Expressing and Inquiring volition (wants, desires, intentions, hopes)

Examples:
- I’d like the food as my starter.
- I’d like my boyfriend to pick me up.
- I want my boyfriend to pick me up.
- I wish I were you.

• expressing wishes/wants/desires
  - I’d like + NP
  - I’d like (NP) to + VP infinitive
  - I want + NP
  - I want (NP) to + VP infinitive
  - I wish + complement clause (note subjunctive were)

• expressing negative wishes/wants/desires
  - I don’t want + NP
  - I don’t want to + VP infinitive
  - I wish + negative complement clause

• enquiring about wishes/wants/desires
  - What would you like (+ adjunct)?
  - What would you like to do?
  - Would you like + NP
  - Would you like + NP/ to + VP infinitive?
  - Do you want + NP
  - Do you want (+ NP) to + VP infinitive
  - What do you want?
  - Is there anything you want?

• expressing intentions
  - NP + be + going to + VP infinitive
  - NP + will + VP infinitive
  - NP + intend(s) to + VP infinitive
  - NP + be thinking of + VP gerund

• expressing negative intentions
  - NP + be + not going to + VP infinitive
  - NP + won’t + VP infinitive
  - NP + do + not intend to + VP infinitive
  - NP + be + not thinking of + VP gerund
• enquiring about intentions
  – interrogative sentences and wh questions corresponding to expressing intentions and expressing negative intentions above

Examples:
What are you going to do after this class?
What sort of girl (boy) do you want to date with?

• expressing hope, expectation
  – I (do) hope + complement clause
  – I hope/am hoping to + VPinf
  – I (do) hope so
  – I (do) hope not
  – I am looking forward (greatly/very much) to + NP/VP gerund
  – I am very excited about + NP/VP gerund


A verbal phrase consists of a verbal and any objects or modifiers.
Remember: A verbal is a verb form that does not serve as a verb in the sentence. Instead, it functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb.

Remember: A modifier is usually an adjective or an adverb that limits, clarifies, or qualifies another element of the sentence.

There are three types of verbal phrases: infinitive, participial and gerund.

Note

1. Noun Phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head. The noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (such as the, a, her), and/or complements.

A noun phrase (often abbreviated as NP) most commonly functions as a subject, object, or complement.

Example:
A Georgia woman was jailed briefly after a run-in with courthouse security over her refusal to remove a religious head scarf.

Infinitive phrases

Infinitive phrases start with an infinitive which is followed by any objects, and/or modifiers.

Examples:
1. To tour Australia slowly is my dream.
   infinitive: to tour
   object: Australia (the direct object of the infinitive)
   modifier: slowly (an adverb modifying the infinitive)
   infinitive phrase: to tour Australia slowly

2. I must study to pass my winter exams with good marks.
   infinitive: to pass
   object: my winter exams (the D.O. of the infinitive)
   modifier: with good marks (a prepositional phrase modifying the infinitive)
   infinitive phrase: to pass my winter exams with good marks

Gerund phrases

Gerund phrases consist of a gerund and any objects and/or modifiers. A gerund phrase can look similar to a participial phrase because the gerund has the same form as the present participle. The main difference is that the gerund (phrase) functions as a noun (i.e. subject, object, subject complement, appositive), and the participial phrase as an adjective.

Example:
I enjoy riding my bike in the evening.

gerund: riding
direct object: my bike
modifiers: in the evening
**Participial phrases**

**Participial phrases** consist of either a past or a present participle and any objects, and/or modifiers. Participial phrases always function as adjectives within a sentence.

**Examples:**

That dog keenly **hunting** the ducks must be a thoroughbred.
- **participial:** hunting
- object: the ducks (the D.O. of the participial)
- modifier: keenly (an adverb modifying the participial)
- participial phrase: keenly hunting the ducks

**Hidden** by the trees, Jerry waited to scare Mark.
- **participial:** hidden
- modifier: by the trees (a prepositional phrase modifying "hidden")
- participial phrase: hidden by the trees (an adjective modifying "Jerry")