

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Preposition

According to Brown (2004), a preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun, for example, "The paper lies before me on the desk." It is in line with Wren and Martin (2000). They state a preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else. A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between two things. The following table is a list of most common prepositions (Nova Southeastern University: 2017)

Table 1

List of most common prepositions

About	Beside	Inside	To
Above	Besides	Like	Toward
Across	Between	Near	Under
After	Beyond	Of	Underneath
Against	By	Off	Until
Along	Despite	On	Up
Among	Down	Out	With
Around	During	Outside	Within
At	Except	Over	Without

Furthermore, Brown (2004) gives more examples of prepositions as follows: aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid or amidst, among or amongst, around, at, athwart;--bating, before, behind, below, beneath, beside or besides, between or betwixt, beyond, by; --concerning;--down, during;--ere, except, excepting; --for, from; --in, into; --mid or midst;--notwithstanding;--of, off, on, out, over, overthwart; --past, pending;--regarding, respecting, round;--

since; --through, throughout, till, to, touching, toward or towards; --under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon;--with, within, without. These preposition are varied into some kinds of preposition.

2.2 Kinds of Preposition

Wren and Martin (2000) state that preposition may be arranged in the following classes:

1. *Simple Preposition*

For example: At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

2. *Compound Prepositions*

Compound prepositions are generally formed by prefixing a preposition (usually a= on or be = by) to a noun, an adjective or an adverb.)

For example: About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

3. *Phrase Prepositions*

Phrase prepositions are groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.)

For example: according to -- in accordance with -- in place of
 agreeably to -- in addition to -- in reference to
 along with -- in (on) behalf of -- in regard to
 away from -- in case of -- in spite of
 because of -- in comparison to -- instead of
 by dint of -- in compliance with -- in the event of
 by means of -- in consequence of -- on account of
 by reason of -- in course of -- owing to
 by virtue of -- in favour of -- with a view to
 by way of -- in front of -- with an eye to
 conformably to -- in lieu of -- with reference to
 for the sake of -- in order to -- with regard to

4. *Participial Preposition*

Barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching, and a few similar words which are present participles of verbs, are used absolutely without any noun or pronoun being attached to them. For all practical purposes, they have become prepositions, and are sometimes distinguished as participial prepositions.

Furthermore, Ullah (2009) adds that there are six kinds of preposition.

1. Simple Preposition: It is constructed by only a word.

Example: At, in, on, by, of, to, about, with, for, up, after, from are simple preposition.

2. Double Preposition: Two prepositions or words construct it.

Example: Into, onto, up to, within, upon behind are double preposition.

3. Compound Preposition: Such kind of preposition generally sits before noun, adjective and adverb constructed with *be* (by) or *on* (a).

Example: Above, across, behind, before, between, beyond

4. Participle Preposition: Some participles are used as preposition. They are called participle preposition.

For example:

-Considering his old age, he was allowed to go.

-I know much regarding his career.

5. Phrase Preposition: When phrase is used as (acts like) preposition then it is called phrase preposition.

For example:

-There is garden *in front of* our school.

-*In spite of* riches he is unhappy.

-He took English *in lieu of* Urdu.

6. Disguised Preposition: When a Preposition used briefly or used invisible or unmentionably and which are not used as their own figure is known as disguise preposition.

For example:

- It is 7 **O'** clock. (O' = of).
- He went out **a** hunting. (a = on)
- He was standing **a side** of her. (A side = on side)
- She comes here once **a** week.(a= on)

2.3 Categories of Preposition Based on the Meaning

The following are some of the most common relations indicated by prepositions (Wren and Martin : 2000)

(1) Place

For example: went *about* the world; ran *across* the road; leaned *against* a wall; fell *among* thieves; *at* death's door; *athwart* the deck; stood *before* the door; stood *behind* the curtain; lies *below* the surface; sat *beside* me; plies *between* Mumbai and Alibag; stand *by* me; rain comes *from* the clouds; *in* the sky; fell *into* a ditch; lies *near* his heart; Kolkata is *on* the hooghly; the cliff hangs *over* the sea; tour *round* the world; marched *through* the town; came *to* the end of the road; travelled *towards* Nasik; lay *under* the table; climbed *up* the ladder; lies *upon* the table; *within* the house; stood *without* the gate.

(2) Time

For example: *after* his death; *at* an early date.; arrived *before* me; *behind* time; *by* three o'clock; *during* the whole day; *for* many years; *from* 1st April; *in* the afternoon; sat watching far on *into* the night; *on* Monday; *since* yesterday; lasted *through* the night; *throughout* the year; wait *till* tomorrow; ten minutes *to* twelve; *towards* evening; *until* his arrival; *within* a month.

(3) Agency, instrumentality

For example: Sell goods *at* auction; sent the parcel *by* post; was stunned *by* a blow; was destroyed *by* fire; heard this *through* a friend; cut it *with* a knife.

(4) Manner

For example: Dying *by* inches; fought *with* courage; worked *with* earnestness, won *with* ease.

(5) Cause, reason, purpose

For example: Laboured *for* the good of humanity; died *of* fever; the very place *for* a picnic; suffers *from* gout; died *from* fatigue; does it *from* perversity; retreated *through* fear of an ambush; concealed it *through* shame; lost his purse *through* negligence; shivers *with* fever; took medicine *for* cold.

(6) *Possession*

For example: There was no money *on* him; the mosque *of* Omar; a man *of* means; the boy *with* red hair.

(7) *Measure, standard, rate, value; as,*

For example:

- He charges interest *at* nine per cent.
- Stories like these must be taken *at* what they are worth.
- Cloth is sold *by* the yard. I am taller than you *by* two inches.
- It was one *by* the tower-clock.

(8) *Contrast, concession*

For example:

- After (in spite of, notwithstanding)* every effort, one may fail.
- For* one enemy, he has a hundred friends.
- For (in spite of)* all his wealth, he is not content.
- With (in spite of)* all his faults, I admire him.

(9) *Inference, motive, source, or origin*

For example:

- From* what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him.
- The knights were brave *from* gallantry of spirit.
- He did it *from* gratitude.
- Light emanates *from* the sun.
- This is a quotation *from* Milton.
- His skill comes *from* practice.

It is in line with Nurjanah (2004). She describes the following list to illustrate the use of preposition to convey specific kinds of information.

1. Place, Position

Example :

- *Across*: Her house is *across* the street
- *After*: The first street *after* the bridge is state street
- *Against*: His by cycle was leaning *against* the fence
- *Among*: The letter might be *among* those papers
- *Around*: The shop is just *around* the corner
- *At*: He used to be a student *at* a north American university
- *Before*: I have your letter *before* me now
- *Behind*: The garage is *behind* the house
- *Below*: They live in apartment *below* ours
- *Between*: His shop is *between* the bank and the post office
- *By*: That house *by* the lake is my dream house
- *In*: She was dozing *in* an armchair when we got there
- *In front of*: The ball stopped *in front of* the bus
- *Inside*: Come in. It is warmer *inside* the house
- *Near*: You shouldn't smoke *near* gasoline
- *On*: He found the book *on* the table
- *On top of*: I want whipped cream *on the top* of my strawberries
- *Opposite*: The school is *opposite* the church
- *Outside*: There's bird's nest *outside* my window
- *Over*: The window is *over* the radiator
- *To*: Attach the rope *to* the bumper of the car
- *Under*: The book was *under* the desk
- *Underneath*: The book is *underneath* the papers

2. Direction

Example :

- *Across*: I am going *across* the street to see my cousin
- *At*: The children threw stone *at* the bear
- *By way of*: Can't we drive to new york *by way of* Philadelphia?
- *Down*: We saw her walking *down* fifth avenue
- *Into*: I saw her going *into* the theater a few minutes ago
- *Out of*: He took some money *out of* his pocket
- *To*: She went *to* the grocery store
- *Through*: The bird flew *through* the open window
- *Toward*: This road leads *toward* the sea
- *Up*: The salmon were swimming *up* the river
- *Upon*: The birds was perched *upon* his shoulder

3. Time

Example :

- *About*: I think she will be away *about* a week
- *After*: Would you please call *after* eight
- *Around*: I get to my office *around* nine every morning
- *At*: I told her to meet us *at* six o'clock sharp
- *Before*: Take the medicine *before* the mealtime
- *By*: She should be back *by* seven at the latest
- *During*: *During* the winter, I think I'll go to Florida
- *From...to*: The office will be open *from* 7 a.m. *to* 5 p.m. everyday
- *From...until*: She works *from* 7 a.m. *until* 3 p.m. everyday
- *In*: I'll meet you *in* an hour

4. Purpose, Reason

Example :

- *For*: Take this medicine *for* your headache

5. Possession

Example :

- *Of*: The leader *of* the scout has not arrived yet

6. Manner, instrument

Example :

- *By*: I enjoy going there *by* train
- *In*: You can't go to that restaurant *in* jeans
- *Like*: That clown walk *like* a duck
- *With*: She writes *with* a pen

7. Identification

Example :

- *At*: The shop *at* the corner sells stamps
- *By*: That book *by* Hemingway is a masterpiece
- *In*: The man *in* the dark suit is my neighbor
- *On*: The apartment *on* the second floor is smaller than ours
- *With*: People *with* law degrees often go into politics

8. Distance

Example :

- *For*: We walked *for* miles and miles

9. Agent

Example :

- *By*: This film was directed *by* a Czech director

10. Material

Example :

- *With*: I must fill my pen *with* ink

11. Quantity

Example :

- *By*: Meat is sold *by* the pound or *by* kilo

2.4 Preposition With Multiple Meanings

Eastwood (2002) gives the prepositions with multiple meanings as follows:

1. *With* has these meanings

Example:

- I went to the party with a friend. (= We were together.)
- Pete is the man with long hair. (= He has long hair.)
- I'll cut the wood with my electric saw.(= He uses electric saw)
- They set to work with enthusiasm. (= enthusiastically)
- With people watching, I felt embarrassed. (= Because people were watching...)

Without is the opposite of *with*.

Example:

- Who's the man without any shoes on?
- They set to work, but without enthusiasm.

*** Any can be left out after *without*. But it is not normal to leave out *a/an* after *with* or *without***

Example:

- Who's the man *without* shoes on?
- I went *with* a friend.

2. *Of* has a number of different meanings

Example:

- The handle of the door (the of-pattern combined with things).
- A tin of soup (the of-pattern expressing quantity)
- Some of my friends (quantifier + *of*+ determiner + noun)
- Our first sight of land (Noun + preposition + object)

* **Of** can also be used in the following pattern.

Example:

- She's an actress **of** great ability. (= She has great ability.)
- These souvenirs are **of** no value. (= Souvenirs has no value)
- He was a man **of** medium build. (= he had medium build)

4. Some prepositions have the same meaning as a conjunction.

Such prepositions are *as well as*, *in addition to*, *besides*); *in spite of*, *despite*, *as a result of*, *in consequence of*, *because of*, *due to*, *in view of*, *on account of*

Example:

- We decided against a picnic *in view of* the weather.
(= because the weather was bad)

5. With and by is used to express means

With is used to talk about an instrument, a thing we use to carry out an action.

Example:

- The thieves broke the door down with a hammer.
- Just stir this with a wooden spoon, could you?

* **By + noun is used for means of transport.**

The is not used e.g. by bike, by car/road, by taxi, by bus/coach, by train/tube/rail, by boat/ship/ferry/hovercraft, by sea, by plane/air.

Example:

- I prefer to travel by train (NOT travel by the train and NOT travel with the train)

* **By is not used to mean a specific bike, car etc.**

Example:

- I'll go on my bike. (NOT I'll go by my bike.)

It can be said "on my bike", "in the/my car", "in a taxi", "on the bus/train/boat/plane" etc.

* **On foot means 'walking'.**

Example:

-I prefer to go on foot/ to walk. (NOT go by foot)

* **By is used for means of communication, e.g. by letter/post, by phone, by telegram/telex/fax.**

Example:

-I spoke to Andy *by* phone (=on the phone)

-I sent the information *by* post.

6. As is used to express a role or function

Example:

-Maria has come along *as* our guide. (She is our guide.)

-I'm having to use the sofa *as* my bed. (It is my bed.)

* **The can sometimes be left out after as.**

Example:

-As chairman, I have to keep order.

* **Like is used to express a comparison.**

Example:

-She slapped his face. The noise was like a pistol shot.

-I think Louise looks a bit like Marilyn Monroe.

* **Comparison between as and like.**

Example:

-He speaks *as* an expert. He is after all a professor.

-He talks *like* an expert, but really he knows nothing.

7. *Except (for), apart from* and *but* are used to talk about an exception

Example:

-Everyone was there *except (for)/ apart from* Nigel, who was ill. (=Nigel can't be there)

-I hate fish. I can eat anything *except/but* fish. (=He can't eat fish)

2.5 Prepositions That Are Often Confusing

Eastwood (2002) explains about the use of prepositions in more detailed way as follows:

1 *At, on* and *in*

A. *At*

At is one-dimensional. It is used when seeing something as a point in space.

For example:

-The car was waiting *at* the lights. (=Lights stands as a waiting point)

-There's someone *at* the door. (=Someone is in the door)

The form *at* + *event* can be used, too

For example:

-We met *at Daphne's party*, didn't we? (=Daphne's party is an event)

The form *at* + *building* is used when talking about the normal purpose of the building.

For example:

-The Browns are *at the theatre*. (= watching a play)

-I bought these dishes *at the supermarket*. (=shopping)

-Nicola is fifteen. She's still *at school*. (=Studying)

At is also used for a person's house or flat.

For example:

-I had a cup of coffee *at Angela's* house. (=house of Angela)

B. On

On is two-dimensional. It is used for a surface.

For example:

- Don't leave your glass **on** the floor.(=Floor surface)
- There were lots of pictures **on** the walls.(=Wall surface)

On is also used for a line.

For example:

- Paris is on the Seine. (=Siene area)
- The house is right on the main road, so it's a bit noisy. (=road area)

On is also used in this special sense.

For example:

- I haven't got any money **on/** with me at the moment. (=he doesn't have money)

C. In

In is three-dimensional. It is used when seeing something as all around.

For example:

- I had five pounds **in** my pocket. (=five pounds is saved in the pocket)
- Who's that man **in** the green sweater? (=the man wears a green sweater)
- There was a man sitting **in** the waiting room.(=the waiting room contains a sitting man)

The form **in** and **at** can be compared with buildings.

For example:

- It was cold **in** the library. (= inside the building)
- We were **at** the library. (= choosing a book)

Comparing the expressions with corner.

For example:

- There were shelves over the fireplace and a bookcase **in** the corner.(="corner" is used as a all round thing)

-There's a newsagent's **at/on** the corner. You turn left there.(="corner" is used as point)

In general, **in** is used for a country or town and **at** for a smaller place.

For example:

-We finally arrived **in** Birmingham/**at** Land's End. (=Birmingham is town, Land's End is district)

But **at** can be used with a town if it is seen as a point on a journey.

For example:

-You have to change trains **at** Birmingham. (=Birmingham stands for a new place to train)

And **in** is also used for a smaller place if it is seen as three-dimensional.

For example:

-I've lived **in** the village all my life.(=village is three-dimensional place)

D. These phrases are examples of the use of **at**, **in**, and **on**

-**at** 52 Grove Road

-**at** your house

-**at** the station

-**at** home/work/school

-**at** the seaside

-**at** the back/end of

-**at** queue

-**on** 42nd Street (USA)

-**on** the third floor

-**on** the platform

-**on** the page

-**on** the screen

-**on** the island

-**on** the beach/coast

-**on** the right/left

-on the back of an envelope

-in Spain/Bristol

-in Grove Road

-in the lesson

-in a book/newspaper

-in the photo/picture

-in the country

-in the middle

-in the back/front of

-in a car

-in a queue/line/row

2. Above, over, below and under

A. **Above** and **over** have similar meanings.

For example:

-There was a clock **above/over** the entrance.

Above is not normally used to mean horizontal movement. It uses **over**

For example:

-Plane flew low **over** the houses.

Above is not used for an area or surface. It uses **over**

For example:

-Thick black smoke hangs **over** the town.(=surface of town)

-Someone had spread a sheet **over** the body.(=surface of body)

B. **Over** is used before a number.

For example:

-There are well **over** fifty thousand people in the stadium.

But **above** is used with a measurement that is thought as vertical, such as temperature.

For example:

-Temperatures will rise **above** freezing.

Over has a special meaning.

For example:

-The two leaders discussed world affairs **over** lunch. (=while having lunch)

Over is also used for movement to the other side, or position on the other side of a line.

For example:

-The horse jumped **over** the wall. Was the ball **over** the goal-line?

-We had to get **over**/across the river.

C. **Below** is the opposite of **above**; **under** is the opposite of **over**.

For example:

-We met at the entrance, **below/under** the clock.

D. **Below** is not normally used for a horizontal movement or for an area or surface. It uses **under**

For example:

-Mike crawled **under** the bed in an attempt to hide.

-The town lies **under** a thick black cloud of smoke.

Comparison between **below/under** with **above/over**

For example:

-Temperatures will fall **below** freezing.

-There are well **under** ten thousand people in the stadium.

3. Top and bottom

A. **On top of** is a preposition.

For example:

-There's a monument **on top of** the hill.

B. **Top** and **bottom** are also used as nouns in phrases like these.

For example:

-There's a monument **at the top** of the hill.

-The ship sank **to the bottom** of the sea.

4. Through, across and along

A. **Through** is three-dimensional.

For example:

-The water flows **through** the pipe.

-I looked **through** the telescope.

B. **Across** is two-dimensional.

For example:

-You can get **across** the Channel by ferry.

Sometimes **through** or **across** can be used depending on whether it is seen as having three or two dimensions.

For example:

-We walked **through/across** the field.

C. **Along** is used if follow a line. These are the comparisons between **along** and **across**

For example:

-We cruised **along** the canal for a few miles. (=line of a canal)

- We walked **across** the canal by a footbridge.(=Through the canal)

5. To, towards and up to

To is used for a destination and **towards** is used for a direction.

For example:

-We're going **to** Doncaster. My aunt lives there.(=the destination is Doncaster)

-We're going **towards** Doncaster now. We must have taken a wrong turning.(=they are heading to Doncaster)

Go/come/walk + **up to** usually expresses movement to a person.

For example:

-A man came **up to** me in the street and asked me for money.

As far as means going a certain distance.

For example:

-We usually try to get *as far as* Doncaster before we stop for coffee.

6. Near, close and by

A. *Near*, *near to* and *close to* mean 'not far from'.

For example:

-Motherwell is **near** Glasgow, NOT by Glasgow

-We live **near (to)** the hospital/ **close to** the hospital.

Near (to) and *close to* have comparative and superlative forms.

For example:

-You live **nearer (to)** the hospital than we do.

-I was sitting **closest to** the door.

B. *Near* and *close* can be adverbs.

For example:

-The animals were very tame. They came quite **near/close**.

Nearby means 'not far away'.

For example:

-There's a post office **near** here/**nearby**.

The preposition *by* means 'at the side of' or 'very near'.

For example:

-We live (right) **by** the hospital.(=they live near the hospital)

-Come and sit **by** me. (=asking for sit near him)

D. *Next to* means 'directly at the side of'.

For example:

-We live **next to** the fish and chip shop.

-At dinner I sat **next to/beside** Mrs Armstrong.

7. In front of, before, behind, after and opposite

A. When talking about where something is, it is preferred *in front of* and *behind* to *before* and *after*.

For example:

- There's a statue **in front of** the museum (=NOT before the museum)
- The police held their riot shields **in front of** them. (=NOT before them)
- The car **behind** us ran into the back of us. (=NOT the car after us)

B. *Before* usually means 'earlier in time', and *after* means 'later in time'. But *before* and *after* are used to talk about what order things come in.

For example:

- J comes *before* K.
- K comes *after* J.

After is also used to talk about someone following or chasing.

For example:

- The thief ran across the road with a policemen *after* him.

C. *Opposite* means 'on the other side from'. This is a comparison between *in front of* and *opposite*.

For example:

- People were standing *in front of* the theatre waiting to go in.
- People were standing *opposite* the theatre waiting to cross the road.
- Gerald was standing *in front of* me in the queue.
- Gerald was sitting *opposite* me at lunch.

8. Between and among

A. Between

Between is used with a small number of items that is seen as separate and individual.

For example:

- The ball went *between* the player's legs.(=legs are separated each other)
- Tom lives somewhere in that area *between* the hospital, the university and the by-pass. (=he lives near the three places)

B. Among

Among suggests a larger number.

For example:

-I was hoping to spot Marcia *among* the crowd.=(the crowd is huge)

Nurjanah (2004) states that prepositions *in*, *on*, and *at* discussed previously, are probably the most often confusing English prepositions. The followings are some others.

1. Above, Over

Above refers to a place higher than a certain point. *Over* refers to a place directly above a certain point. For example:

- The temperature is well *above* freezing
- He held an umbrella *over* his head

Over also means "more than" and "in the course of" a period of time. For example:

- He is *over* eighty years old
- *Over* the years, he has proven to be a true friend

2. Below, Under

Below refers to a place lower than the a certain point. *Under* refers to a place directly below a certain point. For example:

- That valley is *below* sea level
- His shoes are *under* the bed

Under also means "less than" and "under the supervision of". For example:

- The children in this class are *under* six years of age
- She works *under* the managing editor

3. Beneath, Underneath

Beneath and *underneath* mean almost the same thing in many uses. Generally, both indicate a position lower than a given point. When the meaning

diverge, underneath conveys more specifically the meaning of one object being covered up by another, and beneath may be used in a figurative sense. It may be useful to associate underneath with under and beneath with below. For example:

- Two hundred feet *beneath* (below) the surface of the earth, solid rock was found
- The official does not consider it *beneath* him to type his own letters
- The shoes were found *underneath* a pile of clothes in the closet

4. To, Toward

To is used with verbs of motion and definite destinations. *Toward* means "in the general direction of". For example:

- We walked *to* the station.
- All mosque face *toward* Mecca.

5. Beside, Besides

Beside means "next to". *Besides* means "in addition to". For example:

- He is sitting *beside* his brother.
- Two others won prizes *besides* us.

6. In, Into

In is used with locations or conditions. *Into* is used with verbs that show motion (real or metaphorical) from one place or state to another. For example:

- The child is *in* the pool. The child jumped *into* the pool.
- The patient is *in* coma. The patient slipped *into* a comma.

7. Past, Beyond

Past is used with verbs of motion to indicate approaching, then passing by certain point. *Beyond* refers to a location further away than some specified concrete or abstract point. For example:

- The car went *past* the monument at 10.00 a.m.
- He lives *beyond* the post office.
- His generosity is *beyond* belief.

8. Between, Among

Between refers to position in relation to two person or things. *Among* refers to position in relation to three or more persons or things. For example:

- I want put the table *between* those two windows.
- I found you letter *among* my school papers.

9. Through, Throughout

Through refers to motion first into then out of something. *Throughout* used with something that is distributed in every part of something. For example:

- Let's walk *through* the park.
- The news spread *throughout* the country

2.6 About Subordinate Conjunction and Preposition

Yulia (2014) says that some words are functioned as both **subordinate conjunction** and **preposition** such as *after, before, since, until*

There are also some **subordinate conjunction** which have a similar meaning as **preposition**, for example *although, because, while, as if*

The following table will show the example of subordinate conjunction and preposition sentences

Table 2
Examples of Subordinate Conjunction and Preposition Sentences

Word	Subordinate Conjunction	Preposition
After	After <u>I changed the APN</u> , I unplugged my modem and waited for 5 minutes.	After <u>changing of the APN</u> , I unplugged my modem and waited for 5 minutes.
Before	Before <u>she went to Jakarta</u> , she commended her flowers to be watered.	Before <u>her journey to Jakarta</u> , she commended her flowers to be watered.
Since	The company has got so much profit since <u>it was built in 2007</u> .	The company has got so much profit since <u>2007</u> .
Until	The baby usually sleeps soundly until <u>the rooster crows in the morning</u> .	The baby usually sleeps soundly until <u>morning</u> .

The following table explain the use of *subordinate conjunction* and *preposition* which have similar meaning.

Table 3

The use of *subordinate conjunction* and *preposition* which have similar meaning

Conjunction vs Preposition	Subordinate Conjunction	Preposition
Although vs Despite/ in spite of	Although <u>many friends</u> confronted her ambition, she went forward such a tank.	In spite of <u>many confrontation from her friends</u> , she went forward such a tank.
Because vs Because of	Because <u>she had free time during holiday</u> , she rearranged her house.	Because of <u>her free time during holiday</u> , she rearranged her house.
While vs During	While <u>I was preparing the exam in my room</u> , I didn't let anyone to come in.	During <u>my exam preparation</u> , I didn't let anyone to come in.
As if / as though vs Like	The man drove as if/though <u>he was an F-1 racer</u> .	The man drove like <u>an F-1 racer</u> .

2.7 Storybook

According to Stewing (in Susanto, 2011), storybook is a book that describes the story supported by pictures. These two elements work together to produce stories with illustrations of images. Picture storybook is expected to lead to the appreciation and love of books. Not only the story should be interesting, but also the book should contain images so that it gains the students' interest to read the story. Therefore, the images in the story must be alive and communicative.

Johnson (1997: 5) states that storybooks contain messages through illustrations and written text. These elements are the most important elements of the story. Storybook also requires an interesting appearance. These books contain a variety of themes that are often built based on the experience of daily life.

From some of the above explanations, it can be concluded that storybook is a book that has the combination of both written text and pictures with the function to, gain visual interest to the readers.