**Can prepositions in English language appear in the end on phrases?**

Prepositions are words which usually precedes a noun or pronoun. The function of a preposition is to express a relation of noun or pronoun to another word or element in the clause. For example ‘the woman *at* the door’, ‘Man left *after* dark’, ‘what are you sorry *for* ?’

**‘at, after, for’ in above sentences are prepositions.**

There are more than 100 prepositions in English. But, their importance in English is no lesser than nouns, verbs etc.  [Prepositions are very important words](http://engtuto.com/prepositions). In fact, the prepositions such as ***of***,**to** and ***in*** are among the ten most frequent words in English. Here is a list of prepositions which are commonly used. Many of these prepositions have more than one meaning. You must refer to usage in the link before using it.

It’s a myth. That one cannot end a sentence with a preposition, is a myth. It’s a myth invented in the late 17th century by linguistic commentators (Henry Fowler called them fetishists) that English ought to follow the rules of Latin grammar. It became a fad, made its way into some of the early mass produced textbooks, and became cannon among schoolteachers seeking simple, easy-to-teach rules with which to help students avoid common pitfalls in language.

Don’t the following sentences sound native?

**who were you with?**

**From which ill-begotten excuse for a grammarian did you get the idea that you shouldn’t?**

**See what I did there? No? Let me try again.**

**Why do any prepositions appear in the end on phrases? Like who were you with?**

**Why not?**

**Catching on? No?**

The trouble is, as the great Richard Feynman was want to say, you can’t teach a child anything by teaching them something wrong. English is not Latin. Hear that Caesar? Angli grammatica nostra sumus. It is not wrong to end a sentence with a preposition—in English. It is wrong to write a confusing sentence, and sometimes ending on a preposition, especially in a long sentence, can make less obvious, grammatical errors that may nonetheless give pause to your readers.

“Who were you with?” is perfectly clear, though it is more properly “Whom were you with?” This error would be more apparent if written as “With whom were you?” but that would sound rather…odd.

Attempting to rid English of the terminal preposition is a bit like trying to remove the cream off from an ice cream cone. You can, but do you really want to?

Christopher Hitchens, great orator that he was, went to primary school in Cambridge and college at Oxford. He would often find himself in a moment of terminal preposition and ‘correct’ himself to comedic effect.

“That sir, is something I will not put up with!” he would say forcefully, then catching himself, soften and repeat, “Something with which I will not put.”

That grown men of world renown and erudite wit should so submit to literary fetish is absurd.

So worry not. Go boldly with your prepositions, as long as they are clear. Do not fear that you shall tread where none has trod before.

See what I did there?

Here is a complete [list of prepositions](http://engtuto.com/prepositions)