

* Participle Phrases (PP)

- Types of [
- Present Participle, and in -ing
 - Past Participle, and in -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n
- A participial phrase is a group of words consisting of a participle & the modifier(s) and/or noun(s) or noun phrase(s)
- Participles & PP must be placed as close to the nouns or pronouns they modify

- A group of words missing sub. a predicate

VERB PHRASES

- has the syntactic role of simple verb

- is composed of a main verb &

auxiliary verbs related syntactically to the verb.

- verb + phrase

* Infinitive Phrases

- Infinitive - to + verb
- Not to confuse an infinitive with a prepositional phrase beginning with to
- Infinitives - to fly, to draw, to become, to stand
- Prepositional - to him, to the committee, to the mountains

Gerunds - swimming, hoping, eating, dreaming

Rule 1. Gerunds & Gerund phrases never need a punctuation

eg2. They do not appreciate my singing - direct object

eg3. The police arrested him for speeding - obj. of preposition

→ Gerunds Function as Noun

- 1) If PP comes at the end of a sentence, comma precedes the phrase if it modifies an earlier word in the sentence but not if phrase directly follows the word it modifies
- eg1. The local residents saw Ken condemning through the sheets
2. Tom nervously watched the woman, alarmed by her silence

Rules

1) when a PP begins a sentence, comma should be placed after the phrase. eg. washing & polishing the car, Frank developed sore muscles.

2) If PP comes in middle of the sentence, it should be set off with commas only if information is not essential to meaning of sentence. eg. the church destroyed by a fire, was never rebuilt. eg2. the guy wearing the chicken costume is my cousin

3) If PP comes at the end of a sentence, comma precedes the phrase if it modifies an earlier word in the sentence but not if phrase directly follows the word it modifies

→ PP Function as Adjectives so modify nouns or pronouns

→ IP Function as Adverb

eg. we intended to leave early

→ IP Function as adjective modifying papers

eg. I have a paper to write to write before the class

→ subject of the sentence

To write in English is difficult

→ Direct object

I live to write in English

→ sub. complement

His ambition is to fly

Rule 1. an infinitive phrase needs a comma only if it is

used as an adverb at the beginning of the sentence

& only Gerunds can be objects of a preposition. not infinitives