

about	besides	inside	plus	unto
above	between	into	regarding	up
across	beyond	like	respecting	upon
after	but	near	since	with
against	by	next	than	within
along	concerning	of	through	without
among	considering	off	throughout	
around	despite	on	till	
as	down	onto	to	
at	during	opposite	toward	
before	except	out	under	
behind	for	outside	underneath	
below	from	over	unlike	
beside	in	past	until	

Some prepositions are more than one word long. *Along with*, *as well as*, *in addition to*, and *next to* are common examples.

NOTE: Except for certain idiomatic uses (see 18d), prepositions cause few problems for native speakers of English. For nonnative speakers, however, prepositions can cause considerable difficulty (see 29d and 31f).

61g Conjunctions

Conjunctions join words, phrases, or clauses, and they indicate the relation between the elements joined.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS A coordinating conjunction is used to connect grammatically equal elements. The coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *so*, and *yet*.

Poverty is the parent of revolution *and* crime.

Admire a little ship, *but* put your cargo in a big one.

In the first sentence, *and* connects two nouns; in the second, *but* connects two independent clauses.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS Correlative conjunctions come in pairs: *either . . . or*; *neither . . . nor*; *not only . . . but also*; *whether . . . or*; *both . . . and*. Like coordinating conjunctions, they connect grammatically equal elements.

Either Jack Sprat *or* his wife could eat no fat.