

**Phrase:**

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✓ **Phrase** is a small group of words which functions as a grammatical unit. A phrase may consist of just one word or more than one word. The following word groups separated by slashes constitute a phrase:

The student/ was standing/ there/waiting for/her friend.

✓ An Expanded Definition of Phrase:

*A prototypical phrase is a group of words forming a unit and consisting of a head or "nucleus" together with other words or word groups clustering around it. If the head of the phrase is a noun, we speak of a noun phrase (NP) (e.g. all those beautiful houses built in the sixties). If the head is a verb, the phrase is a verb phrase (VP). In the following sentence, the VP is in italics and the verb head is in bold:*

Jill *prepared us a couple of sandwiches.*

**1. Noun phrase:** A noun phrase is a group of words that has a noun as its head and performs the work of a noun.

e.g., the students                      a teacher from Berlin                      the Egyptian  
a diary                                      two boys with red hair                      hot chocolate

**2. Adjective phrase:** An adjective phrase is a group of words that **has** an adjective as its head. It may be followed by a prepositional phrase or a sentence which serves as its complement.

e.g., her voice was soft and attractive                      a nice young French student  
worried about something                                      a painful negotiation

**3. Adverb phrase:** An adverb phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adverb, i.e., describing or adding meaning to a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

e.g., again                                      very                                      unexpectedly  
soon    slowly                                      marvelously funny

**4. Verb phrase:** A verb phrase is a group of words that does the work of a verb.

e.g., walk                                      read the diary                                      has already passed the exam  
travel to Tehran                              was raining                                      told the girl an interesting story

- The following are the main sub-categorization frames for verbs:

Verb types	Structure	Examples
Intransitive	Verb	He laughed.
Copula	Verb + (Adj. P/ NP/PP)	read an interesting book
Mono-transitive	Verb + (NP/ S)	close the door
Ditransitive	Verb + (NP-NP/NP-PP)	gave Sara a book/ gave a book to Sara
Complex transitive	Verb + (NP+ Adj. P/NP)	gave Sara an interesting book to read

**5. Preposition phrase:** A preposition phrase is a group of words that does the work of a preposition. They consist of a preposition (e.g., in, about, under, to, with, etc.) followed by an NP or a sentence.

e.g., in the corner                      at home                      to the students  
 about the topic                      right at the spot                      beneath the sea

**Clauses**

✓ A clause is a group of words which acts as a grammatical unit and mainly contains the subject and a finite verb. There are two types of clauses in English:

**1. Independent clause:** It is a complete sentence which has the subject and a main verb. Every sentence should have at least one independent clause.

- I decided to take a trip to USA.
- Sara studies her lessons carefully.

**Independent Clauses**

Meaning	Coordinators	Conjunctive Adverbs	Example
To add an idea	and	in addition, furthermore, moreover, also	Women follow more healthful diets, and they go to doctors more often.
To show time or sequence		first, second, then, next, later, meanwhile, finally	First, robots can perform repetitive tasks without becoming tired or bored. Second, they can fulfill tasks requiring pinpoint accuracy.
To contrast	but yet	however, nevertheless, in contrast, on the other hand	Increasing the size of airports is one solution to traffic congestion; however, this is a long-term solution whose benefits may not be seen for many years into the future.
To show result	so	therefore, thus, consequently, as a result	Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; therefore, most schools provide separate classes for each group.
To introduce an	or	otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise, they receive a grade of incomplete.
To emphasize		in fact, of course, indeed,	The little girl hated spiders; in fact, she was terrified by them.
To provide an example		for example, for instance	In the operating room, robotic equipment can assist the surgeon. For instance, a robot can kill a brain tumor.

To generalize or summarize		in general, overall, in short	Hermes is not only the messenger of Zeus, but the patron of thieves. In general, he is the god of authorized and unauthorized transfers.
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**2. Dependent clause:** It is not a complete sentence and in order to convey a complete meaning or idea, it should be connected to an independent clause. It begins with adverbial conjunctions or relative pronouns.

- Although I didn't have enough money.....
  - When she has an exam.....
- ✓ There are three different types of clauses:
1. Adverb clause
  2. Adjective clause
  3. Noun clause

### Dependent Clauses

Types of clauses		Subordinators	Examples
<b>1. Noun clauses</b>		what, where, why, how, where, when, who whom, which, whose, whether, that, if	He knows that his business will be successful. That there is a hole in the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere is well known.
<b>2. Adjective clauses</b>		who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when	Men who are not married are called bachelors. Last year we traveled to San Francisco, which is famous for its architecture.
<b>3. Adverb clauses</b>	<b>a. time</b>	when, before, after, until, since, as	When he won the money, he decided to buy a
	<b>b. place</b>	where, wherever	She drove wherever she
	<b>c. cause</b>	because, as, since	She got a parking ticket because she parked illegally.
	<b>d. purpose</b>	so that, in order that	He drove fast so that he could get to work on time.
	<b>e. result</b>	so ... that, such ... that	He drove so fast that he got a speeding ticket.
	<b>f. condition</b>	if, unless	If she hadn't won the lottery, she would have been very unhappy.

	<b>g. concession</b>	although, even though	Although she thought she was a good driver, she got a lot of tickets for speeding.
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☞ **REMEMBER:**

A dependent clause can precede or follow an independent clause. If we use a dependent clause before an independent clause, we separate the two clauses by using commas.  
e.g., When we were in New York, we visited some important places.

- **Adverb clause:** An adverb clause is a dependent clause which does the work of an adverb. Words that introduce adverb clauses are called *subordinate conjunctions*. There are many different classifications of adverb clauses. Some of the most important ones are as follow:
  - Adverb clause of time: It is a subordinate clause which begins with conjunctions like *when, while, whenever, before, after, as soon as, until, etc.* plus a subject and a verb.
    - As soon as I graduated, I found a job in a factory.
  - Adverb clause of cause/reason/purpose: It is a subordinate clause which begins with conjunctions like *because, as, sine, so that, in order that, due to the fact that, etc.*
    - She studied her lessons very hard so that she could get a scholarship.
  - Adverb clause of contrast: It is a subordinate clause which begins with subordinate conjunctions like *though, although, even if, despite, in spite of, while, whereas, even though, etc.*
    - Although he tried a lot, he could not pass the exam.
  
- **Adjective clause:** It is a subordinate clause which has the subject and predicate of its own and does the work of an adjective (i.e., to modify a noun). It is also called a *relative clause*. An adjective clause uses relative pronouns to connect the dependent and independent clauses to each other. Some of the most important pronouns are as follow:
  - **Who:** used to modify a noun of people.
    - He is the scientist who has won the Noble Prize.
  - **Whom:** used to modify a noun of people in object position.
    - She is a teacher whom I never forget.
  - **That:** used to modify a noun of people, animal or thing.
    - People that are poor don't need to pay fee.
    - She has a puppy that is very cute.
    - He gave me a book that is full of beautiful pictures and interesting stories.
  - **Which:** used to modify a noun of animal, thing or group of people (class, crowd, etc.)
    - The businessman bought an apartment which had three floors.
    - I found a cat which was injured in an accident.
  
- ✓ Reduction of adjective clauses: Adjective clauses having relative pronouns *who, which* and *that* as the subject of a clause can be reduced by removing relative pronoun and be verbs from the clause and using present and past participle of the main verb.
  - The students (who are) talking together are from Britain.

👉 **REMEMBER:**

1. There are some other relative pronouns in English:
  - **Why:** to modify a noun of reason or to provide an explanation
  - **Whose:** to show possession
  - **When:** to modify a noun of time
  - **Where:** to modify a noun of place

➤ **Noun clause:** It is a group of words which contains a subject and predicate of its own and does the work of a noun. It is used in the same way as a single word noun. A noun clause can have different functions in a sentence:

- Noun clause as the subject of the sentence:
  - That she left the country shocked everybody.
- Noun clause as the object of the transitive verb:
  - I don't know how you want to find your lost necklace.
- Noun clause as the complement of the verb:
  - My wish is that he may be pleased.

👉 **REMEMBER:**

- Noun clauses can perform the role of object of preposition and adjective complements as well.
  - Everyone believes in what Tony says.
  - I am convinced she is unhappy.

✓ Wh-questions as noun clause:

- Question words such as *when, where, how, who, whom, whose, what, which* and *whether* may be followed by an infinitive:
  - I don't know how to repair a computer.
  - Tom told us where to find a computer.

✍ Now write the points that you have learnt from this unit:

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📖 **EXERCISES:**

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1. Identify the types of clauses in the following sentences.

Maria bought some flowers which she wanted to give her mother.

I don't know the reason why she hates me.

He drove fast so that he might reach the airport in time.

The professor was speaking so softly that we could not hear him at all.

The gardener said that all the plants had been pruned neatly.

The angler said that he hadn't caught any fish that morning.

I wondered if she was free.

Though he didn't receive formal schooling, he is clever and industrious.

The boys who misbehaved in the class were suspended.

He who laughs last laughs best.

Yesterday many students didn't understand what we were talking about.

When he came in, Behrooz looked at him.  
Ahmed enjoyed what he had eaten for breakfast.  
When the instructor explained subordination rules, everyone understood.  
The librarian did not know which book he wanted.

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2. Combine the groups of sentences using adverb clauses:  
The last test was difficult. I received a high grade on it. I had studied for it.  
.....  
Part 3 of the test was long. I almost didn't finish it.  
.....  
Yesterday John went to the bank after class. He had to cash a check. He would have enough money for the weekend.  
.....  
Ahmed borrowed his friend's lecture notes. He had a good performance.  
.....  
I enjoy fall. I prefer summer. The trees and flowers are in bloom.  
.....
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3. Complete the following sentences with adjective clauses.  
English is a language .....  
I think teachers .....are best teachers.  
Students .....learn to speak English the fastest.  
I think it's best to use books .....  
My last English teacher is an individual for .....  
I don't understand the reason .....  
It is good to study English in a country in .....  
Studying English abroad is an experience .....  
I wanted to study English in this school because I wanted a class .....  
The first time .....I was very nervous.
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4. Complete the sentences by using noun clauses.  
.....does not concern us.  
..... was excellent.  
I began to speak English and explained .....  
My roommate couldn't believe .....  
I am not worried about exams; I am certain .....  
You can never rely on the bus schedule. You can never rely on .....
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5. Rewrite the sentences in the form of a paragraph. Use noun, adjective and adverb clauses.  
Einstein didn't speak until he was three years old. This surprises everyone. He grew up to be a genius.  
I know the reason. He hated school.  
He had a rebellious attitude toward his teachers. This caused him to behave disrespectfully in class.  
I have a little cousin. He also has poor behavior in school.  
We hope this. He will grow up to be another Einstein.  
His parents have always been certain of this. He has a high IQ.  
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