start with a preposition.
- Put all the nouns into the expression.
- Finally add adjectives and numerals.

# How will prepositions affect these examples?

- **after** a long operation
- **without** the fear
- **inside** the coronary vein
- fracture of a bone **in** the wrist
- fracture of a small bone **in** the left wrist
- good prognosis **before** the last operation

# Vocabulary, conclusion

- Lists of prepositions of all three types is in your vocabulary on the page 25-26.
- Try to train required prepositions for the next lesson. We will start with small oral test about directions.