

## **Introduction**

### **Prepositions:**

A class of words that express temporal relation (in, under, before) marking various semantic roles).

Prepositions are words normally placed before noun or pronouns and other arelationship between nouns or pronouns and other part of the sentence.

It's possible in formal English to move the prepositions to the end of asentence, it's can be omitted, we can used this with following verbs (give, hand and Bring).

English language is full of problems for foreign learners one of these problems using preposition correctly.

Preposition play an important role in English sentences, it's link nouns, pronouns and phrase to other words in sentence.

- It's give additional and meaning full of English sentences, also the different types of preposition confuse students.
- Preposition is commonly found in English, also in same Nigeria language such as (vata and gbodi).
- Preposition in the form of prepositional phrase provide specific information in a sentence .

### **Statement of the problem:**

The common mistakes which are made by student in university are using correct prepositionalphrase, they usually try to avoid using any prepositional phrase, because they are usually of raid of making mistakes .

Also, it's sometimes difficult to recognize the preposition phrase in sentences, and the unsystematic ways of its teaching and learning .

**Significance the study :**

The study is going to identify the area in which students always made error and try to find reason for these error along with the solutions, so the students can avoid and be aware of mistakes it, supports research will the technique in teaching English prepositional phrase.

**Questions of the study:**

1. To what extent student face difficulty in using prepositional phrase?
2. To what extent students of third year do confused in using prepositional phrase in sentence?
3. To what extent students find difficulty in writing prepositional phrase correctly?

**Objectives of the study :**

1. To explore how students face difficulties in using prepositional phrase.
2. To find out how students of third year do confused in using prepositional (phrase).
3. To find out difficulty of writing preposition phrase correctly.

**Hypotheses of study :**

1. Students at university are facing difficulty in writing prepositional phrase correctly.

2. Students at university find difficulty in using prepositional phrase in sentence .
3. Students confused in using prepositional phrase.

### **Methodology**

This study focused on (investigating the problems that face students of third year in using prepositional phrase). This study will collect the data and analyzed them through using test.

### **Limitation :**

Limitation of the study at Sudan university of Science and Technology student of third year 2016.

## **Introduction**

In this chapter the researchers cover the literature review related to the research topic in addition to the previous study.

### **Literature Review**

Many writers have defined preposition from different point of views ,briefly the study will identify two definition the first definition of Cowan (1983-281) said

*“When regarded preposition as group of words that indicate relationship between the object of the preposition and some other words in the sentence”*

The second definition of the preposition which stated by warn and Martin (1999-106) say*“A preposition as word placed before a noun or pronoun show in what relation the person or thing denoted by its stand in regard to something else”*

The researcher noticed that warn and Martin determines the position of a preposition and they agree with Elizabeth when they said that preposition show the relationship the object of the sentence and other word.

### **Kind of preposition**

Shedding light on the kinds of preposition contribute in a voiding confusion between preposition and other word grammatical element in the sentence , for example there are many words used sometimes as adverb and sometime as prepositions the only different is that prepositions govern a noun or pronoun while the adverb dose not the instances below will spell out the slight different between the two elements go and run about adverb don't loiter about street preposition.

According to Uren & Martin, (1999) say that preposition can be classified into four main categories with regard to a number of syllables that comprise the preposition or number of word such as. Simple prepositions are words like (in, on, at, about) compound PP which are words formed either by prefixing a preposition (a= no and b= by) for instance or by double in a preposition like without, with in, inside outside of, out of and from behind, participle prepositions are word like concerning no with star during and pending phrase prepositions are group of word used with the force of a single preposition like because of, by means of, in case of and in order to.

Data – according to

Commonly confused preposition

A : Accept/except

Accept is a verb meaning (to receive or take preposition of something'se.g.)

- I accept is a verb meaning (to receive or take preposition of something e.g.
- They all voted on the issue except Ali, B- Among/ between.
- Use among when referring to more than two people or thing. E.g.
- Keep this secret among the three of us e.g., we need to keep this secret between you & me.
- A man in the bus was snoring loudly.
- In is a preposition, it connect the noun bus to man here is a list of common preposition.

(about, at, by into, over, since, with, to, for, after) beneath, own, toward, under, up, on, off, of, though, above, among, around and beside)

The noun or pronoun that a preposition connects to another word in the sentence is called the object of the preposition. A group of words beginning with preposition and ending with its object is called prepositional phrase.

e.g.: an ant was crawling up the teacher's leg the noun leg is the object of preposition up.

Up connects leg with the word crawling, the prepositional phrase (up the teacher's leg) describes crawling, it tells just where the ant was crawling

e.g. : the man with the black moustache left the restaurant quickly.

The noun moustache is the object of the preposition, with the prepositional phrase with the black moustache describes the word man, it tells us exactly which man left the restaurant quickly sentence skills a work book for writer's seventh edition automatic café community college.

### **The position of preposition**

both teacher and students should be aware of the preposition its importance in reducing errors, stage berg (1991:234) said that name preposition implies that this structure word occupies a preposition that is one before its object, but there are some exceptions like when these prepositions exist at the end of the sentence, below are the situations in which preposition can be found by the end of the sentence supported with some examples for clarification.

**Relative clause:** the job that he worked at

**Passive:** the lock had been tampered with

**Infinitive:** clay is fun to play with

**Exclamations:** which room did you it in stagebrg, NE (1991)an introduction of English grammar fourth edition.

There are also compound preposition here are some examples:

- According to - in spite of
- Because of - instead of
- In addition to - out of
- In front of - after as
- In place of - along with

### **Prepositions and prepositional (adverbs)**

According to Palmar (1974: 2016) in El Hassan 2004:36) Claimed “*formal contrasts in spite of the similar function between adverbs and preposition*” he identifies obvious grammatical difference.

1. The adverb but not the preposition may occur after the noun  
– he ran the hill up.
2. Where there are is a pronoun object the adverb occurs only after the preposition before and the pronoun after). The only possibilities then are.
  - He run up it (the hill)

El Hassan. Y.M: (2004) saysthat “*analysis and evaluation of student errors in use of English preposition at the university level in Yates (1999) the ins and outs of preposition Barron's Education C*”

English preposition are problem many for nonnatives speakers, here are tips helps.

1. Learn to look up the world you're sure an excellent dictionary that lists the correct preposition to use with a verb, noun, or adjective, is

Random house Webster's Dictionary of American English; as ESI dictionary Random house.(1997 list price us & 16-95).

- For instance for succeed, this book" + in + object/verb-ing" and gives the example
  - We succeed to start the car
- 2. Read regularly make notes any expressions with preposition that different from what you might have written.
- 3. If the problem is server and might affect your career, get help, for instance, we after allow – cost in dividable editing via e-mail – by getting constant feedback and explanations from us, you will quickly eliminate your spaced error patterns without much effort.

### **Some common preposition and their general meaning:**

Even without looking up correct usage in dictionary you can often guess the prepositions if you know their general meaning.

A: aw

- Showing a point or location in space or time or on a scale examples :
  - We met at arestaurant
  - I'll see you at nine o'clock
  - E temperature of the water was at the boiling point
  - Showing an amount or degree

### **Examples:**

- He walked at great speed
- He drove at speed of 85 mph
  - Showing direction or goal examples :
- He looked at his watch



- We aimed in December

By: showing nearness cause or agent

**Examples:**

- He left his briefcase by the door
- He was frightened by the Lon noise
- The rote are regulated by central bank

**For:**

1. Showing how or why something is used or for when something is done

**Examples:**

- This folder is recent reports
  - He was honored for his achievements in molecular
  - I have a present for you
2. Showing how long something happens

**Examples:**

- He is going to Russia for live day
3. Showing direction

**Examples:**

This is the train for new work (note the implied purpose: for = for going to)

**Into:**

1. Showing inclusion of an object or action another object, pace, activity or occupation, etc.

**Examples:**

- They took a walk in the city
  - The computer is in the closet
2. Showing the general time of or action

**Examples:**

I'll see you in May.

They started the company in 1998

**Of:**

Showing connection, part, or amount

**Examples:**

- He's the father of Alex
- The rear wheels of the car skidded
- I would like half a pound of boiled ham

**On:**

1. On top, touching, or being in a position in space or time

**Example:**

- The book is on the table
  - He was planning committee
  - The house is on fifth avenue
  - I'll see you Monday
2. On after replace on to moment or position, as in he got – on the train or, he put the book on the table
3. On commonly replace, about, as in examples:
- I am reading on article on thermodynamics

**To:**

Movement or action to word something else

**Example:**

- He suggestedt me that we go inside.( the suggestion was an action directed to word me).
- He went to the door

**With:**

1. Showing participation, cooperation

**Example:**

1. Showing participation, cooperation

**Examples:**

- I went with him to the theater
  - He fought with his brother
  - He works with his father
2. Showing the means or instrument

**Examples:**

- He hit him with rock
  - He bored the audience with along anecdote
3. Showing the object of a feeling or behavior

**Examples:**

- I was angry with him
- He had to be firm the students

## **Unnecessary prepositions**

After times (more orally than in written) people with end sentence with prepositions that are completely arbitrary and unnecessary, this should always be voided in both formal and informal (writing).

### **Examples:**

- We were confused about where he was at revised we were confused about where he was
- You should also not end a sentence with a preposition when it could be left out without the sentence losing any meaning.

### **Examples:**

- They will go later on
- Revised : they will go later
- Other sentences ending with a prepositions
- Again, matching it's wrong with these sentence, but that is not to say that you won't be forced to rearrange then to avoid a preposition, at the end of sentence, when possible try to rearrange the sentence in a way that avoid awkward word wording (created by Diana Frane).

### **Tip of preposition:**

Ending sentence with preposition:

Probably one of the most famous quotes pertaining to this particular facet of grammar it's that of Winston Churchill

"tips its sort of English up with which will not put" Canad (2008) mentions the following points:

- He has point the nation that no English sentence, should end with a preposition it's unrealistic and somewhat pedantic, it stems from a sully assumption that English mirror Latin, even though English was influence by other language and language stricter was influence by other language and language structure still, stricter professor employers and previous may units upon not ending sentence with preposition.
- In this case rewrite sentence to avoid this, in other cases (including forma (writing). Here are afew quick guidelines on the subject.

### **Prepositional phrases**

are groups of word containing prepositions, remember that preposition, remember that preposition are words that indicate the relationships between various elements within a sentence and you'll never have difficulty identifying preposition phrases.

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that function as a unified part of speech. It normally consists of a preposition and a noun or a preposition and a pronoun .

### **The following rules for prepositional phrases**

Prepositional phrases always consist of two basic parts at minimum the object and preposition .

In formal English, prepositions are almost always followed by objects

Adjective can be placed between the prepositions and objects in prepositional phrases .

Prepositional phrases can be act as adverb or adjective when they are used as adjective they modify nouns and pronouns in the same way

single. Word adjectives do When prepositional phrases are used as adverbs, they at the same way single. Word adverbs and adverb clauses do, modifying adjectives, verb and other adverbs.

### **Example of preposition phrases**

The cupcake with colorful sprinkles is yours

We climbed up the very steep hill

The rabbits hopped through the perfectly manicured garden

There are alots of birds nesting under the eaves

After school the children played tag at the park

Come into the storewith me

For one hundred years the chair sat moldering in the attic

I gave the children pizza instead of pancakes for breakfast today.

### **List of prepositional phrases**

The following is by no means a complete list following is by no means a complete list of prepositional phrases, while there are only about 150 prepositions in the English language there are thousands of other words that can make their way into prepositional phrases .

Learn to create a colorful prepositional phrases and your writing will be wonderfullyappealing:

### **Another example of prepositional phrase**

Down the tree

Up the hill

Around the mulberry bush

Into woods

With chopped nut

Near a fast flowing river

Within the tunnel

In spite of

Instead of

Any more

One account of

To the fast that

Because of

### **A phrase**

A phrase is a group of words without a subject or a verb that functions in a sentence as single part of speech.

A phrase cannot stand alone as independent unit. A phrase can function only as a part of speech.

### **A prepositional phrase**

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun. This noun or pronoun is called the object of preposition.

Some examples of prepositional phrases:

By the ocean

Near to window

Over the cabinet over

With us

In your ear

Under your hat

You can connect two or more prepositional. The phrases with a coordinating conjunction. The seven coordinating conjunctions

For, and, not, bur, or, yet and so

**For example:**

The resort id beside the mountain and by the lake

You can usually find macho Marvin in the steam room, on the exercise bike, or under the barbells.

**Prepositional phrase:**

Prepositional phrase is a sentence prepositional show the relation of one word to another word .

Preposition require an object to complete them typically anoun or pronoun. A proposition and its object is called a prepositional phrase

The words below can below be used as preposition inprepositional

Above – beneath – since

Beside – into – a cross

Beyond – near – forward

According to – throughout – about

Among – down – during

Outside – within – inside

**Example:**

Behind the door



At Mary's house  
Without your coat  
During lunch  
Atop mount Everest  
Under heath sand and rock  
The coat on the chair is mine  
After the fall  
Beyond the sunset  
A mid the crowd  
over the river and thought wood  
Behind my chair  
Donna young.org

### **Prepositional phrases**

Are group of words including a preposition and a noun pronoun, or group of words used as a noun.

They are fragments that usually do not stand alone, except in commands like "at once" alone. Except in commands like "At once" on your feed.

### **Kinds of phrases**

There are two kinds of prepositional phrase

Adjective phrases

Adverb phrases

### **Two or more phrases**

When two or more prepositional phrases follow each other, they may modify the same word, or one phrase may modify the object in the preceding phrase.

#### **Example:**

They arrived at the airport on time (Both phrases modify "arrived" at the airport" tells where and on time tells when

Chicago is on the northeast tip of Illinois

(on the northeast tip modifies "is" of Illinois modifies tip

Prepositional phrase or infinitive phrase prepositional phrase can be confused with infinitive but to followed by a noun or pronoun is prepositional phrase Center for writing studies.

#### **Prepositional phrases:**

Prepositional connect another (and its modifiers, if any) to form

Example:

Major fires raged across the park some prepositional are compound

They are made up two or more words

#### **Example:**

We went to the game in spite of the rain

The roads were closed because of the race

Prepositional phrase always begins with a prepositional and ends with an object which is either a noun or pronoun

A prepositional phrase may have a compound object (two or more objects) all modifiers of the objects) are part of the prepositional phrase.

A prepositional phrase adds information to sentence by modifying another word in the sentence.

**Example:**

The birds in the a vary flew into the tree

We saw them fly across our path through the woods

At this moment the sparrow perches in the oak tree

Recent site activity/ report Abuse/ print page/ Google site.

**Definition a preposition:**

**Preposition**Is award that shows the relationship between a word in the sentence and the word that is the object of the preposition

Definition A phrase is a group of words working together group of words working together that does not have both Asubject and a verb. Phrases usually act as asingle part speech (we will get that part later).

Preposition can never be alone, so it makes sense to learn about preposition in their phrases. Any lone preposition is actually an adverb

**Definition:** prepositional phrase id the preposition, the object of the two.

Some teacher have their student memorize a list o f common prepositions that cn be – confuse because some time those same words act as adverb.

It is better to understand how they show a relationship.

Some common prepositions

### **Preposition of time**

After – around – before – between – during – from – until – from  
– since – within – for

### **Preposition of place**

Above – across – against – among – around – behind – below –  
beneath – beside – beyond – opposite – toward – underneath –  
through

One of the best ways to understand prepositional phrase is to learn how to  
diagram sentence

### **Preposition phrases example**

Every prepositional phrase is a service of words made up of preposition  
and its object the object may be are, pronoun,, gerund or clause.

A prepositional phrase function as an adjective or adverb

Commonly used prepositional phrases:

According to the weather forecast

Across many desert

After many lies

Amid the confusion

Around the world

Before we start the meeting

Between a rock and a hard place

By the light of the moon  
Like beautiful Swan  
Near the Ocean  
Of my bass  
Off the top  
Out the door  
Through the looking glass  
Throughout the thick forest  
To the amusement park

**Prepositional phrases the function as an adjective:**

The book with the tattered cover has been read many times  
All the passengers aboard the runaway train were frightened  
The present inside the big box is mine  
Our boss put out a memo regarding the new rule  
The clues within the first chapters will lead to the murderer  
His is only one voice among many, but it will be heard  
The extra blanket is in the box under the best  
Soul, unlike many others, will remain there 'the car beside the red  
one is the one I want to buy  
The car beside the boundary is dangerous to cross  
All rooms below deck are for sleeping  
Tell me the story about the dragonslayer

**Prepositional phrases that function as adverbs:**

Racing award the finish line, Sarah realized she just might win  
My shopping list needs to be put into my purse  
Without a GPS, we will lose our way

Until today, I had never heard that  
The balloon drifted up the stars  
Put the fresh flowers upon a high shelf  
Despite warnings, she tried to ski down devil's run  
Against all odds, our team won the tournament  
The tiger crept slowly over the grass  
We will order Pizza during halftimes

By reviewing examples of prepositional phrases you can see that they can modify various parts- functioning as either adjectives or adverbs.

**Related:**

(5 grammar errors that will tick off only teacher, 20 rules of subject verb agreement, Ending a sentence with a preposition)

**Prepositional phrases**

List of common prepositions

Preposition work sheets

1996 – 2016 love to know crop – All right reserved

**SAT tip the Week**

How to identify prepositional phrases

Error in SAT Writing

A lot of students think prepositional phrases are the bane of their existence on the writing section of SAT. This is because the SAT likes to use prepositional phrases to confuse the test takers' ear by adding a bunch of words in between the subject and verb or pronoun and the antecedent.

The good news is that, armed with fore knowledge you can catch the test writers at their game and never get fooled again

How to identify fooled again phrase:

### **Prepositions:**

Are little words that indicate location in time and space. Common examples include 'at' 'in' 'through' 'before' 'above' 'without' 'along' 'beyond' 'with' etc.

### **Prepositional phrase:**

Begins with a preposition and ends with an object "which could be a noun, pronoun, gerund or clause" and might have modifiers in between the preposition and its object.

### **An Important note about preposition phrases**

A prepositional phrase can never contain the main subject or verb of a sentence. Because of this prepositional phrases often serve as red herrings in SAT writing questions. Making agreement errors (or an agreement error when there isn't one)

So what can you do about that?

Identify and bracket prepositional phrases whenever you see them in an SAT writing question. With those out of the way, identify the subject and verb or any way, identify the subject and verb or any pronoun/ antecedent pairings and check for agreement

If no agreement errors are evident then you should check the prepositional phrase for errors: in particular, if the preposition is underlined check to be sure it's the idiomatically correct preposition for that expression (e.g. opposed to VS opposed from) listen to VS listen at" etc

(Alice Roth man – hicks is verities prep SAT 2400 instructor Essays and  
deadlines for 2013 – 2014 uc BarKelley (Has)Copy right 2001 – 2016  
verities. LLc all right reserved )

## **Previous studies**

Author Affiliations

Received October 1,1994



## Prepositions: meaning and method

Abstract:

Says

This article outlines a new approach to teaching prepositions and directional adverbs based on work by Burgman (1981) and Layoff (1987)

The approach runs counter to the theories of word meaning which underlie virtually every aspect of the treatment of preposition in ELT generally. In particular it is almost diametrically opposed to that described in influential examples of the corpus-based lexical phrase approach (e.g. Sinclair 1987; Nattier and De Carrick 1992). The article aims to familiarize readers with the gist of prototype semantics as applied to prepositions and to suggest pedagogical (including lexical graphic) applications and benefits. The argument is developed primarily with reference to the world on.

Prepositional phrases in Maliseet Pass amgguoddy '

Philips .LeSourd

Indiana university

2/April 2014

Says this article provides an analysis of the prepositional phrases of Maliseet pass am aquoddy. An Eastern Algonquian language of New Brunswick and Maine. Functions as constituents even though they are frequently discontinuously expressed, demonstrates that they are headed by the particles that characterize them, and explores their internal structure.

This structure is shown to be parallel to that of noun phrases in the language phrases of both types include an optional determiner that is sister to a sub consisting of the head and any modifiers. These conclusions are of interest since Algonquian languages have been suspected of lacking hereticalconsistent structure.

A functional analysis of prepositional phrase in Persian.

VailRezai : How may on seed

Vol4. No 4 (2012)

Says

Prepositional phrase may take different roles in peers sentence as independent constituents, they can also as independents constituents. They can also act as constituents dependent to nominal adjective and adverbial phrases. Role and reference grammar presents a general classification of prepositional phrases in Persian in this paper in this theory prepositions are categorized as either predicative or non-predicative.

The former provides semantic information for the clause and which occurs

The prepositional phrases are also classified into three groups of adjunct prepositional phrases. Argument marking and argument-adjunct. In the first group the predicative prepositions as heads

In the second group the non-predicative prepositions don't add stannite semantic information .

This study demonstrates that prepositional phrases in Persian have differentfunctions .

They do not only take an adjunctive role but also act as argument for the predicates of different kinds in this language. Ultimately we conclude that role and reference grammar accounts for prepositional phrases in Persian.

# **Methodology**

## **Introduction**

This chapter concentrates the method of the study, the population, sample, and the design of the instrument that used for collecting and the tools that used for data analysis.

These represent the main element in the study that are the great important when verifying students difficulties of using prepositional phrase, and recognizing the main reason behind this difficulties.

## **Method of the study**

In order to achieve the process of the study the researchers adopted a descriptive method.

## **Population of the study**

The populations of the study are students of Sudan University of science and technology faculty of education English language department.

## **Sample of the study:**

The sample composed of twenty five students from third year English language department.

## **Tools**

The researchers used test for collecting relevant data .this test .this test was design to give accurate evaluation for ability of using prepositional phrase correctly.

### **Design of the test**

The test was designed to evaluate student's ability in using prepositional phrase correctly, in their writing performance.

### **Data Analysis and Result Discussion**

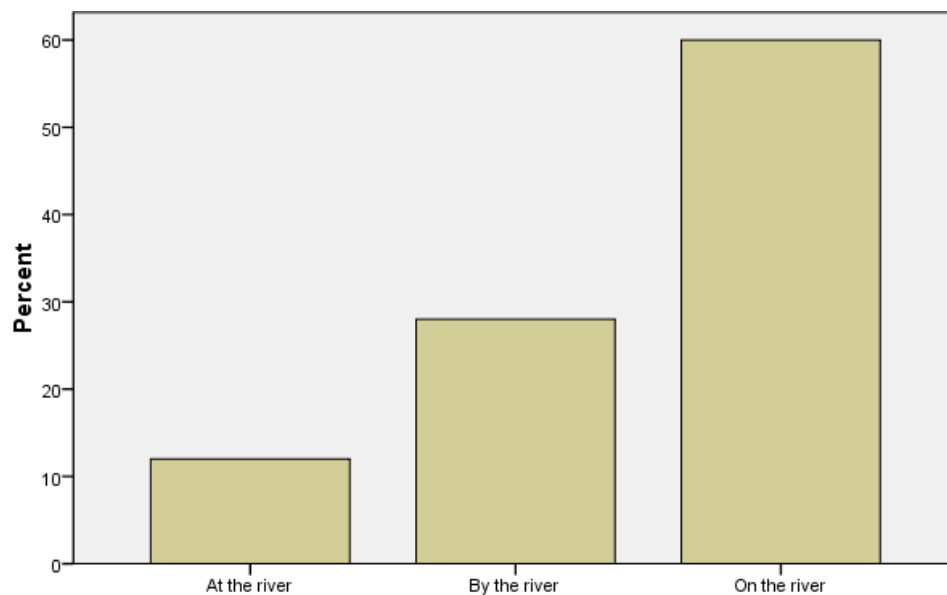
**Data Analysis:**

1- We stayed at the cabin

Table (1)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid At the river	3	12.0	12.0	12.0
By the river	7	28.0	28.0	40.0
On the river	15	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

**Figure (2)**



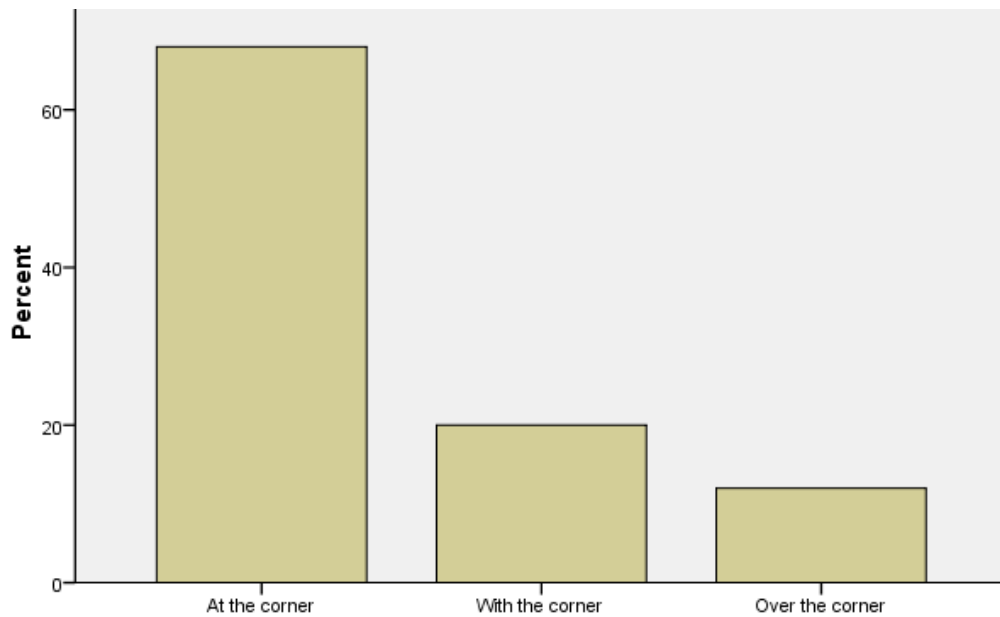
From the table and the figure above, we note that the most answer of the individual is (On the river) which is by frequency (15) and percentage 60% followed by (By the river) which is by frequency (7) and percentage 28% and the least one is (At the river) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 15 out of 25 have answered correct.

2- The store .....sells sandwiches.

Table (2)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid At the corner	17	68.0	68.0	68.0
With the corner	5	20.0	20.0	88.0
Over the corner	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (2)



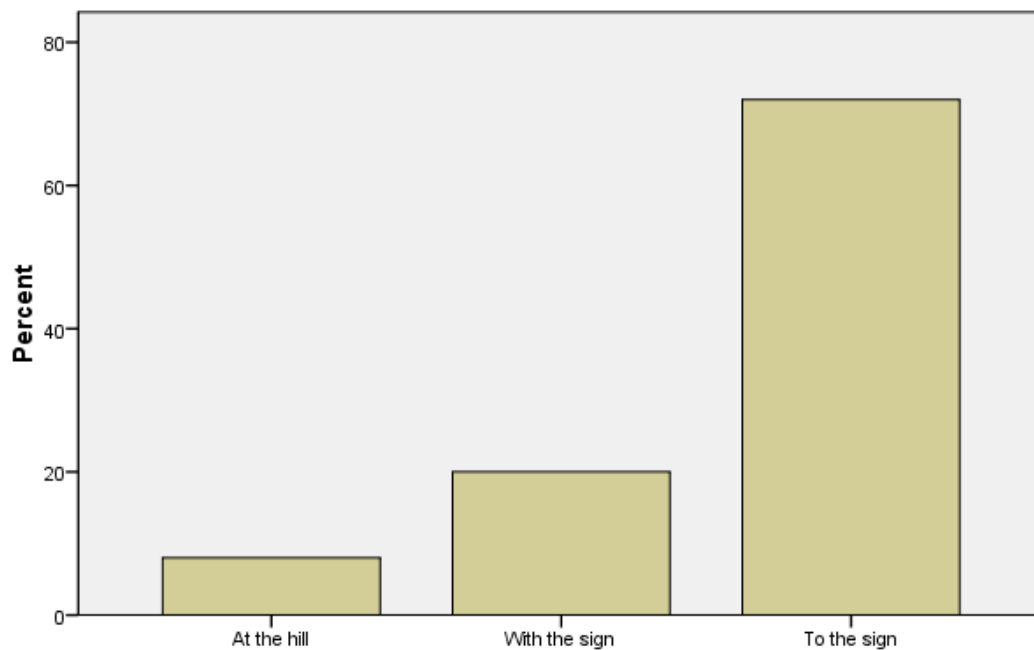
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of the individuals study is (At the corner) which by frequency (17) and percentage 68.0% followed by (with the corner) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and the least one is (Over the corner) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 17 out of 25 have answered correct.

3- When you get .....take a left.

Table (3)

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Valid	At the hill	2	8.0	8.0	8.0
	With the sign	5	20.0	20.0	28.0
	To the sign	18	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (3)



From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (To the sign) which is by frequency (18) and percentage 72.0% followed by (With the sign) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and least one is (At the hill) by frequency (2) and percentage 8.0%. That means 18 out of 25 have answered correct.

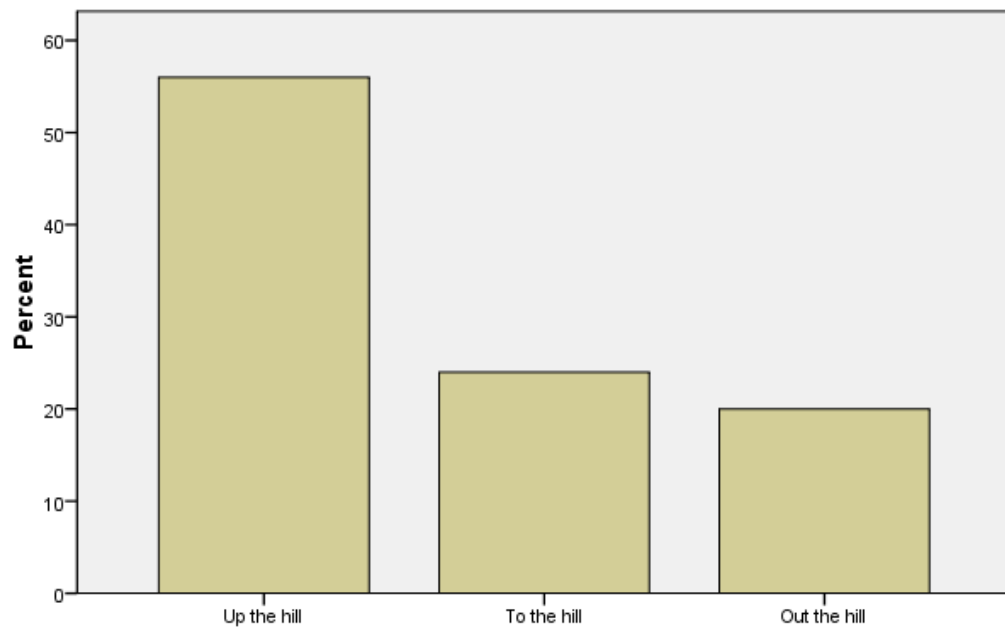


4- We climbed .....to see the view.

Table (4)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Up the hill	14	56.0	56.0	56.0
To the hill	6	24.0	24.0	80.0
Out the hill	5	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (4)



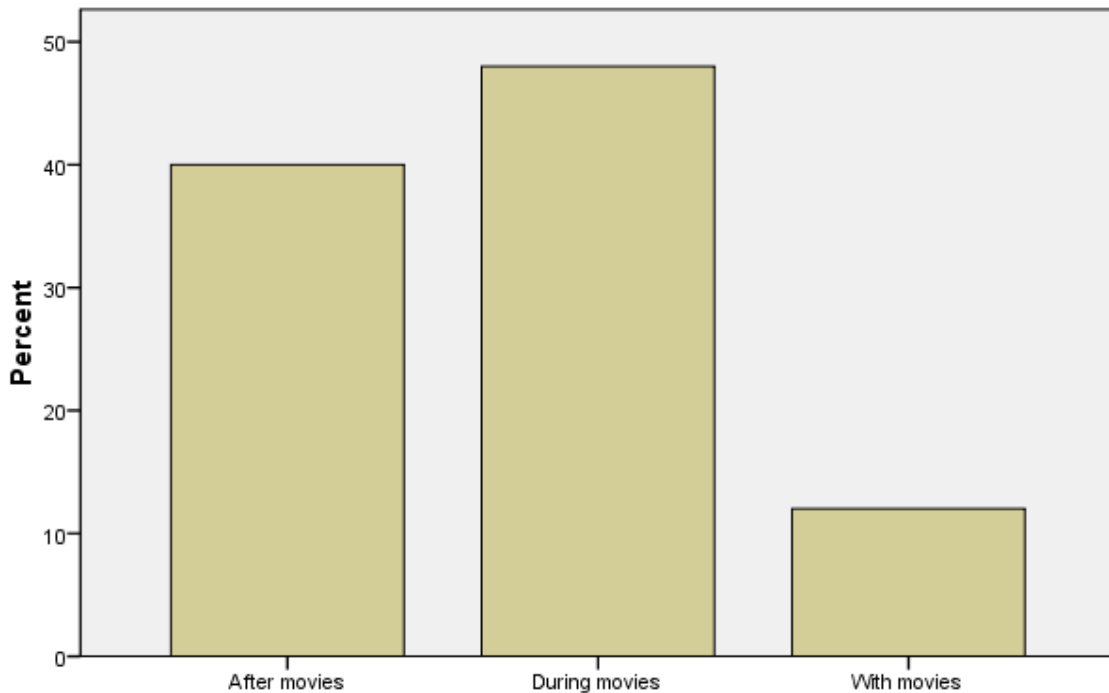
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (Up the hill) which is by frequency (14) and percentage 56.0% followed by (To the hill) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0% and least one is (Out the hill) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0%. That means 14 out of 25 have answered correct.

5- It annoys me when, people talk.....

Table (5)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid After movies	10	40.0	40.0	40.0
During movies	12	48.0	48.0	88.0
With movies	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (5)



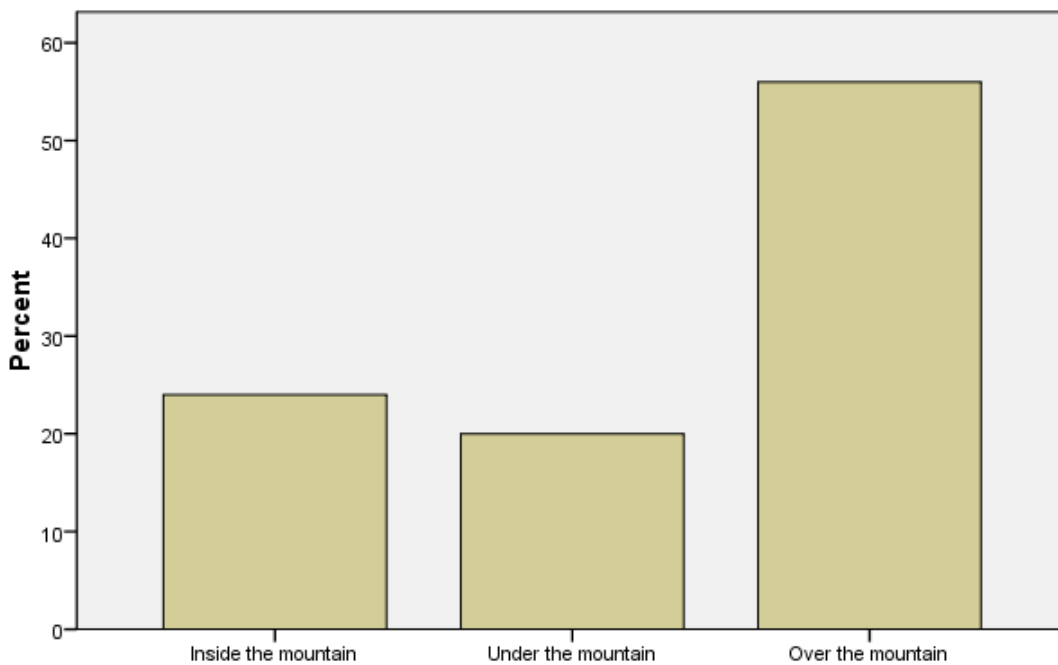
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (During movies) which is by frequency (12) and percentage 48.0% followed by (After movies) by frequency (10) and percentage 40.0% and least one is (With movies) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 12 out of 25 have answered correct.

6- The sun rose.....

Table (6)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Inside the mountain	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
Under the mountain	5	20.0	20.0	44.0
Over the mountain	14	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (6)



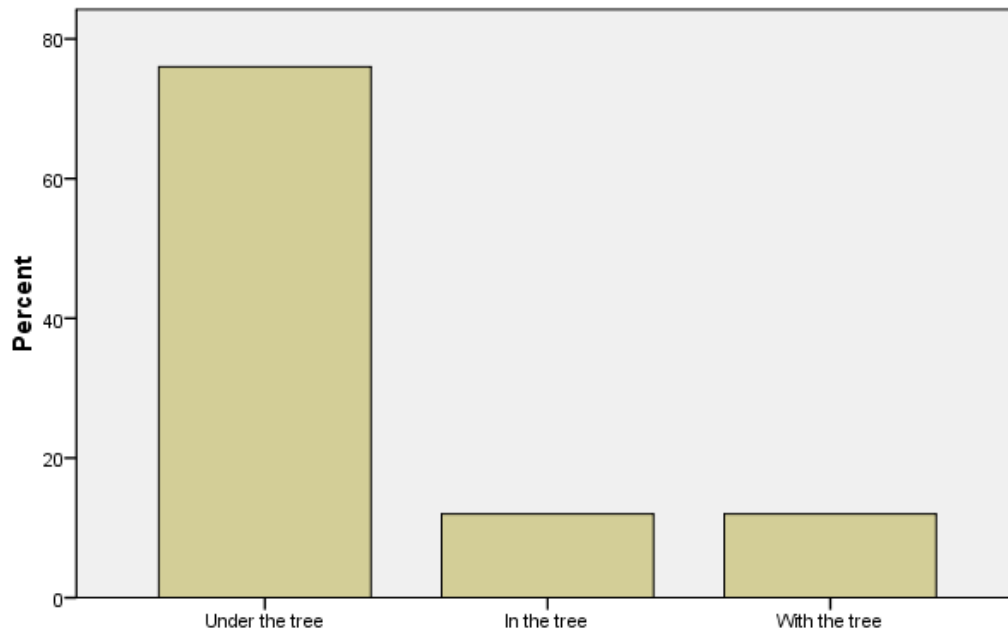
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (Over the mountain) which is by frequency (14) and percentage 56.0% followed by (inside the mountain) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0% and least one is (Under the mountain) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0%. That means 14 out of 25 have answered correct.

7- The students are .....

Table (7)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Under the tree	19	76.0	76.0	76.0
In the tree	3	12.0	12.0	88.0
With the tree	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (7)



From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (Under the tree) which is by frequency (19) and percentage 76.0% followed by both (In the tree and with the tree) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 19 out of 25 have answered correct.

8- The cat is .....

Table (8)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Into the box	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
In the box	16	64.0	64.0	88.0
Onto the box	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

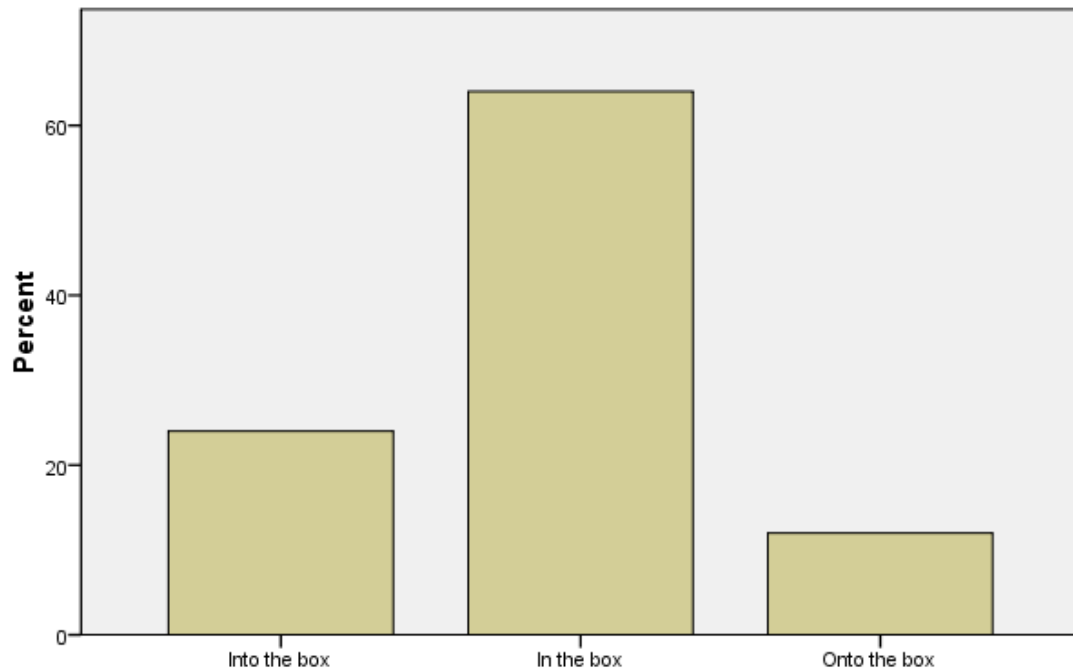


Figure (8)

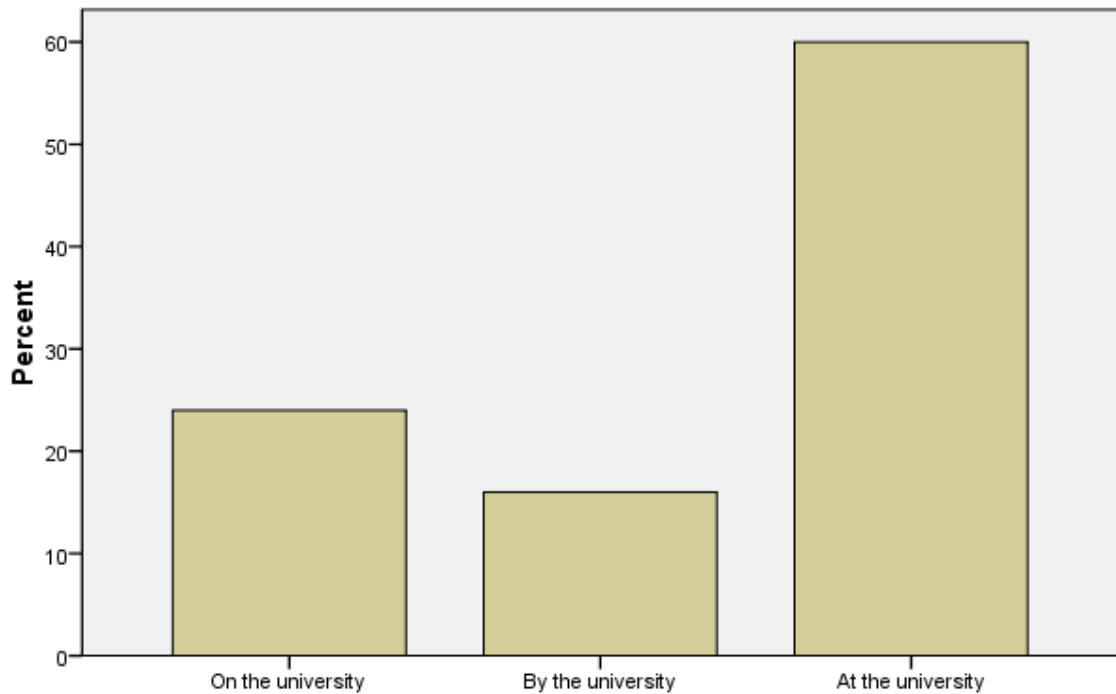
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (In the box) which is by frequency (16) and percentage 64.0% followed by (Into the box) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0% and least one is (Onto the box) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 16 out of 25 have answered correct.

9- I saw Ali .....

Table (9)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid On the university	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
By the university	4	16.0	16.0	40.0
At the university	15	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (9)

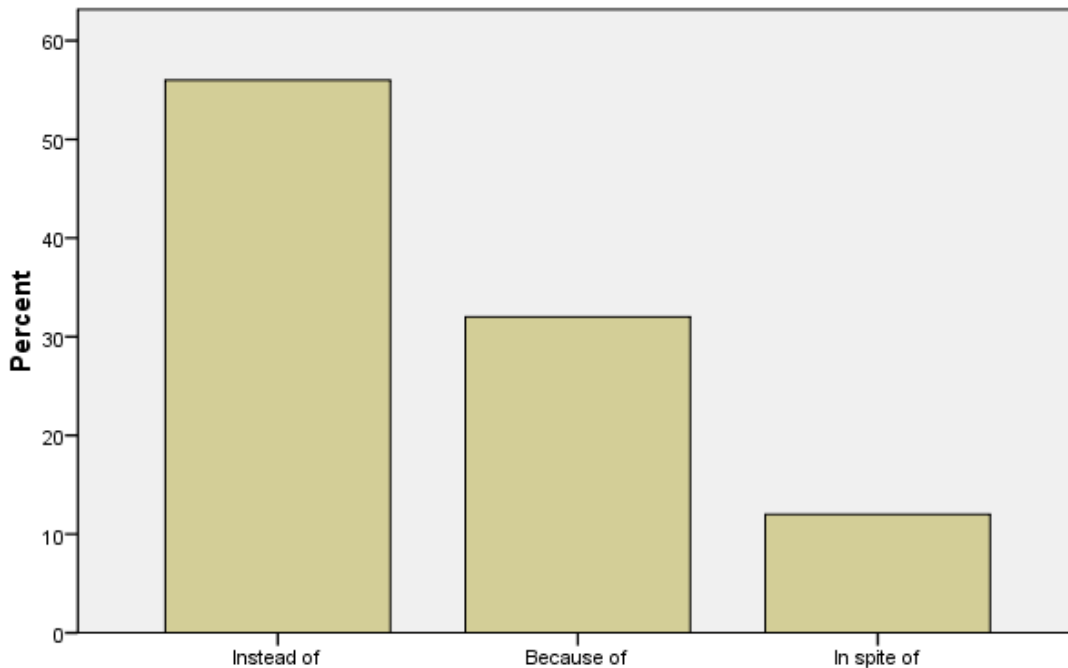


From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (At the university) which is by frequency (15) and percentage 60.0% followed by (On the university) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0% and least one is (By the university) by frequency (4) and percentage 16.0%. That means 15 out of 25 have answered correct.

10- I gave the children pizza .....pancakes for breakfast today.

Table (10)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Instead of	14	56.0	56.0	56.0
Because of	8	32.0	32.0	88.0
In spite of	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	



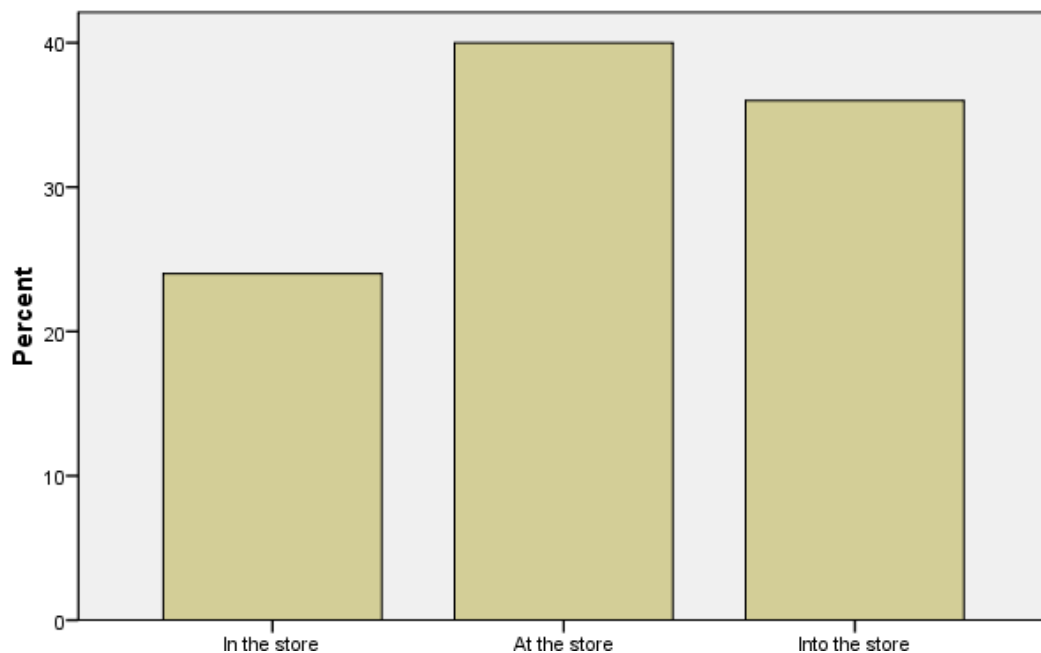
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (Instead of) which is by frequency (14) and percentage 56.0% followed by (Because of) by frequency (8) and percentage 32.0% and least one is (In spite of ) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 14 out of 25 have answered correct.

11- Come .....with me

Table (11)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid In the store	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
At the store	10	40.0	40.0	64.0
Into the store	9	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (11)



From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (At the store) which is by frequency (10) and percentage 40.0% followed by (Into the store) by frequency (9) and percentage 36.0% and least one is (In the store) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0%. That means 9 out of 25 have answered correct.

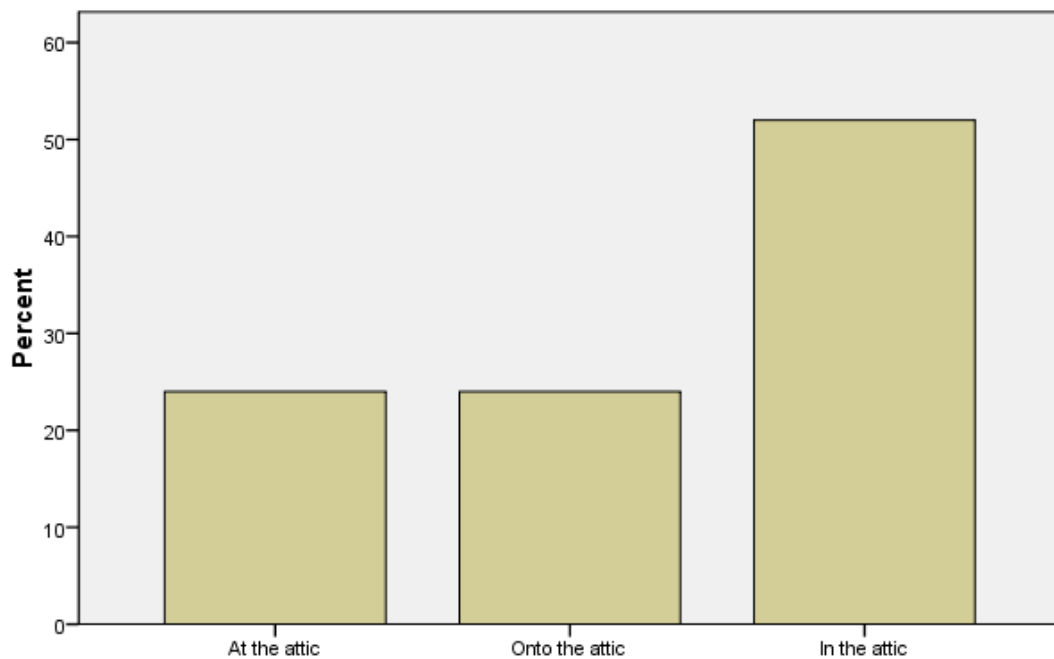


12- For one hundred years, the chair sat mauling.....

Table (12)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid At the attic	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
Onto the attic	6	24.0	24.0	48.0
In the attic	13	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (12)



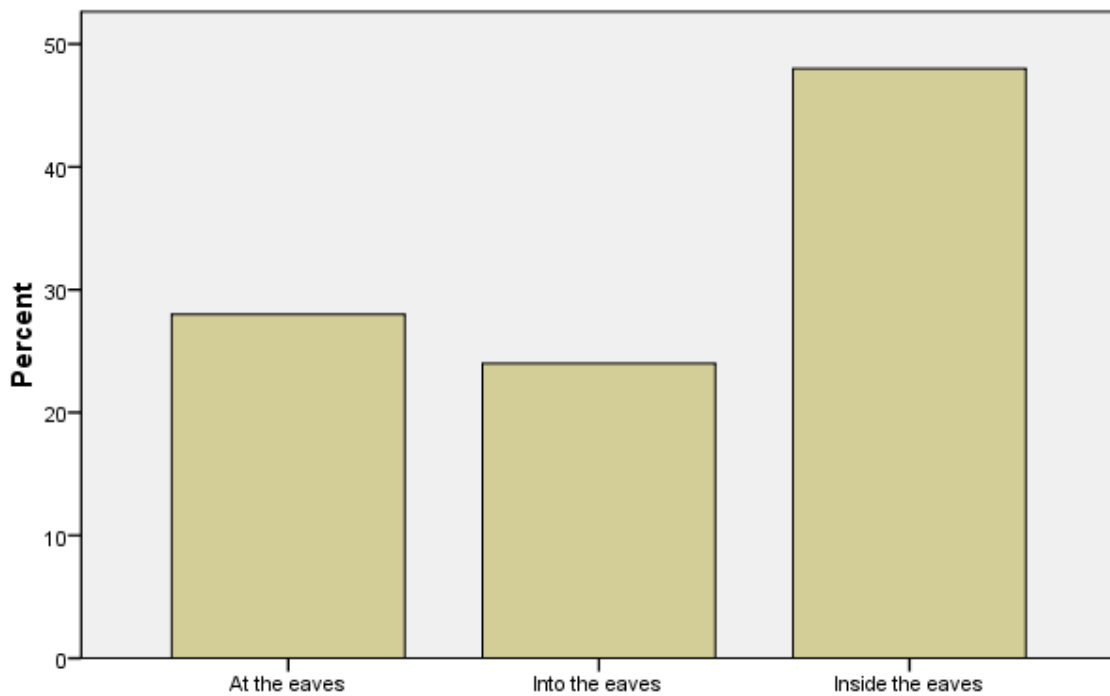
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (In the attic) which is by frequency (13) and percentage 52.0% followed by both (Onto the attic and at the attic) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0, that means 13 out of 25 have answered correct.

13- There are lots of birds nesting .....

Table (13)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid At the eaves	7	28.0	28.0	28.0
Into the eaves	6	24.0	24.0	52.0
Inside the eaves	12	48.0	48.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (13)



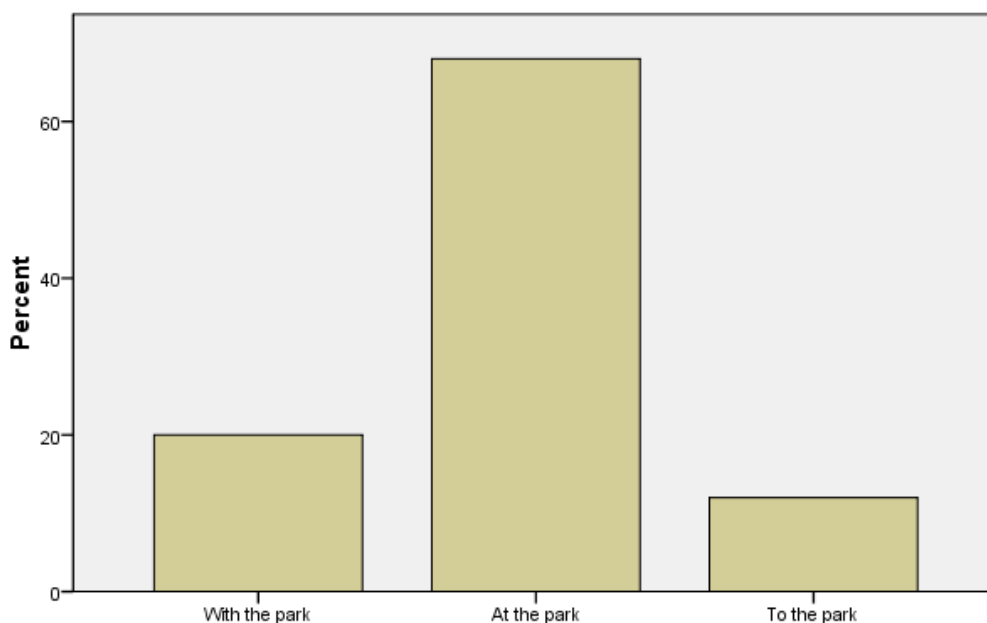
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (Inside the eaves) which is by frequency (12) and percentage 48.0% followed by (At the eaves) by frequency (7) and percentage 28.0% and least one is (Into the eaves) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0%. That means only 6 out of 25 have answered correct.

14- After school, the children played tag

Table (14)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid With the park	5	20.0	20.0	20.0
At the park	17	68.0	68.0	88.0
To the park	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (14)



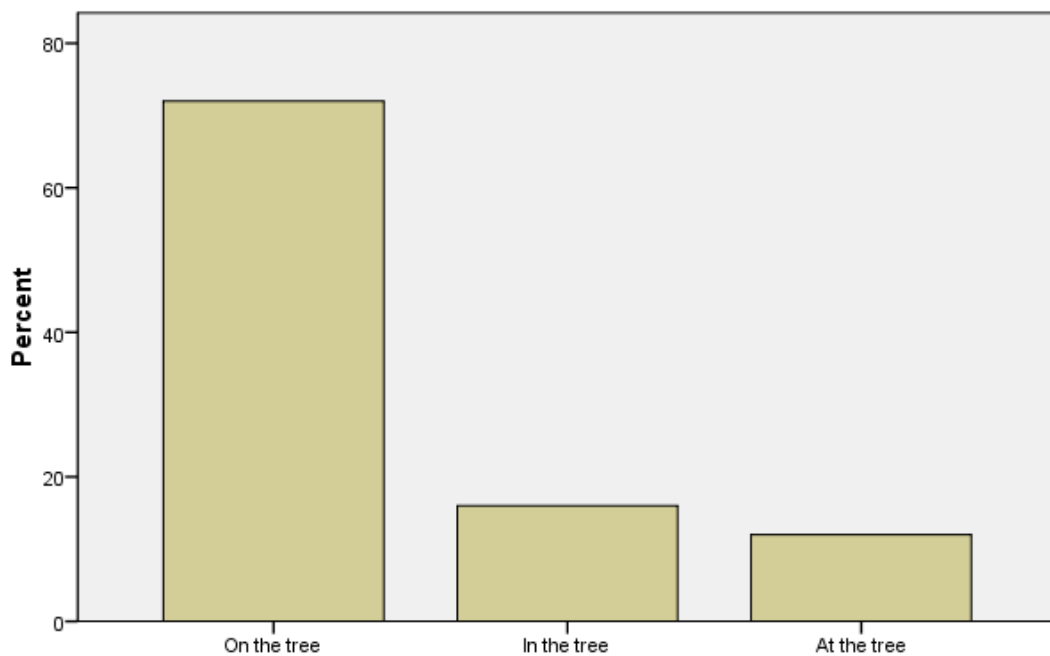
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (At the park) which is by frequency (17) and percentage 68.0% followed by (With the park) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and least one is (To the park) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 17 out of 25 have answered correct.

15- The birds are singing .....Now

Table (15)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid On the tree	18	72.0	72.0	72.0
In the tree	4	16.0	16.0	88.0
At the tree	3	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (15)



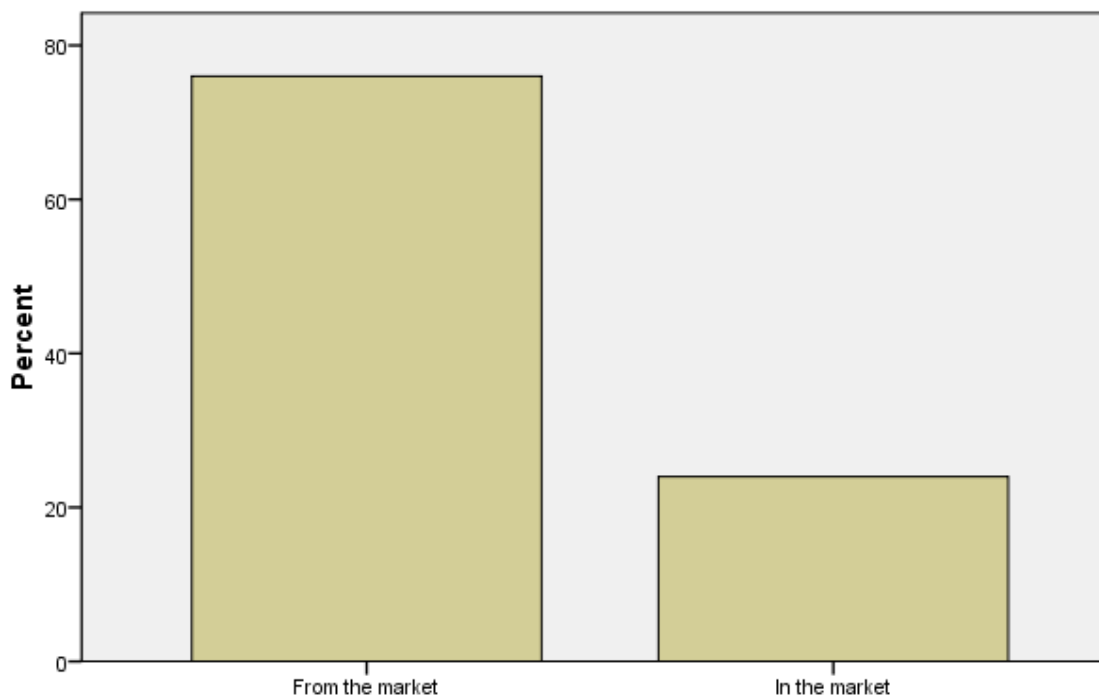
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (On the tree) which is by frequency (18) and percentage 72.0% followed by (In the tree) by frequency (4) and percentage 16.0% and least one is (At the tree) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means only 6 out of 18 have answered correct.

16- I bought a bag .....

Table (16)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid From the market	19	76.0	76.0	76.0
In the market	6	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (16)



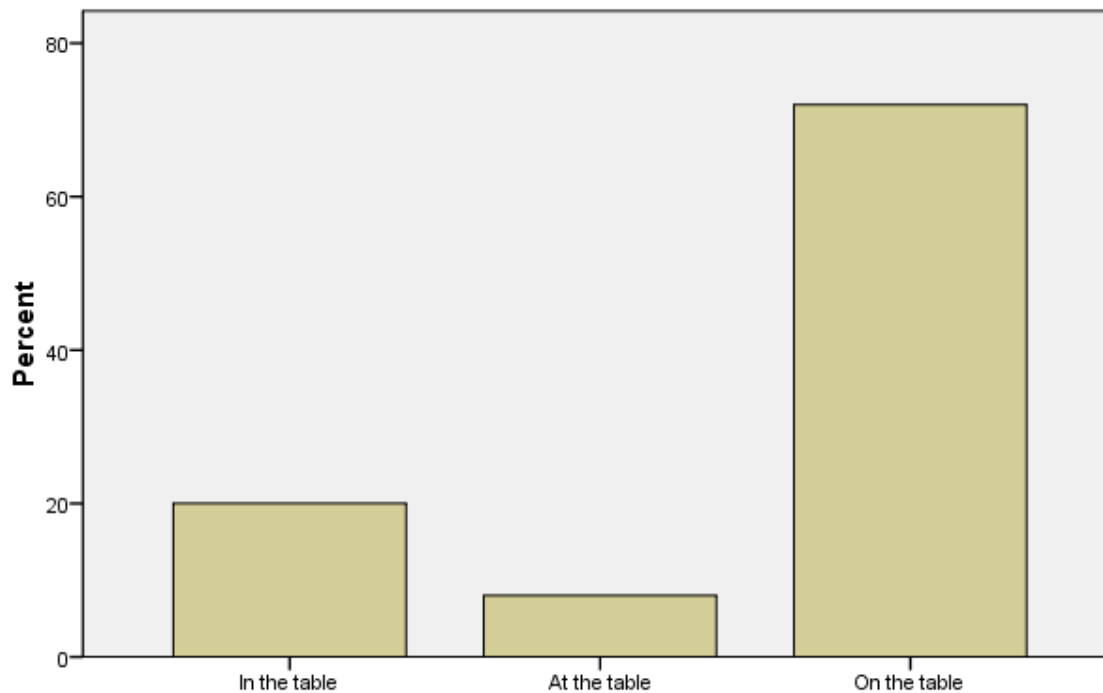
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (From the market) which is by frequency (19) and percentage 76.0% followed by (In the market) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0%. That means 19 out of 25 have answered correct.

17- The pen is .....

Table (17)

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Valid	In the table	5	20.0	20.0	20.0
	At the table	2	8.0	8.0	28.0
	On the table	18	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (17)



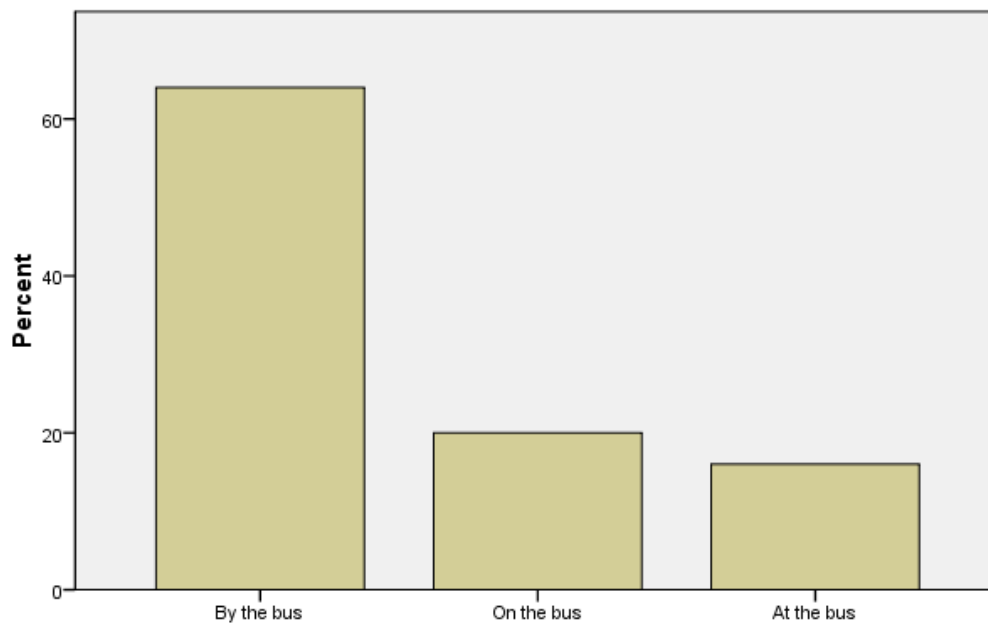
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (On the table) which is by frequency (18) and percentage 72.0% followed by (In the table) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and least one is (At the table) by frequency (2) and percentage 8.0%. That means 18 out of 25 have answered correct.

18- We arrive .....at six o'clock.

Table (18)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid By the bus	16	64.0	64.0	64.0
On the bus	5	20.0	20.0	84.0
At the bus	4	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (18)



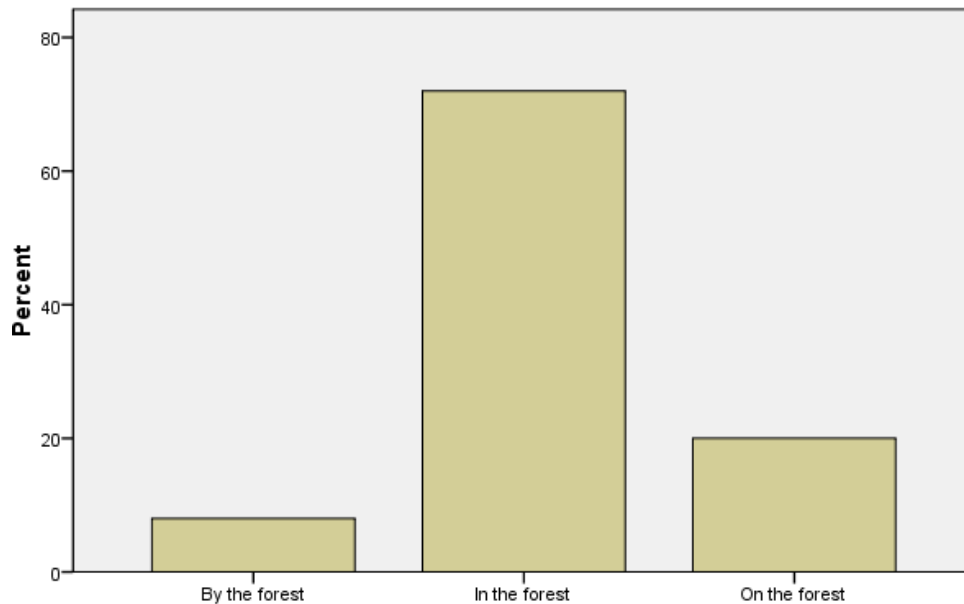
From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (By the bus) which is by frequency (16) and percentage 64.0% followed by (On the bus) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and least one is (At the bus) by frequency (4) and percentage 16.0%. That means 16 out of 25 have answered correct.

19- They saw a lion .....

Table (19)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid By the forest	2	8.0	8.0	8.0
In the forest	18	72.0	72.0	80.0
On the forest	5	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (19)



From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (In the forest) which is by frequency (18) and percentage 72.0% followed by (On the forest) by frequency (5) and percentage 20.0% and least one is (By the forest) by frequency (2) and percentage 8.0%. That means 18 out of 25 have answered correct.

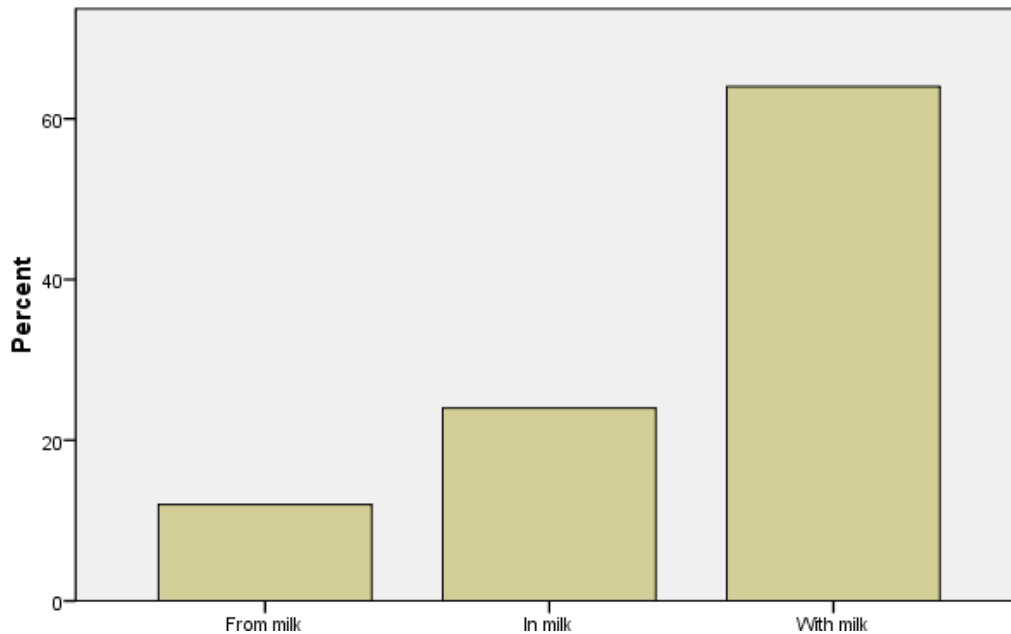


20- I drink a cup of tea.....in the morning.

Table (20)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid From milk	3	12.0	12.0	12.0
In milk	6	24.0	24.0	36.0
With milk	16	64.0	64.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Figure (20)



From the table and figure above, we note that the most answer of individuals is (With milk) which is by frequency (16) and percentage 64.0% followed by (In milk) by frequency (6) and percentage 24.0% and least one is (From milk) by frequency (3) and percentage 12.0%. That means 16 out of 25 have answered correct.

## Chi-square

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Chi-Square	8.960 <sup>a</sup>	13.760 <sup>a</sup>	17.360 <sup>a</sup>	5.840 <sup>a</sup>	5.360 <sup>a</sup>	5.840 <sup>a</sup>	20.480 <sup>a</sup>	11.120 <sup>a</sup>	8.240 <sup>a</sup>	7.280 <sup>a</sup>
df	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Asymp. Sig.	.011	.001	.000	.054	.069	.054	.000	.004	.016	.026

Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
1.040 <sup>a</sup>	3.920 <sup>a</sup>	2.480 <sup>a</sup>	13.760 <sup>a</sup>	16.880 <sup>a</sup>	6.760 <sup>b</sup>	17.360 <sup>a</sup>	10.640 <sup>a</sup>	17.360 <sup>a</sup>	11.120 <sup>a</sup>
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
.595	.141	.289	.001	.000	.009	.000	.005	.000	.004

## 4.2 Results

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	25	100.0
	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	25	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Summary Item Statistics**

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	1.962	1.240	2.640	1.400	2.129	.202	20
Item Variances	.525	.190	.750	.560	3.947	.026	20
Inter-Item Covariance's	-.012-	-.457-	.430	.887	-.942-	.016	20
Inter-Item Correlations	-.021-	-.746-	.608	1.353	-.815-	.061	20

To measure the reliability and accuracy of data Cornbrash's Alpha equation is used and the result was .685 for a number of 20 items

The total of correct answers were 305 out of 500 which could be calculated as

$\frac{305}{500} \times 100 = 61$  That means 61% of the students have no difficulty to use the punctuation marks correctly and 39% of them have difficulty to use punctuations correctly.

## **Introduction**

This study summarized the finding of the study , recommendation , finding and suggestion for farther studies .

## **Summary**

This study aimed at investigating errors in the use of prepositional phrase in writing, the study presented the hypotheses and question for investigating this problem.

- The first chapter contains an introduction of the study , while chapter two contains literature review and related previous studies , chapter three presented the methodology of the study whereas chapter four presented analysis of data collected via the test and chapter five contains the summary , recommendation and conclusion of the study.

## **Finding**

- 1- Students have difficulty in using prepositional phrase .
- 2- Students don't practice prepositional phrase due to the shortage of the time .
- 3- Teachers do not encourage students to write prepositional phrase.
- 4- Students use their mother tongue when they practice prepositional phrase.
- 5- Teachers do not use new technique to promote students level of using prepositional phrase .
- 6- Teachers are not well trained in teaching prepositional phrases.

## **Recommendations**

- 1- Students should work hard on the area of prepositional phrase .
- 2- Students should not use their mother tongues interference when working on the prepositional phrase.
- 3- Teachers should provide students with exercises which can help them to understand prepositional phrase.
- 4- Students should be able to overcome the difficulty that face them in writing prepositional phrase .
- 5- Teacher should give students more time to practice prepositional phrase.
- 6- Students should be encouraged to work with each other in using prepositional phrase .

## **Suggestion**

- 1- The obstacles of using prepositional phrase.
- 2- The strategies of teaching prepositional phrase.

## **Conclusion**

- As we have seen, the researchers have summarized this chapter including finding of the study , recommendation and conclusion .
- Teachers should be well-trained in using prepositional phrase , on the other hand teacher of English should be exposed to real life of the native speakers when using prepositional phrase.

## Reference

- Plamer (1974-2016) in El Hassan 2004:36)  
Claimed formal contrasts in spite of the similar function  
adverbs and propositional phrases ) he identifies obvious  
grammatical difference.
- El Hassan y.m : (2004) analysis and evaluation of students  
errors in use of English proposition
- Copy write C 1999 RERC communication all rights  
recurred.
- Copy sight 1999\_2016 .
- Brugman (1981) and lake off (1987) .
- ValiRezai : how may on sated not 4- no (2012)
- Writer's hand book 5<sup>th</sup>edToronto : oxford university press  
(canad 2016) .
- Copywriter 2016 ginger software /uninstall ginnners chrome  
extension .
- Part family education network 10/2015 2000\_2015 sandbox  
network .
- Center for writing studies 288 English : urban 11611801  
\_2013 .
- Related to 5 grammar errors , 1996-2016 love to know crop  
\_all right resaved.

## Prepositional phrase

Please draw a circle round the correct answer

1. **We stayed at the cabin** .....  
A. At the river      B. By the river      C. on the river
2. **The store** ..... **Sells sandwiches.**  
A. At the corner.      B. With the corner.      C. Over the corner.
3. **When you get** ..... **take a left.**  
A. At the sign      B. With the sign.      C. To the sign.
4. **We climbed** ..... **to see the view.**  
A. Up the hill.      B. To the hill.      C. Out the hill.
5. **It annoys me when, people talk** .....  
A. After movies.      B. During movies.      C. With movies
6. **The sun rose** .....  
A. Inside the mountain.      B. Under the mountain.      C. Over the mountain.
7. **The students are** .....  
A. Under the tree.      B. In the tree.      C. within the tree.
8. **The cat is** .....  
A. into the box.      B. In the box.      C. Onto the box.
9. **I saw Ali** .....  
A. On the university.      B. by the university.      C. At the university.
10. **I gave the children pizza** ..... **pancakes for breakfast today.**  
A. Instead of.      B. Because of.      C. In spite of.
11. **Come** ..... **with me**  
A. In the store.      B. At the store.      C. Into the store.
12. **For one hundred years, the chair sat moulding** .....

- A. At the attic.                      B. Onto the attic.                      C. In the attic.

**13. There are lots of birds nesting .....**

- A. At the eaves.                      B. Into the eaves.                      C. Inside the eaves.

**14. After school, the children played tag .....**

- A. With the park.                      B. At the park.                      C. To the park.

**15. The birds are singing ..... Now.**

- A. On the tree.                      B. In the tree.                      C. At the tree.

**16. I bought a bag .....**

- A. From the market.                      B. In the market.                      C. By end the market.

**17. The pen is .....**

- A. In the table.                      B. At the table.                      C. On the table.

**18. We arrive ..... at six o'clock.**

- A. By the bus.                      B. On the bus.                      C. At the bus.

**19. They saw a lion.....**

- A. By the forest.                      B. In the forest.                      C. on the forest.

**20. I drink a cup of tea ..... in the morning.**

- A. From milk.                      B. In milk.                      C. With milk.