

phrase → group of words → alone
meaningless.

↳ No Subj + verb

↳^{or} Subj + No verb

↳^{or} No Subj + No verb.

Types

Noun phrase → Head is a Noun.

Adjective phrase → Head is a Adjective

Adverb phrase → " " " Adverb

Verbal phrase → " " " verb

Prepositional phrase → " " " preposition

clause → group of words

↳ Subj + verb.

except for ADVI
like while when although if etc.

Subordinating clause → that begins with a sub-ordinating
conjunction

Relative clause → that begins with a relative
pronoun (who, which, whose, that, whom)
or relative adverb (when, where, why)

↳ perform two functions

① used to identify noun

eg: I told you about the women

who lives next door.

↳ indicates a noun

Example Martha Grendon
husband could

1. A felt-tip pen is easy to use.
2. Phil cringed at the mosquito.
3. Last summer no one went into the water.
4. A horse's mane is like a horse's mane.
5. Sue's dog is learning to learn.
6. Ice water is the flame.
7. In the afternoon to eight legs.
- My parents are small.
- Lobsenz are Julia's face.
- three in the
- ivory 2
- to the sp
- me, and
- om
- and
- bird
- it did
- me
- se

In this case a comma is not needed to separate relative clause from the main clause and such relative clauses are called defining relative clauses as they define some specific noun.

② used to give extra information about noun.

By Jim, who we met yesterday, is very good at Maths.

In such clause comma is used so they are called non-defining relative clauses.

Note Relative clauses are also called Adjective clauses as they define Noun.

Conjunctions

used to join with each other

Types

① co-ordinating conjunction

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Gary

② So

Conjunctions

used to join words, phrases, and clauses with each other.

Type

① co-ordinating conjunctions → FANBOYS.

I.C + FANBOYS + I.C → compound sentence.

g

Gary lives in Ohio and Deana live in Michigan.

must put

② Sub-ordinating conjunctions

used to join: I.C with D.C

(=)

D.C + S.C + I.C

or

I.C + S.C + D.C

complex sentence.

⑤ Correlative Conjunction

↳ paired words

either - or

neither - nor

not only but also
etc.

⑥ Conjunctive Adverb

↳ used to connect one clause to another. They are also used to show sequence, contrast, effect and cause.

g
= hence, anyway, accordingly, otherwise
etc.

phrases
can be

clauses
can be

Fragment

↳ A word group that lacks a subject or a verb and does not express a complete thought. it is a fragment.

Type

① Dependant word fragments

↳ some words groups that begins with a dependant word

↑ DWF

eg After I learned the price of new car. I decided to keep my old bike.

After I learned the price of new car, I decided to keep my old bike

Here it stands alone and does not make any

sense. That why it is a frag.

② You can correct DWF by joining to a sentence coming before or after it.

↳ ③ another way: is to eliminate the dependant word.

↳ I learned the price of new car and I decided to keep my old bike.

② -ing and to Fragments:

↳ when an (-ing) word appears at or near the start of a word group, a fragment results. such fragments lack a subject or a part of verb.

Q. I spent almost two hours on the phone yesterday. Trying to find a (frag) garage to repair my car.

↳ ① can be corrected by adding the sentence coming after or before it.

↳ I spent yesterday, trying to my car.

④ Being a can be changed to the repetitive form of verb be (am, are, was, were, is)

③ Added-detail Fragment

L. lacks subj + verb

↳ They ^{often} begin with these words

- 1. also 2. especially 3. such as
- 4. except 5. for example 6. including

Eg

I love to cook Italian food. Especially pasta.

↳ can be corrected

① To join the fragment part with the complete thought

I love to cook Italian food, especially pasta.

② Add a subj & verb

Fragment → The class often starts late
for example, yesterday at a quarter after
nine instead of at nine sharp.

corrected → The class often starts late.
for example, yesterday it began at —

③ change words as necessary

Frag: He failed number of courses before
he earned his degree. Among them,
Biology, English and chemistry

corrected. Among the courses he failed before
earned his degree were English, Biology
and chemistry

④ Missing subject fragments

↳ Lack of subj: result in fragments

↳ can be corrected by joining fragments
with the meaning full sentence.

⑤ Add a subject (often pronoun)

words
that can lead to Run-Ons → I, we, you, there, this
that, now, then, next,
he, she, it, they.

Run Ons

A run on is two complete thoughts that are run together with no adequate sign given to mark the break b/w them.

Fused Sentence

① My grades are very good this semester my social life rate only a C

Four ways to correct Run-Ons

- ① use a period
- ② use a comma + joining word (FANBOYS)
- ③ use a semicolon
- ④ use subordination

1- My grades are very good this semester.
My social life rate only a C

2- My gr _____ semester, but my soc _____

③ My grade _____ semester; my _____

④ Although my grades are _____ this semester, my soc _____