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**Lecture # 02**

**Phrases:**

* Group of words
* No subject verb combination
* No meaning if used alone
* If used in a sentence has a unique meaning

**For Example:**

 **A beautiful home**

* Is it group of words? Yes it is.
* Is there any subject verb combination? No, it doesn’t have.
* Is it making any sense while using alone? No, it’s not conveying any sense.

 **I built a beautiful home**

* Now, when used in sentence, is it conveying any meaning? Yes. It is.

Now a beautiful home is satisfying all the four conditions, hence it is a phrase.

**Types of phrases:**

Based on parts of speech, There are five types of phrases :

1. Noun phrase
2. Verb phrase
3. Adjective phrase
4. Adverb Phrase
5. Prepositional phrase
6. **Noun phrase:**

It acts like a noun in the sentence.

It includes noun+ other associated words which modifies noun

**For example:**

A woman in the window shouted for help.

 (Noun) (Phrase)

She bought a decent black shirt.

 (Phrase) (Noun)

1. **Verb Phrase:**

Verb phrase is the group of main verb and helping verb within a sentence.

**For Example**:

She has finished her work.

 (H.V) (V)

You should study for exam.

 (H.V) (V)

1. **Adjective Phrase:**

One or more words work together to give more information about an adjective.

Adjective phrase modifies noun.

**For Example:**

I am very happy with his work.

 (H.V) (Adj)

The cost of the car is way too high.

 (H.V) (Adj)

1. **Adverb Phrase:**

One or more words work together to give more information about an adverb.

Adverb phrase modifies a verb.

**For Example:**

They ran really fast.

 (H.V) (Adv)

He drank the milkshake much quicker.

 (H.V) (Adv)

1. **Prepositional Phrase:**

One or more words work together to give more information about preposition.

Preposition informs about time, location or possession.

**For Example:**

He is sleeping on the carpet.

 (prep)

He always speaks in loud voice.

 (Prep)