# Phrase - group of words without a subject and a verb. It functions as a small part of a speech.

## Prepositional Phrase – this consists of a preposition and its object

A prepositional phrase functions as an adjective or adverb.

 Ex:

### Prepositional phrases that function as an adjective. It answers the question which one?

1. The toy inside the big box is for Jenny.

Which toy is for Jenny? *The toy inside the big box*.

1. The dress on the floor is dirty.

Which dress is dirty? The one on the floor.

### Prepositional phrases that function as adverbs. It answers the questions such as How? When? Or Where?

### Before the exam, Cristine begged for a pen and paper.

When did Cristine do his begging? *Before the exam*

b. Sarah and her classmates decided to eat at Taco bell after the practice.

 Where did Sarah and her classmates ate after the practice? *At Taco Bell.*

 Other Examples:

 a. At home

 At – is a preposition

 Home – is a noun

 b. With her

 With – is a preposition

 Her – is a pronoun

 c. By dancing

 By – is a preposition

 Dancing – is a gerund

 e. Without excessively worrying

 Without – is a preposition

 Excessively – is a modifier

 Worrying – is a gerund

## Gerund Phrase – this consists of an -ing form of the verb and functions as a noun. However, not every word which ends in –ing is a gerund. Present Participles also ends –ing but they are not used as nouns.

Ex:

 Eating an apple can help relieve the pain.

## Infinitive Phrase – group of words headed by to+verb. Itcan function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Ex:

1. When an infinitive phrase introduces a main clause, separate the two sentence components with a comma.

 To avoid the penalty, Jamie used the pedestrian lane in crossing the street.

2. When an infinitive phrase concludes a main clause you don’t need to put any punctuation to connect the two sentence parts.

 April and May went to the school to find Diego.

## Participial Phrase – this consists of either a present or past participle and its modifiers. The present participle ends in –ing while the past participle end in -ed, or –en. A participial phrase is used as an adjective.

Ex:

Worried about what to sing, the choir went on searching for a masterpiece.

## Appositive Phrase – this may be a noun with its modifiers which is placed next or very near to another noun to identify, explain, or supplement it.

Ex:

Piolo, the heartthrob, is going to the mall for his mini concert.