An excellent question! In the English language, sentences are constructed using a combination of various elements, which I'll outline below:

Words: The building blocks of language, words are the smallest units of meaning. They can be classified into different parts of speech, such as:

Nouns (e.g., dog, city)

Verbs (e.g., run, eat)

Adjectives (e.g., happy, big)

Adverbs (e.g., quickly, very)

Pronouns (e.g., he, she, it)

Prepositions (e.g., in, on, under)

Conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or)

Interjections (e.g., oh, wow)

Phrases: A group of words that function together as a unit, often with a specific grammatical function. Examples:

Noun phrases (e.g., "the big red car")

Verb phrases (e.g., "will be going")

Adjective phrases (e.g., "very happy")

Adverb phrases (e.g., "quickly and quietly")

Clauses: A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate (a verb or verb phrase). Clauses can be:

Independent (e.g., "I went to the store.")

Dependent (e.g., "because I needed milk")

Sentence structure: The arrangement of words and phrases to convey meaning. Common sentence structures include:

Simple sentences (e.g., "I like ice cream.")

Compound sentences (e.g., "I like ice cream, and my brother likes cake.")

Complex sentences (e.g., "I went to the store because I needed milk.")

Compound-complex sentences (e.g., "I went to the store because I needed milk, and my brother came with me.")

Punctuation: Symbols used to separate and connect words, phrases, and clauses, such as:

Periods (.)

Commas (,)

Semicolons (;)

Colons (:)

Dashes (-)

Parentheses ()

Grammar rules: The set of rules that govern how words are used to form sentences, including:

Subject-verb agreement

Tense and aspect

Modality (e.g., can, could, may)

Clause structure

By combining these elements, you can create a wide range of English sentences that convey meaning and express your thoughts and ideas.  
  
  
An excellent request! Here are the preposition words, along with examples and the types of questions they answer:

Preposition Words:

1. Words of direction:
   * to (e.g., "I'm going to the store.")
   * from (e.g., "I'm coming from the park.")
   * up (e.g., "The ball is going up.")
   * down (e.g., "The ball is going down.")
   * in (e.g., "The book is in the library.")
   * out (e.g., "The dog is going out.")
2. Words of time:
   * at (e.g., "I'll meet you at 5 o'clock.")
   * on (e.g., "I'll see you on Friday.")
   * during (e.g., "I'll be busy during the meeting.")
   * before (e.g., "I'll finish my homework before dinner.")
   * after (e.g., "I'll go for a walk after lunch.")
3. Words of place:
   * in (e.g., "The city is in the state.")
   * on (e.g., "The book is on the table.")
   * at (e.g., "I'm at the office.")
   * by (e.g., "The park is by the river.")
   * with (e.g., "I'm with my friends.")
4. Words of location:
   * above (e.g., "The plane is flying above the clouds.")
   * below (e.g., "The submarine is below the water.")
   * beside (e.g., "The chair is beside the table.")
   * between (e.g., "The city is between the mountains.")
   * inside (e.g., "The toy is inside the box.")
5. Words of spatial relationships:
   * near (e.g., "The park is near my house.")
   * far (e.g., "The city is far from here.")
   * close (e.g., "The store is close to my house.")
   * distant (e.g., "The mountain is distant from the city.")
6. Words to introduce an object:
   * with (e.g., "I'm going to the store with my friend.")
   * without (e.g., "I'm going to the store without my phone.")

Adverbs, Adjectives, and Questions:

* Adverbs: answer questions like "How?", "When?", "Where?", and "To what extent?"
  + Examples: quickly, very, well, yesterday, here
* Adjectives: answer questions like "What kind?", "How many?", and "Which one?"
  + Examples: happy, big, blue, three, this
* Questions:
  + What: asks for information about a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., "What is your name?")
  + When: asks for information about time (e.g., "When is your birthday?")
  + How: asks for information about manner, method, or condition (e.g., "How do you like your coffee?")
  + Where: asks for information about location (e.g., "Where is the nearest restroom?")
  + Why: asks for information about reason or cause (e.g., "Why are you late?")
  + Which: asks for information about choice or selection (e.g., "Which book do you prefer?")
  + Who: asks for information about a person or people (e.g., "Who is your favorite author?")

These preposition words, adverbs, adjectives, and questions will help you better understand how to use them in context and improve your English language skills.