How do prepositions function in a sentence?

Prepositions are linking words used in sentences, usually to indicate different types of relationships in sentences. Rather than being like nouns that mean one definite thing—a table will always be a table—prepositions help us understand how we should consider objects such as tables, for example.

How and when do writers use them?

You can use prepositions in order to understand relationships with time.

This way, your reader will understand when something happens—on a particular day or a time of day—or how long an activity lasts.

For example, you might have class on certain days, or during the day. Those classes might happen for a whole semester. You might have a meeting with a professor in the afternoon.

Many prepositions help to indicate an object’s location spatially.

Ask yourself: Where was the book? Was it on, under, above, over, beside, beneath, against the table? Each of these words can show a different spatial relationship between the book and the table. If you just said “the book was the table,” the reader might think that the book has turned into a table, and feel confused by this sudden transformation.

Similarly, look at the sentence “the cat hides beneath the sofa.” Where is the cat? Is the cat sitting on the sofa? Is it in the sofa cushions?
Prepositions

Some verbs always need prepositions in order to make their meaning clear.

For example, “I’m looking at the television.” If you don’t put at after look, the reader might wonder if you are looking for the television (maybe you lost it and you’re searching for it) or with the television (maybe you and the television are looking at something together). Likewise, you’ll need to wait for somebody. You can’t wait at them (but you can look at them while you wait) and if you wait with somebody, then it means you are waiting for a third person to show up. If you use a verb that needs a preposition.

What are some common prepositions?

Some common prepositions are at, on, in, for, to, of, as well as words related to directions (across, behind, above, over, beneath, beside, against, etc.) and words related to time (during, within, since).

How can writers edit their work to improve their use of prepositions?

When you’re revising, think about the relationship between the objects and verbs in the sentence. Is it clear which direction you are moving in? Is it clear when this action took place?

We went to the movies.
She brought the book for her friend.
We haven’t met since last month.

If you have a phrase like “she brought the book her friend,” the relationship between the book and her friend is not clear. If you find any phrases like this in your writing, then you will need to use a prepositional phrase.

Prepositions rarely ever happen alone, so watch for them in sentences and use them to clarify your meaning!