

In the second sentence, the words, *of prudence*, taken together, perform the office of the adjective *prudent*.

The sentence was written *properly*.

The sentence was written *in a proper manner*.

These sentences express the same thought.

In the first sentence, *was written* is limited by the adverb *properly*.

In the second sentence the words *in a proper manner* perform the office of the adverb *properly*.

The *sight* of the sun is pleasant.

To see the sun is pleasant.

These sentences express the same thought.

In the first sentence, the noun *sight* is the simple subject.

In the second sentence, *to see* is the simple subject, performing the office of the noun *sight*.

Two or more words performing the office of one of the *parts of speech*, and not having a subject and predicate are called a **phrase**; as, a book *of poetry*, propelled *by steam*.

A phrase that performs the office of an adjective is an **adjective phrase**; one that performs the office of an adverb is an **adverbial phrase**; and one that performs the office of a noun is a **noun phrase**.

PREPOSITIONS.

11. The word that connects a phrase of which it is a part, to the word it limits, is called a **preposition**;