



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Units Word And Clause Of English Language

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Introduction

As with other grammatical units in English (sentence ,clause), phrases are composed of words (the basic units of meaning). So if we want to deal with phrases ,we should be first able to identify and differentiate the phrase from all other grammatical units. This can be done first by looking for a specific definition of the phrase which enables us to identify it. Then investigating the types of the phrases and looking for the criteria on which phrases are classified. After that dealing with the types of phrases to see how they are constructed, what they are composed of and what the functions of each type are in the sentence. All these areas of investigation will be the topics of our paper.

Section one

1. The Definition of the word-phrase

It is important first to have a clear idea about the definition of the word phrase , So that it will be possible , later on , to deal with other aspects of it.

The first definition which is provided here by Alexander ,L.G. who defines phrase as "A phrase is a group of words which can be part of a sentence "⁽¹⁾

But this definition does not provide us with the information we need to identify the phrase out of the sentence. If we, for example, check the sentence below:

A young girl has been walking in the street.

We can identify different groups of words out of this sentence like :

**The young girl ,
The young girl has ,
Has been walking ,**

**the street
walking in the street
been walking in**

But does this mean that any group of words is a phrase , we can answer this question by deriving other definitions.

Another definition is proposed by Quirk ,etal. They state that phrase is a unit smaller than the sentence. It is a unit of grammar which is longer than the word. It is an element of the clause which is in turn an element of the sentence.⁽²⁾They supply their definition with diagram drawn in the next page, this diagram states clearly what the phrase is.

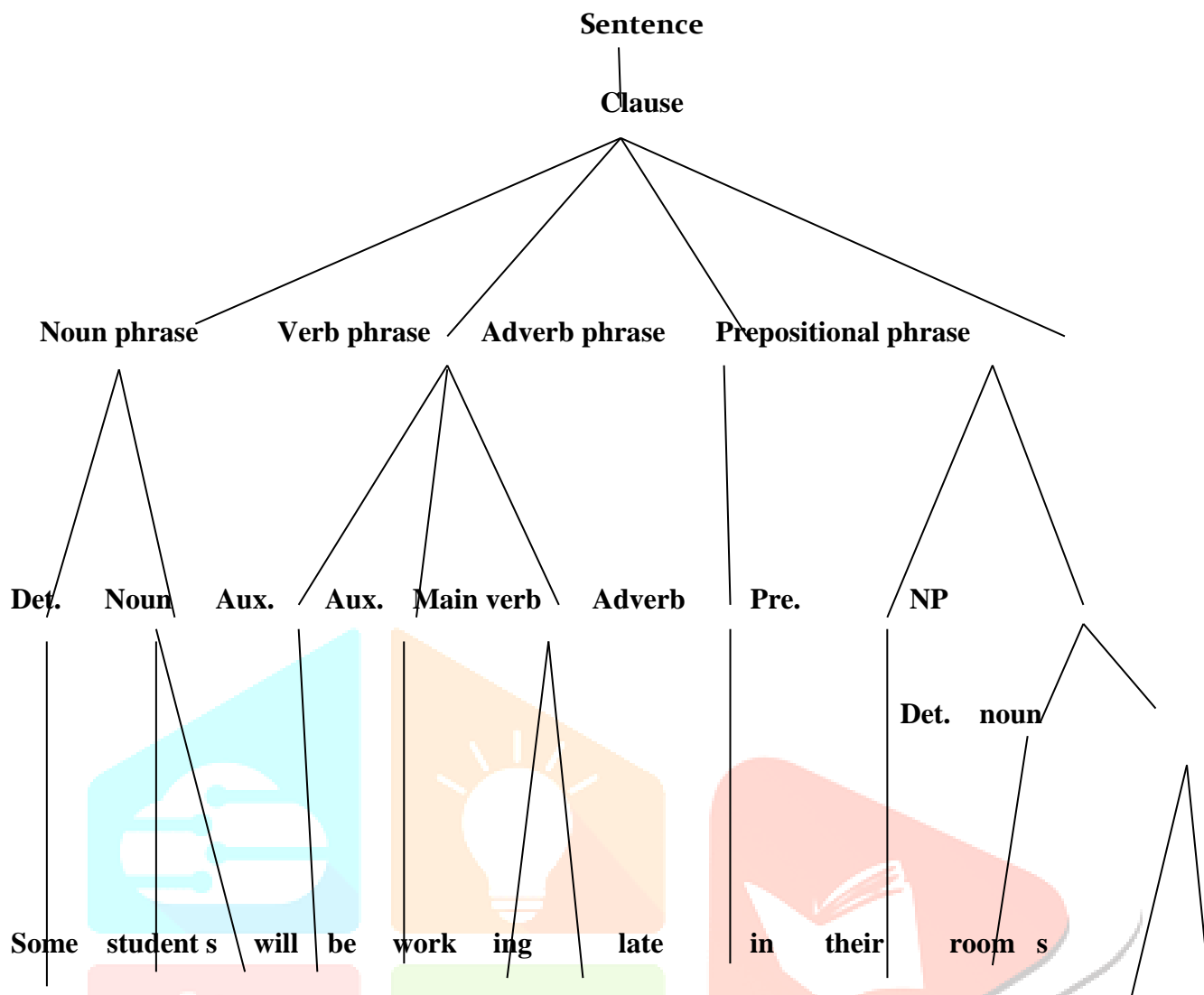


Figure 1 (3)

Quirk ,etal. Definition is supported by Crystal who defines phrase as a single element of structure which contains more than one word, it has a structure different from that a clause, it has the subject-predicate structure which is typical of clause.⁽⁴⁾

This definition limit the number of the word groups which we can refer to as a phrase. Returning back to our sentence,

A young girl has been walking in the street.

We can not depending on Crystal definition, say that the word group, ' girl has been walking ' is a phrase since it has the ' subject- predicate ' structure which is the structure of the clause.

Other word groups like :

A young girl .

Has been walking .

in the street , do not have the structure mentioned , so they are referred to as phrase .

The last definition which we are derive here is introduced by Katamba who maintains that :

" phrase is syntactic constituent whose head is a lexical category , that is, a noun , adjective , adverb or preposition "

This definition provided us with the last ring which complete the chain of the phrase definition.

Out of the previous definition we can make our own definition which collect all the basic information of the above ones .

The definition is (the phrase is a grammatical unit, an element of the sentence which is smaller than the clause , larger than the word, lacks the (subject- predicate) structure and whose head is a lexical category (noun, verb and etc.))

Now, it becomes somehow an easy matter to differentiate the phrase from other grammatical units (clause, word), since we now have know the criteria which we can depend on to guide us in our identification of the phrase. These criteria are collected in our own definition which is provided above. So ' **A young girl** ' is a phrase since it is :

1. A grammatical unit.
2. An element of the sentence.(it is part of the sentence)
3. It is smaller than the clause, larger than the word.
4. It lacks the ' subject- predicate ' structure.
- 5.It's head is a lexical category (the noun ' girl ').

Section two

2.Types of the phrase

In the previous definition which we conclude from different points of view of the grammarians and linguists, there is a reference to the fact that the phrase has a head which is a lexical (noun, verb, adjective ,etc.).This head is the base which decides the type of the phrase .

Nesfield & Wood classify phrase according to the part of a speech which they can substitute , so they state that there are :

"(a) Adverb phrase: one which does the work of an adverb ,as in :

They sat in the

sun.

Their father was injured in a pit explosion.⁽⁶⁾

"(b) Adjective phrase: one which does the work of an adjective.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

He lives in the house with the bag windows."⁽⁷⁾

"(c) Noun phrase: one which does the work of a noun .

A sound came from behind the hedge.

I am not likely to see him until I after the holidays."⁽⁸⁾

This classification of the phrase depends on the elements which the phrase substitutes in the sentence .It is not an accurate one since phrases with the same structure can be or is classified into different types .For example, the phrase ' **in the hand** ' whose structure is

(preposition +determiner +noun)

in thehand

is classified as an adjective phrase, and the phrase 'in the sun ' whose structure is also (preposition +determiner +noun)

in the sun

is classified as an adverb phrase, as shown in the previous classification by Nesfiled & Wood .So we can not depend on this classification as the most accurate and sufficient one.

Now, this new classification is introduced by Finch who states that the types of phrases are :

- 1.Noun phrase
2. Verb phrase
- 3.Adjective phrase
- 4.Adverb phrase
- 5.Prepositional phrase ⁽⁹⁾

He classified phrases according to the main lexical word which they are formed of "A noun phrase will have a noun as its head, a verb phrase a verb, and so on" ⁽¹⁰⁾

This classification depends on the structure of the phrase itself, not on other criterion. So the phrase 'in the hand' is classified as a prepositional phrase whatever is the part of speech that it will substitute.

The book in the bag is mine.

The book is in the bag.

The book was put in the bag.

'in the bag' is a preposition phrase in all above sentences.

Alexander, L. G. explains that :

" a phrase may take the form of :

*a noun phrase :e.g. **a tube of toothpaste.**

*a prepositional (or adverbial) phrase :e.g. **Over the bridge**

*a verb phrase :e.g. a single verb from **built in stone** or a combination of verbs : e.g. **will tell, have done.**

*a question-word +infinitive e.g. **what to do, when to go.** ⁽¹¹⁾

The first three types are similar to those of Finch, but the fourth one is not, it is a less common type as will see later on.

Giering, etal. State that the types of phrases are : noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. ⁽¹²⁾

This classification agrees exactly with the one of Finch. So we can consider this agreement as an evidence of the validity of this classification.

Quirk, etal. state a classification of the phrase which can be taken as a support for the previous one by both Finch and Giering.

They state that there are five formal categories of phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase and adverb phrase.

Another support is provided by Crystal, who classifies phrases as adjective phrases, adverb phrases, verb phrases, noun phrases and prepositional phrases. He also introduced another class which is a less common one. It is the 'pronoun phrase'. ⁽¹³⁾

Now, we have clear idea about the types of the phrase.

2.1. The noun phrase

Bing defines noun phrase as:

" a group of words that includes a noun or pronoun as the main word. Noun phrases can include determiners such as the, this or, and modifiers, such as famous.

I just visited a famous theatre." ⁽¹⁴⁾

Another definition is by Katamba who states that a noun phrase is:

"A phrase whose head is a noun or pronoun, for example,

The little monkey, them" ⁽¹⁵⁾

These two definitions are identical and the information they provide can be supported by, first: Finch who explains that the noun phrase is the one whose head is a noun. ⁽¹⁶⁾ Secondly by Stagebry who states that :

" A noun phrase consists of a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it. The noun itself is called the head word or head, and the other words and word groups are modifiers of the noun." ⁽¹⁷⁾

***The yellow tulips.**

***The yellow tulips in the garden.**

***The yellow tulips in the garden which gaily blooming.**

Tulips is the head

Stageberg definition supported the previous ones and at the sometime gives us a new information about the other words that combine with the noun to form noun phrase which he refers to as ' modifiers' , those which modify the noun.

Crystal states that;

" noun phrase allow an extremely wide rang of syntactic possibilities, from such simple constructions as the hat to such complex phrases as not quite all fine new hats which were on sale"⁽¹⁸⁾

Crystal's definition opens in front of us a new discussion about the structure of the noun phrase.

2.1.1.The structure of the Noun Phrase

Quirk,etal. state that;

" Noun phrases consist of a head, which is typically a noun, and of elements which (either obligatory or optionally) determine the head and (optionally) modify the head, or complement another element in the phrase."⁽¹⁹⁾

This definition which illustrate the structure of the noun phrase is provide with a table which makes it too easy to understand the structure of the noun phrase (see figure no.2)

This information about the structure of the noun phrase is confined by Crystal who states in details the construction as the following:

	Determinative	Premodification	Head	Postmodification	Complementation
I	Alice's		him		
remember	that		peter	With the	
	all those	Fine warm	wedding	Red hair	
	a	better	girl	In the country	
	the	best	days	last year	
	a	good	story		than
			trip	That I once had	that
			trip		that I ever
					had

Figure 2. ⁽²⁰⁾

" No matter how complex a noun phrase is, it can be analyzed into one or more of the following four constructions "⁽²¹⁾

1. The head: " it is the most important constituent, around which any other constituents cluster ".It is the head which controls agreement with other parts of the sentence".⁽²²⁾

Examples: **His new book is interesting.**

His new books are interesting.

The girl in the garden saw it herself.

The boy in the garden saw it himself.

2.The determiner: " appears before the noun .This constituent decides (determiners) what kind of noun is the phrase-in particular, whether it is definite or indefinite, proper or common, count or non count"⁽²³⁾

He states that determiners are words like those (**some, any, the, and, a**) and the most common one are the two last ones .He explains that if we have a group of such words the central one is known as ' the determiner ' , the one before it is know as ' predeterminer ' and the one that follows the determiner is known as postdeterminer, the postdeterminer precedes the adjectives which may occur in the phrase.

Crystal gives some examples about each one of them as the following:

A. predeterminer (**all, twice, half**).

 All the people, twice the cost, half the money.

B. postdeterminers (they are chiefly the numerals like three, second etc.).

My three fat cats , the second big party.⁽²⁴⁾

Now , \bar{w} are able to make a \bar{noun} phrase which includes all preceding constituents.

Predeterminer +determiner+ postdeterminer +head.

' half those three apples '

3.The premodification:"comprises any other words appearing between the determinerand the head noun mainly adjective or adjective-like words."⁽²⁵⁾

In phrase below:

*** Those lovely old French wooden spoons.**

Crystal states that, according to the previous definition of the premodification, every thing between .Those and spoons are premodifiers .Sometimes the notion of premodification may refer to all words that appear before the noun including the determiners.⁽²⁶⁾

4.The postmodification " comprises everything which appears in the phrase after the head"⁽²⁷⁾

He states that the main types of postmodifiers are:

1.Prepositional phrase as in "**the car in the garage**".

2.Finite clauses as in "**the film that I saw**".

3.Nonfinite clauses as in "**the new car parked outside**".

4.Adverb and adjectives as in:

***The journey home.**

***some thing different.**

As crystal states that phrase \bar{may} contain one or more of the constituent, so we will have many options of the constructions of the noun phrase, some of these options are:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.Buns | are for sale. |
| 2.The buns | are for sale. |
| 3.All the buns | are for sale. |
| 4.All the current buns | are for sale. |
| 5.Not quite all the current buns | are for sale. |
| 6.Not quite all the hot buttered current buns | are for sale. |
| 7.Not quite all the hot buttered current buns on the table | are for sale. |
| 8.Not quite all the hot buttered current buns on show on the table | are for sale |
| 9.Not quite all the many fine interesting-looking hot buttered home-made current buns which grandma cooked on show on the table | are for sale. ⁽²⁸⁾ |

Referring to the above option we can easily see that the noun phrase may have only the head noun as in option(1), it may have a determiner and a head as in option(2), it may have a head ,

a determiner and premodifier as in (4,5,6), and so on.

It became clear now what is the structure of the noun phrase and it is easy to analyse any noun phrase to its constituents.

2.1.2. The function of the Noun phrase

Crystal states that;

" the noun phrase(NP) is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object or complement of a clause"⁽²⁹⁾

Alexander, on the other hand, refers to the fact that noun phrases can function as a subject or an object when he states that:

" A subject is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase"

" An object is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase"⁽³⁰⁾

We see that there an agreement on the fact that noun phrases can function as an object or a subject, but as a complement, there is no such agreement, so we will try to consult other sources.

Quirk ,etal. state that noun phrase can function as a subject, an object, a complement and adverbial but not as a verb.⁽³¹⁾

Close also states that the noun phrase can function as:

1. A subject, for example, **The headmasters' desk stood on a high platform.**

2. A complement, either of subject, for example,

George was my best friend. Or of an object, for example,

He found George a bright pupil.

3. An object, either direct object, for example,

Gorege finished his work. Or indirect object, for example,

The headmaster gave Gorege a new book.

According to this discussion we conclude that the noun phrase can function as a subject, an object, a complement and also as an adverbial which can easily proved by giving some examples like,

* **I'll meet you this evening.**

* **We will leave last week.**

Both these sentences includes a noun phrase as an adverbial, since the noun phrase(**this evening**) refers to the time of the action and also the noun phrase(**last week**).

2.2. The Verb Phrase

Katamba defines verb phrase:

" A phrase whose head is a verb, for example,

They should have left.

The farmer bought some heifers."⁽³³⁾

Finch, supporting this definition (by katamba), states that the verb phrase is the one which have a verb as its head.⁽³⁴⁾

These definitions agree on the fact that the verb phrase is the one which has a head, and this head is a verb.

Stagebery confirms this fact by explaining that:

" A verb phrase consists of a verb and all the words and word groups that belong with the verb and cluster around it."⁽³⁵⁾

He states that the verb is referred to as the head word and other words are referred to as the auxiliaries.

This fact leads us to look further in the structure of the verb phrase.

2.2.1. The structure of the verb phrase

According to the definition of the verb phrase, we conclude that the general structure of it is (main verb and auxiliaries) but we should know exactly what is the order of these constituents and what is the number of each one. This can be stated well as the following:

"The verb phrases are made of main verbs and auxiliary (helping) verbs. The main verb is always the last verb in the verb phrase. There may be one, two, or three auxiliary verbs before the main verb"⁽³⁶⁾

Beside this information, Bing provides us with some examples, which clear the idea of the structure of the verb.

She is repairing a car.

She has been working for a long time.

She will have been working for two hours.⁽³⁷⁾

Where (**is, has been, will have been**) show the scope of the number of the auxiliary verbs, while (**repairing, working**) are the main verbs which are the last ones in the verb phrases.

While Bing limits the number of the auxiliary verbs to three only, Crystal extends the number of the auxiliaries to four as in,⁽³⁸⁾

They may have been being ill.

The last structure is confirmed by Quirk, who states that the verb phrase "consist of a main verb which either stands alone as the entire verb phrase, or preceded by up to four verbs in an auxiliary function"⁽³⁹⁾

As with the noun phrase, Quirk provides a table which clarifies the structure of the verb phrase.

Auxiliary/auxiliaries	Main verb
	sank
was	sinking
	sunk
has	sinking
been	sunk
must have been	
may have been being	

The ship

Figure 3 ⁽⁴⁰⁾

The last idea about the length of the verb phrase is more supported by Palmer who states that, "the maximum length of a verb phrase seems to be five words, e.g. **He may have been being beaten**"⁽⁴¹⁾

Five words as the example shows, means four auxiliaries and one main (lexical) verb.

2.2.2. The function of the Verb Phrase

Verb phrases do not have the multiplicity of functions which the noun phrase has, its functions, as Quirk states, as a verb of the sentence.⁽⁴²⁾

Crystal agrees with Quirk, indicating that the verb phrase has a syntactic function which is the function of a single verb.⁽⁴³⁾

so in the following sentences.

*** He will visit you tomorrow.**

***They have been waiting there.**

***She may have been being unable to come.**

The verb phrases (**will visit, have been waiting, may have been being**) all function as a verb.

2.3. The prepositional phrase

As we see before that the prepositional phrase is the one whose main element is the preposition.

Lyons confirms this definition stating that the prepositional phrase is composed of a preposition and a noun phrase, as in

"on the wooden table"⁽⁴⁴⁾

Close states that " A preposition + NP forms a prepositional phrase"⁽⁴⁵⁾

The headmaster walked slowly to the door.

Giering, in his definition of the prepositional phrase adds no new information, he states that " prepositional phrase(pp), characterized by a prepositional element; of mankind, in the ocean, at first"⁽⁴⁶⁾

So, the prepositional phrase is the phrase which starts with a prepositional followed by a noun phrase.

2.3.1.The structure of the prepositional phrase.

Bing states that the prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun.

Crystal supports this idea illustrating that:

" prepositional phrases are combinations of a preposition plus a noun phrase: in the back garden, beneath the hedge"⁽⁴⁸⁾

Quirk,etal. explain that the prepositional phrases,

" consists of a preposition followed by a prepositional complement, which is normally a noun phrase"⁽⁴⁹⁾

See the table below:

Preposition	Prepositional complement
her for at on by	lunch the corner of the street Saturday morning A strange coincidence

Figure 4 ⁽⁵⁰⁾

Preposition in English is a small group and the most frequently used ones are (**at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to, and with**)⁽⁵¹⁾

The other constituent of the prepositional phrase is the noun phrase which has already been stated.

2.3.2.The function of the prepositional phrase

Crystal states that the prepositional phrases," typically perform the role of adverbial in a clause: **I saw it in the garden = I saw there.** They are also adjectival; **the linguist with the red beard.**" ⁽⁵²⁾

Close, on the other hand states that a prepositional phrase can be-

a. An adverbial phrase of place.

* **The headmaster's desk stood on a high platform.**

b. An adverbial of time.

* **I first met George in 1968.**

c. A postmodifier in an NP (noun phrase).

* **The desk on the platform was covered with books.**

d. A complementation of an adjective.

* **George was good at arithmetic.**

Kierzek and Gibson state that a prepositional phrase can be used:

1. As an adjective, as in :

The boy with the books under his arm is my brother.

The phrase ' **with the books** ' is a modification of the noun phrase 'the boy '. So it provides an adjective of ' **the boy** '. This prepositional phrase as we see indicates another prepositional phrase which is ' under his arm ' .⁽⁵⁴⁾

2. As an adverb, as in :

He plunged into the pool.

The phrase ' **into the pool** ' modifies the verb, so it is an adverb.

* **For an hour he played in the water.**

The prepositional phrase ' **for an hour** ' modifies the verb and it is an adverb of time. The second (**in the water**) modifies the verb also but it is an adverb of place.⁽⁵⁵⁾

3. As a noun, as in :

* **The best time for study is in the morning.**

The prepositional phrase ' for study ' is used as a subject complement while the second (**in the morning**) is the subject of the verb would be.⁽⁵⁶⁾

The last function is somehow confused and acceptable, since in the sentence above, the phrase (**for study**) modify the noun (**time**), add more information about it i.e. specify the time, so it should be an adjective as illustrated in the first function. While the second phrase (**in the morning**) is an adverb of time not a noun.

It is clear that the most common functions of the prepositional phrase is either an adverb or an adjective (a postmodifier one).

2.4 The Adverb phrase

The adverb phrase is stated by katamba as : "A phrase whose head is an adverb, for example, very soon is an adverbial phrase"⁽⁵⁷⁾

This definition is exactly reinforced by Crystal who states that an adverb phrase: " is a phrase with an adverb as its head, e.g. very slowly, quite soon."⁽⁵⁸⁾

These two definition state that the main element of the adverb is the adverb but what about the other elements of it. This is stated in the topic of the structure of the adverb phrase.

2.4.1. The structure of the Adverb phrase

Quirk ,etal. state that the elements of the adverb phrase are:

1. The head which is an adverb.
2. Premodifier which precedes the head.
3. Postmodifier which follows the head.

See the table below: ⁽⁵⁹⁾

Premodification	head	Postmodification	Complementation
quite very as	yesterday often severely clearly	indeed	as I could

I spoke to him

Figure 5 ⁽⁶⁰⁾

Crystal supports Quirk explanation of the adverb structure when he states that: " Adverb phrases are typically found as short intensifying expression, such as terribly slowly and very happily indeed. Also common are such time phrases as quite often and very soon, and constructions of the type as quickly (as I could)."⁽⁶¹⁾

Giering on the other hand elaborates the number of the premodifiers that precede the adverb. He states that: "An adverbial phrase(Avp) consists of an adverb and a possible gradator."⁽⁶²⁾

He provides us with a diagram that shows clearly the structure of the adverb phrase.

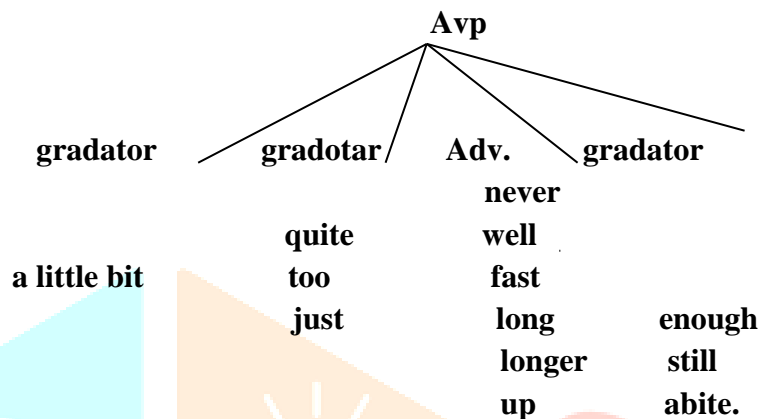


Figure 6 ⁽⁶³⁾

2.4.2. The function of the Adverb phrase

Quirk,etal. state that adverb phrases are: " a formal category, whose members frequently function as adverbials "⁽⁶⁴⁾

Close, states that an adverb phrase like, twenty years ago, can function as adverbial.⁽⁶⁵⁾

It is clear that the adverb phrase can only function as an adverbial.They modify the verb and either be an adverb of the time, the place or the manner.

- * **He left home two hours ago.**
- * **He will meet you as soon as he could.**
- * **He will do it greatly.**
- * **They has entered this enormous building.**

2.5. The Adjective phrase

Katamba states that the adjectival phrase is: "A phrase whose head is an adjective, for example, Far too long is an adjectival phrase"⁽⁶⁶⁾

Crystal also defines adjective phrase as the one whose head is an adjective.⁽⁶⁷⁾

As in : **That's very important.**

Finch explains that the adjective phrase is formed out by a number of words, the head word is an adjective.⁽⁶⁸⁾

Bing defines the adjective phrase as: " a group of words that includes an adjective as the main word."⁽⁶⁹⁾

All the previous definitions do not explain exactly what is the structure of the adjective phrase, they only tell us that its main word is an adjective, so what about the other words. This what we will discover in the discussion of the adverb phrase.

2.5.1. The structure of the Adjective Phrase

Crystal states that the: " Adjective phrases are usually combination of an adjective and a preceding intensifier, such as very happy and not too awkward. Other types include cold enough and a wide range of constructions which complement the adjective, such as easy to please and loath to do it"⁽⁷⁰⁾

Giering on the other hand states that: "An adjective phrase (Ajp) consists of an adjective and a possible degree word functioning as gradator "⁽⁷¹⁾

He states, as the diagram below shows, that the adjective is preceded by one or two words, which he called gradator (intensifier), and followed by only one.

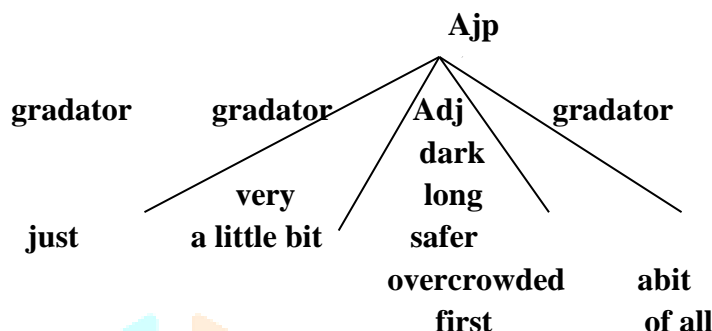


figure 7 ⁽⁷²⁾

Quirk,etal. state that : " adjective phrases consist of an adjective as head, optionally preceded and followed by modifying"⁽⁷³⁾

See the table below:

The weather was

Premodifi- cation	head	Postmodifica- tion	Complemen- tion
too incredibly	pleasant hot cold pleasant	enough	to be enjoy- able

Figure 8 ⁽⁷⁴⁾

We see that the structure of the adjective phrase is similar to that of the adverb phrase except the head which is an adjective in the former and an adverb in the latter.

2.5.2. The functions of the Adjective phrase

Quirk,etal. state that the adjective phrase can function as a complement either subjective or object complement.⁽⁷⁵⁾

***The country became totally independent.**

***Most people considered these books rather expensive.**

But adjective phrase can be seen between the determiner and the head noun in the noun phrase, as in the examples below;

***The lovely young English lady.**

***The beautiful tiny flower.**

In these two examples, the adjective phrases (**lovely young lady and beautiful tiny**) functions as premodifiers of the noun 'lady' and 'flower'. This is confirmed by Crystal who states that premodifier in the noun phrase is mainly an adjective or adjective-like words.⁽⁷⁶⁾

Conclusion

There are many definitions which aim to specify what phrase is, each one deals with different aspects of the phrase but what may really create this specification is the combination of these definitions. This combination is achieved by the definition which conclude depending on all other ones. It defines phrase as (a grammatical unit, an element of the sentence which is smaller than clause, larger than word, lacks the subject-predicate structure and whose head is a lexical category (noun, verb, and etc.).

So according to this definition and others, phrases are of different types depending on the lexical category of the word which constitutes their heads. As a result we have a noun phrase whose head is a noun, verb phrase is a verb and so on with Adjective, Adverb and prepositional phrases whose heads are Adjective, Adverb, preposition consequently.

Each one of these types has its own structure which makes it identical from other types. Noun phrase, as we have seen, has the most complex structure among the others. It is composed of a determiner, a premodifier, the head, which is a noun, and a post modifier. Verb phrase, on the other hand, has less complex structure since it is composed of an auxiliary verb and the main which it's head. The prepositional phrase is composed of the preposition which it's head and a noun phrase. The Adverb phrase consists of a premodifier and an adverb as its head and a postmodifier. The structure of Adjective phrase is the same as the structure of the Adverb phrase but the head is an adjective instead of an adverb.

As there is a difference in the structures of the phrases, there is also a difference in their functions, which they achieve in the sentence. Noun phrases may function as a subject, an object, a complement and also as an adverbial. Verb phrases, on the other hand, do not have the multiplicity of functions which the noun phrases have. Verb phrases function as verbs only. Prepositional phrases can function as an adverb of place or time, as a postmodifier or as a complementation of an adjective. Adverb phrases function as an adverb only (of place, time, or manner). Finally adjective phrases can function as a complement of a subject or an object or as premodifier of a noun phrase.

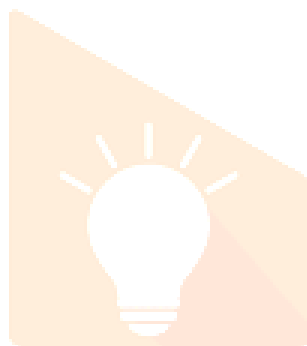
Notes

1. (Alexander,L.G., 1988, 2)
2. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 38, 42, 60)
3. (ibid, 42)
4. (Crystal,D., 2003, 352)
5. (Katamba,F., 1993, 353)
6. (Nesfiled & wood, 1964, 16)
7. (ibid, 17)
8. (ibid, 17)
9. (Finch,G., 2002, 106)
10. (ibid, 107)
11. (Alexander,l.G., 1988, 2)
12. (Giering,D.etal., 1987, 27)
13. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)

14. (Bing,J.M., 1989)
15. (Katamba,F., 1993, 353)
16. (Finch,G., 2002, 107)
17. (Stageberg,N., 1981, 187)
18. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
19. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 62)
20. (ibid, 62)
21. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
22. (ibid)
23. (ibid)
24. (ibid)
25. (ibid)
26. (ibid)
27. (ibid)
28. (ibid)
29. (ibid)
30. (Alexander, L.G., 1988, 3)
31. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 61)
32. (Close,R.A., 1975, 20-22)
33. (Katamba,F., 1993, 356)
34. (Finch,G., 2002, 107)
35. (Stagebery,N, 1981, 189)
36. (Bing,J.M., 1989, 62)
37. (ibid)
38. (Crystal,D.,2003, 222)
39. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 62)
40. (ibid)
41. (palmer,F., 1971, 77)
42. (L0c.cit., 60)
43. (Crystal,D., 2003, 490)
44. (Lysons, J., 1981, 121)
45. (Close, R.A., 1975, 25)
46. (Giering,D.etal., 1987, 27)
47. (Bing,J.M., 1989, 6)
48. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
49. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 63)
50. (ibid)
51. (Stageberg,N., 1981, 169)



52. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
53. (Close,R.A., 1975, 25)
54. (Gibson,K., 1980, 42)
55. (ibid)
56. (ibid, 43)
57. (Katamba,F., 1993, 348)
58. (Crystal,D., 2003, 14)
59. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 63)
60. (ibid)
61. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
62. (Giering,D.etal, 1987, 177)
63. (ibid)
64. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 49)
65. (Close,R.A., 1975, 30)
66. (Katamba,F., 1993, 348)
67. (Crystal,D., 2003, 11)
68. (Finch,G., 2002, 107)
69. (Bing, J.m., 1989, 5)
70. (Crystal,D., 2003, 222)
71. (Giering,etal., 1985, 63)
72. (ibid)
73. (Quirk,etal., 1985, 63)
74. (ibid)
75. (ibid)
76. (Crystal, D., 2003, 222)



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