Ms. Kizlyk - English 3

Prepositional Phrases

- **A phrase is a group of related words that does not have a subject or a predicate.**
- **A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of the object.**

Ex: The name, Helen, means "light" **in Greek.** (The preposition is **in**, and the object is **Greek**.)

Appositives & Appositive Phrases

- **An appositive is a noun or pronoun that identifies or renames another noun or pronoun. An appositive phrase consists of an appositive plus its modifiers.**

Ex: Have you heard of the writer **Lydia Maria Child**? (**Lydia Maria Child** identifies the writer).

Her best-known work, **a poem that begins "Over the river and through the woods**," was set to music. (The appositive phrase gives more information about the work.)

- **An essential appositive makes the meaning of a sentence clear.**

Ex: The abolitionist **Child** wrote to end slavery. (**Child** identifies which abolitionist.)

The Italian artist **Leonardo da Vinci** drew a flying machine with flapping wings around 1500.

- **A nonessential appositive adds extra information to a sentence whose meaning is already clear. Use commas to set off nonessential appositive phrases.**

Ex: She is also known for starting a magazine for children, **the first of its kind.**

Leonardo da Vinci, **an Italian artist**, drew a flying machine with flapping wings around 1500.

Participles & Participial Phrases

- **A participle is a verbal that acts as an adjective. A participial phrase consists of a participle plus its modifiers and complements. Since a participle is formed from a verb, it may have an object. Any object and its modifiers are part of the participial phrase.**

Ex: Carrying their backpacks, three students boarded the school bus. (The participle is **carrying**; the participle phrase is **carrying their backpacks**)

The passengers standing in the aisle lurched forward. (The present participle is **standing**; the participle phrase is **standing in the aisle**)

A broken rail caused the train to leave the track. (The past participle is **broken**.)

Gerunds & Gerund Phrases

A gerund is a verb form that ends in –*ing* and acts as a noun. A gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus its modifiers and complements. Since a gerund is formed from a verb, it may have an object. Any object and its modifiers are part of a gerund phrase.

Ex: Basic cooking requires following simple directions.

In sentences, gerunds and gerund phrases may be used anywhere nouns may be used.

Function	**Example**
Subject	Flying got Icarus into trouble.
Direct object	Icarus tried using wings made of wax.
Indirect object	He wanted to give flying like a bird a chance.
Predicate nominative	His mistake was straying too close to the sun.
Object of preposition	The result of doing so was melted wings and a dip in the sea.

Infinitives & Infinitive Phrases

- **An infinitive is a verb form that usually begins with the word "to" and acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.**
- **An infinitive phrase consists of an infinitive plus its modifiers and complements. Since an infinitive is formed from a verb, it may have an object.**

As noun To find the lost child was everyone's goal. (subject of sentence)

We all wanted to find the lost child. (direct object)

Our goal was to find the lost child. (predicate nominative)

As adjective Our efforts to find the lost child ended in success. ("To find the lost child" modifies "efforts").

As adverb To find the lost child, we combed the woods. ("To find the lost child" modifies "combed", telling why.)