

- 1 Prepositions are particles that are put in front of clauses, to show their role in the sentence.
- 2 Prepositions are normally placed before nouns or [pronouns](#), but they can also be used with [infinitive verbs](#), [subclauses](#), and [adverbs of quantity](#). In some cases a preposition is used before an adverb of location or time. In those cases, the preposition makes the location or time more specific.
- 3 The following particles are prepositions: [al](#), [anstataŭ](#), [antaŭ](#), [apud](#), [ĉe](#), [ĉirkaŭ](#), [da](#), [de](#), [dum](#), [ekster](#), [el](#), [en](#), [ĝis](#), [inter](#), [je](#), [kontraŭ](#), [krom](#), [kun](#), [laŭ](#), [malgraŭ](#), [per](#), [po](#), [por](#), [post](#), [preter](#), [pri](#), [pro](#), [sen](#), [sub](#), [super](#), [sur](#), [tra](#) and [trans](#):
- 4
 - [Locational prepositions](#)
 - [Directional prepositions](#)
 - [Je](#)
 - [De](#)
 - [Da](#)
 - [Anstataŭ](#) and [krom](#)
 - [Po](#)

Independent prepositions

- 5 After a preposition there is normally a clause to which the preposition relates. Without a clause following, the preposition would not make sense: [sur la tablo](#), [en mia domo](#), [ekster tiu ĉi ĉambro](#), [dum la paŭzo](#), [anstataŭ tio](#), [krom Petro](#) etc.
- 6 If words are intended to be left out after a preposition (to be understood through context), the preposition must be used with an E-ending, because the preposition then becomes its own clause, acting as an adverb:
 - 7

[Li staras apud mi](#). → [Li staras apude](#). - He is standing beside me. → He is standing alongside.

[Ŝi sidas ekster la domo](#). → [Ŝi sidas ekstere](#). - She is sitting outside of the house. → She is sitting outside.

[Tio okazis dum la paŭzo](#). → [Tio okazis dume](#). - That happened during the break. → That happened in the duration.

[Tio okazos post la kongreso](#). → [Tio okazos poste](#). - That will happen after the congress. → That will happen later.
 - 8 If the adverb shows a location, it can accept the N-ending to show movement to the location:
 - 9

[Li sidas ekster la domo](#). → [Li sidas ekstere](#). → [Li iras eksteren](#). = ...al ekstera loko (al loko ekster la domo). - He is sitting outside the house. → He is sitting outside. → He is going outside. = ...to an outside location (to a place outside of the house).
 - 10 If in some cases the original clause acts as an adjective, the A-ending is used after the preposition:
 - 11

[Li loĝas en domo apud mia domo](#). → [Li loĝas en apuda domo](#). ...en domo [apuda](#). - He lives in a house next to my house. → He lives in an adjacent house. ...in a house next to mine.
 - 12 But you can also use a location adverb or temporal adverb in those cases: [Li loĝas en domo apude](#). = [Li loĝas en domo](#), [kiu troviĝas apude](#).
 - 13 For some reason, some prepositions practically never appear with an E-ending or A-ending. For example, we almost never say [paroli prie](#) = "talk about that", [iri dee](#) = "to go from the designated place", [ala veturo](#) = "a drive to the designated place", [proa agado](#) = "an action on account of that".