**Types of Phrases – Charts and/or Examples**

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| **Noun Phrase Function** | **Example** |
| **Subject** | *The child was very frightened.* |
| **Object** | *Susan shared some candy with her.* |
| **Complement** | *This is the one!* |
| **Adverbial** | *We visited last week.* |
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| **Common Verb Phrase Patterns**  **(basic “aux+main” combos)** | **Example** |
| **Modal** (modal + verb) | *The children may help.* |
| **Perfect** (*have* + past participle) | *The children have helped.* |
| **Progressive** (*be* + *ing* verb) | *The children are helping.* |
| **Passive** (*be* + past participle) | *The children were helped.* |
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| **Prepositional Phrase Function** | **Example** |
| **Adverbial** | *I’ll stop by on Friday.* |
| *The car has been broken since last week.* |
| **Adjectival** | *The bananas in the basket are for you.* |
| *His relationship with her is a disaster.* |
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| NOTE: A prepositional phrase consists of the preposition and its object, which is typically in the form of a noun phrase. | |
| **Adjective Phrase Components** | **Example** |
| **Single word** | *She has outlandish taste in clothing.* |
| *The test is expensive.* |
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| **Adj. Phrase Components (cont.)** | **Example** |
| **Group of words** | *Give us the play-by-play details.* |
| *Your donation is tax-deductible.* |
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| **Adverb Premodifier** | *She has quite outlandish taste in clothing.* |
| *The test is very expensive.* |
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| **Two Adverb Modifiers** | *It was much too difficult for her.* |
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| **Postmodification** | *The tuition was expensive enough.* |
| *Her voice is dysphonic indeed.* |
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| NOTE: Functionally, most other types of phrases can take on an adjectival role. In such cases, these phrases are best characterized by identifying their form as well as their function. For instance, in the sentence *Give me the pencil on that table*, the phrase *on that table* is a prepositional phrase in form, but is adjectival in function, narrowing down the properties of *the pencil*. | |
| **Adverb Phrase Components** | **Example** |
| **Single word** | *I read daily.* |
| *Please put that here.* |
| **Pre- or Postmodification** | *Rather quickly, panic set in.* |
| *Jennifer has been calling him much too often.* |
| *She smiled quite brilliantly for the camera.* |
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| NOTE: The function of the adverb phrase is the same as that for the simple adverb: to provide information about manner, place, time, degree, number, reason, affirmation, and negation; again, best characterized by identifying their form as well as their function. | |

**Language is at once at art and a science, meaning that things can go by many different names and we have to know all of them. What is most important in your work is that you develop a consistent system for analysis.**