

PHRASES AND ITS TYPES

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PHRASE

A phrase is a group of words which has a definite meaning when used together. It makes some sense but not complete sense. It is a part of sentence and helps in making the sentence.

EXAMPLES

A man of parts

A man of worth

In the corner

On the hill

About his failure

On my success

At the bus stop

At the railway station

At her remarks

Aware of



A phrase can be turned into a meaningful sentence as:

A man of Parts: Aslam is a man of parts.

A man of worth: Arslan is a man of worth.

In the corner: He sat in the corner.

On the hill: The eagle was on the hill.

About his failure: I was worried about his failure.

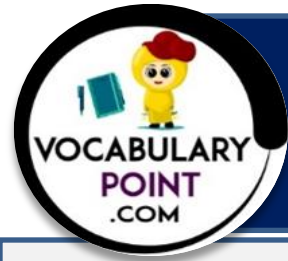
On my success: He congratulated me on my success.

At the bus stop: Amram met me at the bus stop.

At the railway station: I received him at the railway station.

At her remarks: He was sad at her remarks.

Aware of: I am aware of changes here.



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Read the following sentences.

1. This is a gold chain.
2. This word gold chain is the sum of words. (Noun + Noun) in this sentence there is no finite verb. It is work as a unit. That's why it is called phrase. (Noun Phrase)
3. This is a golden chain.
4. Golden chain is a Golden is a Adjective with a Noun. In chain there is no infinite.
5. But is is made noun and adjectives. This is not a unit or a group.
6. This is a chain made of gold.
7. Made of gold without finite verb is a sum of words.it is used as a unit. That why it is called Phrase.
8. This is a chain which is made of gold.
9. Which is made of gold is a sum of words. But it has finite verb "IS". That is called Clause not Phrase.

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KINDS OF PHRASES

- NOUN PHRASE
- PRINCIPAL PHRASE
- ADJECTIVE PHRASE
- PHRASE INAPPOSITION
- ADVERBIAL PHRASE
- ABSOLUTE PHRASE
- PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
- PARENTHETICAL PHRASE

Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of words that acts as a noun. It may be a subject or object or complement of a verb.

Examples

Playing hockey
Reading books
Early to bed
To win a prize
Birds eye view
At sixes and sevens
Kith and kin
Without rhyme or reason
To learn driving
Reading novels
Ups and downs
Wear and tear





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TOP ABOVE PHRASES CAN BE TURNED INTO SENTENCES:

1. Playing hockey keeps man active.
2. We have enjoyed reading this book.
3. Early to bed is a good habit.
4. To win a prize is a hard task.
5. We had a bird's eye view of the city from tower.
6. Everything in the room was at sixes and sevens.
7. We should be kind to our kith and kin.
8. He left his service without rhyme or reason.
9. He wants to learn driving.
10. I am fond of reading novels.
11. We should learn the ups and downs of life.
12. Wear and tear of roads causes problems.
13. The long and short of discussion is that he was killed.
14. TV is a part and parcel of a modern house.

Note: In order to understand the NOUN Phrase more clearly, question "WHAT" should be asked after the "VERB" and what follows, is either a noun, a noun phrase or a noun clause as:
He wants "what"to learn driving.
Hence "to learn driving" is a NOUN PHRASE.



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In this sentence he is a subject demanded is a verb, something to eat is a noun phrase with infinitive.

She took tea. (SUB + VERB + NOUN)

She took tea early. (SUB + VERB + NOUN)

Praising is a good virtue. (NOUN AS SUBJ + VERB)

Praising all is equal to praising noun. (NP + VERB + ADJECTIVE + NP)

He showed me a computer. (SUB + VERB + NOUN)

He showed me how to assemble a computer. (With how to)

Exercises No 1:

1. He denies stealing the money.
2. I do not expect to start his project today.
3. Cats like catching mice.
4. Children like eating fish.
5. We should not do such a thing.
6. Resolve to come again.
7. The headmaster wished to speak to my father.
8. I enjoy reading column in the newspapers.
9. I hate playing cards.
10. Why do you hate visiting such a man?
11. My winning first position surprised him.
12. To do such travels in disgraceful.
13. It is not easy to give up smoking.



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ADJECTIVE PHRASE

Definition: When a word qualifies a noun or a pronoun, it is called adjective. When a group of words without having subject and predicate does the work of an adjectives, it is called ADJECTIVE PHRASE.

EXAMPLES

Of great nobility
With long hair
Of short stature
With blue eyes
In white dress.



These examples are used in a sentence:

He is a man of great nobility.

A boy with long hair came here.

A boy of short stature stood there.

A boy with blue eyes came to meet me.

He lives in a house made of mud.

This is the page with no writing on it.

Life is not a bed of roses.

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ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE PHRASES

A white elephant

An elephant with a white man.

A smiling face

A face with a smile on it.

The longest day

The day of great length.

A kind man

A man with kind nature.

A purple shirt

A shirt of purple color.

A blue-eyed boy

A boy with blue eyed boy.

A jungle track

A track through the jungle.

Exercise

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Ahmad is a lad of great promise.

A stich in time saves nine.

A man in great difficulties came to me for help.

He bore a banner with a strange device.

He wrote a turban made of silk.

He is a man without a friend.

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Identify the adjective phrases in the following sentences:

A man always in need is disliked.

Ali told tales of great bravery.

She is a girl with blue eyes.

He was wearing a crown made of gold.

This is a page with no writing on it.

Ali narrated his adventure of trials and tribulations.

Ahmad is a man of great worth.

The boy with blue eyes is my friend.

Her mother brought her a shawl of blue colour.

The hunter shot the tiger with a grey skin.

He makes paintings of great value.

She is a woman of great popularity.

June 22 is the day of great length.

He is a man of kind nature.

The woman in green dress in my aunt.

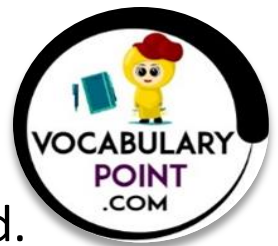
Girls with short hair are disliked.

Boys with short stature are disliked.

She has done a deed of shame.

Asafa is a girl with bad temper.

He is a man with great honesty.



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ADVERB PHRASE

When a word qualifies an adjective, verb or another adverb, it is called adverb. When this job is done by a group of words without having its subjects and predicate, it is called an adverb phrase as:

Examples

With great speed
In a hurried manner
At this moment
In no time
Before long



These ADVERB PHRASE are used in a sentence:

Ali ran with great speed.
He did it in a hurried manner.
He is busy now.
He reached here in no time.
I shall be with you before long.
He answered me in a rude manner.
You can buy these candles in all places.

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He did it hurriedly.

He is busy now.

He reached here soon.

I shall be with you soon.

He answered me rudely.

You can buy these candles everywhere.

Hamzah walked slowly.

He always speaks in a rude manner.

He left the meeting hall in a hurry.

He wrote an easy in a beautiful manner.

The warriors fought in a brave manner.

He will meet me in no time.

She defrauded her in a clever manner.

In former times, he was a successful actor.

We have shifted to another place.

We used to live on the top of the hill.

I shall meet you at a early date.

She behaved in a polite manner.

I shall come to meet you in no time.

We go to school early in the morning.



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ADVERBS

ADVERB PHRASES

Hastily

In a hastily manner

Beautifully

In a beautiful style

Foolishly

In a foolish manner

Now

At this point

Swiftly

In a swift manner

Abroad

In a foreign country

Recently

Just now or at a recent date

Quickly

In a quick manner

Gradually

By and by

Everywhere

Far and wide

Rarely

From time to time

Consequently

In a long run

Absolutely

Once for all

On time

In the nick of time

Cleverly

In a clever manner

Speedily

With great speed

Urgently

At once

Affectionately

In an affectionate manner

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POSITION OF ADVERB PHRASE

When there are two or more adverbs or adverb phrases after a verb, the normal order in the "Adverb of (1). Manner
(2) Place (3) Time

They sang sweetly at the concert yesterday.

In this sentence sweetly is a Manner and at the concert is Place and yesterday is a Time.

EXAMPLES

I have read Anwar Jameel to my great profit.

The great blue bell was hanging over him.

It must be done at any cost.

Dishonesty is written on his face.

Ahmad succeeded in the long run.

Ali has proved his case to my satisfaction.

Keep the bad boys at an arm's length.

He arrived at the moment.

The woodcutter felled a tree with his axe.

She failed in the examination.

I thank you with all my heart.

She behaved in a polite manner.



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PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

A prepositional phrase consists of preposition followed by a prepositional complement which is characteristically a noun phrase or WH- clause or V-Ing clause.

Preposition	Prepositional complement
At	The railway station
From	What he said
by	Singing a song

EXAMPLES

Who is at the bottom of this conspiracy?

He is at home in English.

He succeeded by dint of hard work.

I said it just by way of joke.

Call me in case of danger.

He played instead of working.

I went there with a view to meeting him.

He could not come to school because of illness.

We are in favour of change here.

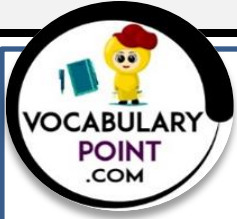
He acted according to the instructions.

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PHRASE IN APPOSITION

If we join two sentences with the help of “Defining Clause” it is called Phrase in Apposition.

EXAMPLES

Quaid-e-Azam the founder of Pakistan, was born in Karachi.
Allamah Iqbal is the poet of the East. He was born in Sialkot.

Allamah Iqbal, the poet of the east, was born in Sialkot.

Mr. Hamza is my best friend. He is very hardworking.

Mr. Hamza, my friend, is very hardworking.

My son, very genius, stood first in the examination.

Hazrat Ali, a brave warrior, stood victorious in battles.

My brother, very hard working, runs this shop.

Mr. Anwar, a great poet, lives at Lahore.

Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, is a famous city.

Sheila, my sister, is seriously ill.

I like fluffy, my faithful dog.

His uncle, a millionaire, sent him to Dubai.

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ABSOLUTE PHRASE

Groups of words of interdependence with separate subject and without finite verb are called ABSOLUTE PHRASE.

EXAMPLES

It was a holiday. We went out for a picnic.

It being a holiday, we went out for a picnic.

The soldiers arrived. The people dispersed.

The soldiers having arrived, the people dispersed.

The war having broken out, the prices rose high.

His father having died, he had to do all the work.

The teacher having gone, the boys made a noise.

The president having reached, the people assembled.

It being a hot day, we could not go out.

The taxi having broken down, we went on foot.

My father having reached, we were very happy.

It being a fine day, we worked with devotion.

The rain having stopped, we started our journey.

The teacher having left, the students were very sad.

