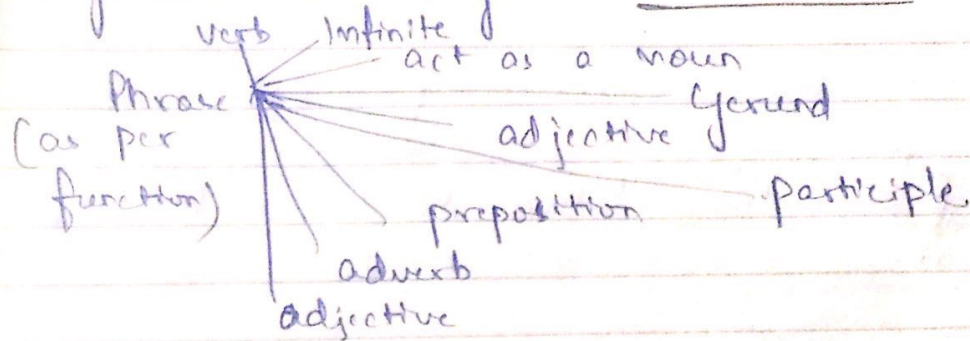


PHRASE

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 joker 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.
(3) (5)

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

*modifies
adjective*

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

Examples:-

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.

Examples:-

1. She is writing a letter.
2. He has taken his annual exam.
3. Students must reach 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, modifiers and other linked words ^(verb form of the verb)
- 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 page. (modifier noun: 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 true finite verb
- separated by a comma in a sentence

Ex:-

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.