1. Independent and Dependent Clauses
2. An Independent Clause (IC) can stand on its own as a sentence. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ESFHSOTO\MC900251285[1].wmf]() ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\LFMEBUW1\MC900410723[1].wmf]()

Ex. I was late for class this morning.

Question: Why is this an IC?

1. A Dependent Clause (DC) CANNOT stand on its own as a sentence. 

Ex. Because I woke up late this morning.

Question: Why is this a DC?

1. Basic rules for making a sentence.
2. DC, IC.

If you begin with a DC and end with an IC, then you need a comma after the DC.

Ex. Because I woke up late, I was late for school.

 DC , IC.

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\*\*Note that there is a comma after the DC

1. IC DC.

If you begin with an IC followed by a DC, then you do not need a comma after the IC.

Ex. I was hungry because I missed breakfast.

 IC DC

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\*\*Note that there is NO COMMA after the IC

1. Run-ons
2. A run-on is an error that occurs when two sentences (ICs) are joined incorrectly.

\*\* Please note that while our textbook rightly points out that a comma splice is a type of run-on, it is easier to follow that a fused sentence is similar to a run-on.

* 1. Fused sentence: occurs when two sentences are joined without any punctuation.

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Ex. College costs are rising many students are worried.

Why is this a fused sentence? Where are your two ICs?

1. A comma splice occurs when two sentences are joined with just a comma.

Ex. College costs are rising, many students are worried.

Where are your two ICs?



A comma is not strong enough to separate two ICs.

1. Correcting Run-Ons: There are FIVE ways
2. Use a period to create two separate sentences

Ex. This class is useful I use these skills every day.

What grammatical error exists in this sentence? Where should the period go?

1. Use a COORDINATING CONJUNCTION to connect ideas. (Pg. 359)
2. You can connect two ICs with a coordinating conjunction
3. Use the acronym FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
4. Always place a comma before a coordinating conjunction.

1. Use a coordinating conjunction to correct the following sentence:

 I went to bed early I still woke up late.

1. Use a semicolon to connect ideas.
2. Use to indicate a particularly close connection or strong contrast.
3. Do not use a capital letter after the semicolon unless the word that follows is a proper noun.

Ex. My grandfather was a taxi driver he was well known in the town.

Where would the semicolon go? Why?

1. Use a Semicolon Followed by a Transitional Word or Phrase
2. Use to indicate a specific relationship between two closely related ideas
3. Always place a comma after the transitional word or phrase

1. Ex. I am behind in this class therefore I need to make up all my work as soon as possible.

 What is the transitional word or phrase? Where do the punctuation marks go in the sentence?

1. A Dependent Word to Connect Ideas
2. When one idea is dependent on another, you can connect the two ideas
3. Use a dependent word such as when, although, because, or who

 Or

Ex. I missed the test the teacher will give me chance to make it up.

Correct this sentence using a dependent word.

1. Fragments
2. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\81QIY4KZ\MC900112970[1].wmf]()What are 3 things that a sentence needs in order to be an IC?
3. If a group of words does not do *all* of these, it is a fragment (even if it starts with a capital letter and ends with a period).

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1. Missing-Subject Fragments
2. If the subject is left out, the sentence is incomplete (who is doing the action?)
3. **Correction**: attach it to the sentence right before
4. Phrase fragments

\*A ***PHRASE*** is a group of words that is missing a subject or a verb or both.

1. An ***APPOSITIVE*** identifies, renames, or describes a noun or pronoun.
2. \*Sometimes words or expressions like *especially*, *except, including, such as, for example*, or *for instance* introduces an appositive.
3. **![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Z6MEWG13\MC900300063[1].wmf]()Correction**: attach it to the sentence that comes right before.
4. NOTE: When an appositive is placed in the middle of a sentence, it goes between TWO COMMAS.

 **( )**

Ex. Francis Bellamy, a Baptist minister, wrote the Pledge of Allegiance in 1892.

1. Prepositional Phrase Fragments
2. A **preposition** introduces a noun or pronoun and links it to other words in the sentence
3. What is a **prepositional** **phrase**?
4. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Z6MEWG13\MC900300063[1].wmf]()The object of a preposition can NEVER be the subject of a sentence.
5. **Correction**: attach it to the sentence that comes right before.
6. Incomplete Verb Fragments
7. –ing Fragments
8. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\LFMEBUW1\MC900070852[1].wmf]()A sentence’s **complete verb** is made up of a main verb and any helping verbs that may accompany it
9. Example: Jack will work hard.

 helping verb main verb

1. An –ing verb cannot be a complete verb. It needs a helping verb.
2. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Z6MEWG13\MC900300063[1].wmf]()When you use an –ing verb without a helping verb, you create a fragment.
3. **Correction 1**: attach it to the sentence that comes right before it.
4. **Correction 2:** add a subject and a helping verb.
5. Infinite Fragments
6. What is an **infinitive**?
7. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Z6MEWG13\MC900300063[1].wmf]()An **infinitive phrase** cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not include a subject or a complete verb.
8. **Correction** 1: attach it to sentence right before.
9. **Correction** 2: add a subject and a complete verb.
10. Dependent Clause Fragments
11. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\81QIY4KZ\MC900078752[1].wmf]()What is a **dependent clause**?
12. **Correction**: complete the thought.
13. ![C:\Users\sally\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\81QIY4KZ\MC900078734[1].wmf]()Some DCs are introduced by dependent words called ***subordinating conjunctions***
14. Correction: attach it to an IC
15. Other DCs are introduced by dependent words called ***relative pronouns***
16. Correction: add words to complete the thought.

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