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Phrases

Overview: Phrases are groups of related words that do not form a complete sentence. They act as parts of speech within sentences. In other words, phrases are groups of words that serve as nouns, adjectives or adverbs in sentences. Because sentences are made up of phrases and clauses, understanding these basic elements of sentence structure will help you create writing that is clear, concise, stylistically interesting and free of errors such as sentence fragments. Here you will find a basic overview of the different types of phrases and how they function within sentences.

An *infinitive phrase* contains a verb in its infinitive form (starting with "to"), and its modifiers or complements. Infinitive phrases can function as nouns, adjectives or adverbs.

Examples:

- 1) Shannon likes . . .
- 2) Exercising everyday is one way

The infinitive phrase in the first example functions as a noun and is the object of the sentence. In the second example, the infinite phrase functions as an adjective modifying and in the third sentence the infinitive phrase functions as an adverb modifying "take."

A *participial phrase* contains a participle and its modifiers or complements. Remember that participles are verbs that end in or (except for some irregular verbs). Participial phrases function as adjectives within a sentence.

Examples:

- 1) The student raised his hand to answer the question.
- 2) The sculpture, is no longer valuable.

Notice that the participial phrase in the second example is set off by commas. This is because it is a



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