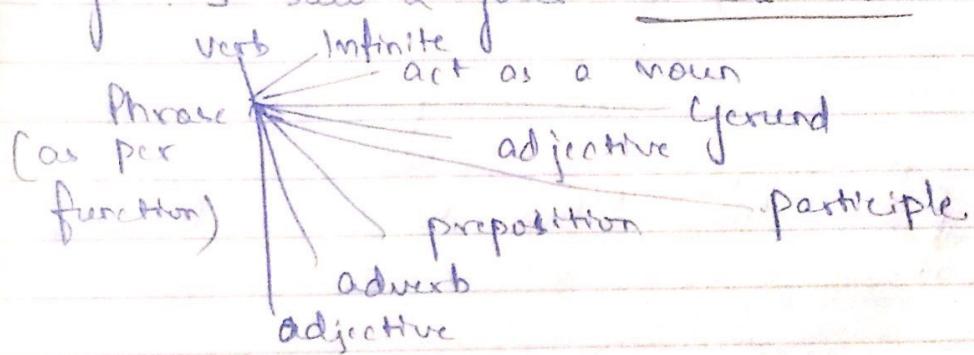


## PHRASE

A phrase is a group of related words within a sentence that complements the overall structure of sentence. A phrase lacks both the subject and the object. Hence, a phrase cannot stand alone to give complete meaning.

Eg:- I saw a joke in the street.



The function of a phrase depends upon its construction and place in a sentence.

### 1. Noun PHRASE

Acts like a noun in the sentence.  
contains a noun & other associated words (usually determiners & modifiers) which modify the noun.

↓  
[before or after]

Noun Phrase = noun + modifier (or determiners)

Eg:

1. They hired a huge beautiful home.  
(as noun: object)
2. She bought a decent black shirt.  
(as noun: object)
3. One of our close relatives never drinks coffee.  
(as noun: subject)
4. A woman in the window shouted for help.  
(as noun: subject)

# A sentence can also consist of more than one noun phrase

Eg: One of our close relatives bought a beautiful red car.

## 2. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

- comprising a preposition and object of preposition (noun or pronoun)
- may also contain other modifiers.
- It has a noun or pronoun - object of preposition

Eg: near a wall, on a table, in the room,  
under a tree etc.

1. The kids were laughing at the joker.
2. He is sleeping on the carpet.
3. The teacher looked at the black-board.
4. He drives the car in a high speed.
5. He always speaks in a loud voice.

### 3 ADJECTIVE PHRASE

- acts like an adjective in a sentence
- like an adjective, it modifies a noun or pronoun
- comprises of adjectives, modifiers and other words modifying the noun or pronoun

Eg:

1. A kid on the roof is looking at the sky.
2. The boy in the shop is my friend.
3. She bought a beautiful brown chair.
4. A lady with long hair is walking in the garden.
5. She gave me a cup full of tea.
6. A student from my college won the competition.

### 4 ADVERB PHRASE

adverb  
modifier  
adjective

- acts like an adverb
- like an adverb, it modifies a verb or other adverb
- contains an adverb and other words (i.e. nouns, preposition, modifier) which, as a whole, acts as an adverb phrase.

### Example:

1. He drives a car in a very high speed.
  2. The racer was running very fast.
  3. She always speaks in a respectful way.
  4. They walked along the wall.
  5. She welcomed the guests in a nice way.
  6. He stayed at college for a few hours.
  7. The kid sat beside her mother.
5. VERB PHRASE

The group of main verbs and helping-verbs (auxiliaries) within a sentence.

### Example:

1. She is writing a letter.
2. He has taken his annual exam.
3. Students must work in time for the class.
4. They have been playing game since morning.
5. She is waiting for someone.

## 6. INFINITIVE PHRASE

- contains an infinitive (to + base form of verb) and modifiers or other related words linked to the infinitive.
- will always act as a noun, an adjective or adverb in the sentence.

Eg:-

1. I enjoy to drive a car.  
(As noun)
2. To get success in exam is an ambition of every student. (As noun)
3. Government made a plan to help the poor.  
(adj. modifying noun: plan)
4. She sang a song to please the audience.  
(adverb modifying verb: sing)
5. The joker danced to entertain the people.  
(adjective modifying noun: dance)

## 7. GERUND PHRASE

- group of gerund (verb+ing), modifier and other related words linked to the gerund.
- acts as a [noun] in the sentence.

Eg:-

1. I enjoy listening to the music. (As noun/ as object)
2. He started writing the letter. (As noun/ as object)

3. Walking in the sun affects the complexion of a person. (As noun / as subject).

4. Crying of a baby disturbed me a lot.  
(As noun / as subject).

### 8. PARTICIPLE PHRASE

- group of present participle (verb+ing) or a past participle verb, modifier and other linked words.
- punctuated with a comma or commas.
- acts as an adjective (modifying a noun) in a sentence.

Eg:-

1. The students, raising their hands, need extra pages. (modifier would : students)
2. She got a mail, mentioning about her exam, (mail)
3. The chair, made of plastic, looks very beautiful. (chair)

### 9. ABSOLUTE PHRASE

- nominative phrase
- consists of a noun or a pronoun, a participle and linked modifiers
- It modifies the sentence
- looks like a clause but lacks three finite verbs
- separated by a comma in a sentence

Q.:-

1. She is looking very much happy, her face expressing a shine of happiness.
2. He having books in his hand, was going to college.
3. He, having anger in his eyes, met his enemy.