

MEETING 6

PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

After studying this material, students are able to:

1. Analyze the parallel structure within sentences with coordinate conjunctions
2. Identify the errors in parallel structural sentences

B. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

Read the following paragraphs and identify the underlined words

Paragraph 1

When you describe a place, you use space order to explain where things are located. The easiest way to do this is to choose a starting point. Then you describe where things are located in relation to your starting point. Decide on a logical method to follow. The arrangement of the details in a descriptive paragraph depends on the subject. The selection and the description of details depend on the describer's purpose. When painting a picture with words, you can begin from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom or from bottom to top.

Answer the following questions

1. What is the main idea of the above paragraph?
2. Read the underlined words and analyze the structure

Paragraph 2

You can describe a person's appearance in many ways. You can describe the person's clothes, manner of walking, color and style of hair, facial appearance, body shape, and expression. You can also describe the person's way of talking. Just what you select again depends on the topic and purpose. When you describe someone, you give your readers a picture in words. To make this "word picture" as vivid and real as possible, you must observe and record specific details that appeal to your readers' senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch.

Answer the following questions

3. What is the main idea of the above paragraph?

4. Read the underlined words and analyze the structure

Note:

The underlined words have similar patterns of repetition or produce some words or sentences with equal structure repetition and balance.

1. The selection and the description of details depend on the describer's purpose
2. When painting a picture with words, you can begin from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom or from bottom to top.
3. You can describe the person's clothes, manner of walking, color and style of hair, facial appearance, body shape, and expression.
4. To make this "word picture" as vivid and real as possible, you must observe and record specific details that appeal to your readers' senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch.

Parallelism is the use of elements in a sentence that shares grammatical sentence equally, or it has similarities in its construction like words, phrases, or clauses to show that ideas have the same level of importance.

Note:

Learning parallel contraction within sentence is necessary because it assists to organize ideas clearly.

The Strategies to identify the parallel structure:

1. Identify the connector (Words, phrases, or clause joined by the coordinate conjunctions **and**, **or**, **but** have the same grammatical pattern)
 2. Repeat the same pattern of words at key points within sentence
- Sam does not like **to get up in the morning** or **to go to bed at night**

- Speaking ***boldly*** and ***clearly***, she explained to the tenant why she got that problem
- They spent their leisure time ***playing chess*** and ***writing novel***

Here is the obvious explanation of the above sentences

words	coordinator	Functional word
<i>to get up in the morning - to go to bed at night</i>	or	Infinitive phrase
<i>Boldly - clearly</i>	and	adverb
<i>playing chess - writing novel</i>	and	Gerund phrase



PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS			
Same Structure			Same Structure
		and but or	
Same Structure	Same Structure	and but or	Same Structure

See some categories in parallel structure

- The parallel sentences (Noun)
 - He discussed the problem with **the nurse** and **the doctor**
 - For dessert, we could serve **lemon pie, fruit tarts, chocolate cake, or butter cookies**
- The parallel sentences (Verb)
 - He **lied** and **told** an unbelievable story
 - Americans **declared** their independence in 1770 and **found** their own identity by creating new style of English American and flag.
- The parallel sentences (Adjective)
 - The pastries in that shop are **very expensive** and **quite delicious**
 - The discussion was **exciting** and **interesting**
- The parallel sentences (Adverb)
 - **Slowly** and **hesitantly**, he addressed the audience before him
 - He **seriously** and **extremely** asked her to leave

5. The parallel sentences (Prepositional phrase)
 - The missing papers are not on his desk and in the file
 - They are at their country home or the beach
6. The parallel sentences (Gerund Phrase)
 - After seeing the preacher in person and hearing his speech, she began to have more respect for him.
 - This is great difference between dining out and having a snack at home
7. The parallel sentences (infinitive phrase)
 - It is frustrating to spend much money and to achieve so little
8. The parallel sentences (Clause)
 - I do not know whether I will get the job or I will like it after I get it
 - He asked when the apartment would be available and how much it cost

Objectives of point 1.2.

1.2. Identify the errors in parallel structural sentences

Each of the following sentences contains words or groups of words that should parallel. Circle the connector that indicates that the sentence should have parallel. Underline the words that should be parallel. Then determine if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. C You can find some change to buy paper in the drawer, on the

Prep

Prep

top of the dresser, or in the jar.

C Prep

in the drawer, on the top of the dresser, or in the jar

OR --- COORDINATOR

IN THE DRAWER, ON THE TOP OF THE DRESSER, IN THE JAR --- PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

2. _____ The living room was decorated with expensive painting and elegance lamps
3. _____ The sick child needs some medicine, some juice, and to rest
4. _____ He stops working when he gets too tired to continue or when he has finished
5. _____ All day long during the trip to the mountains, they were skiing, sledding, or played in the snow.

6. _____ The advertisements appeared in the newspaper and on the radio
7. _____ Having no money but bot want anyone to know, he simply said he would go without dinner
8. _____ He told us that his wife had been in an accident but that luckily, she had not been hurt.
9. _____ Her long illness and slow recovery made her very despondent
10. _____ The book tells about the hardship of the Indian and how they resent living on a reservation

C. EXERCISES

Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is NOT CORRECT

1. Riddles vary greatly in both grammatical and phonology form

A
B
C
D
2. Blood pressure is measured by feeling the pulse and apply a force to the arm

A
B
C
D
3. The moon has no atmosphere, no air, and no watery

A
B
C
D
4. Ballpoint pens are less versatile but more population than fountain pens

A
B
C
D
5. Demand, beauty, durability, rare, and perfection of cutting determine the Value of gemstone

A
B
C
D
6. The liquid crystal in a liquid crystal display (LCD) affect the polarized light so that it is either blocked and reflected by the segments of the display.

A
B
C
D
7. In 1862, the American Confederacy raised the Merrimack, renamed it the Virginia, covered it with iron plates, and an outfit it when ten guns

A
B
C
D
8. Coal, petroleum, and natural gaseous are all fossil fuels

A
B
C
D

9. Most of Hemingway's novels glorify heroic exploits such as bullfighting
A B
or box
C D
10. The coffee is too hot, too bitter, and too strength
A B C D
11. The leaves from the tree fell in the yard, in the pool, the driveway, and
A B C D
on the sidewalk
12. The novel was emotional and description
A B C D
13. Wanting to accomplish something and if you actually accomplish it may
A B C
not be the same thing
D
14. He knew that the financial problems are serious, that the situation was
A B
not going to improve, and that he needed to get a job.
C D

Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence

15. In this climate, farmers grow stone fruits such as _____.
a. peach, apricot, plum
b. peaches, apricots, a plum
c. peaches, apricots, and plums
d. Peaching, eating apricot, and plum
16. Students must conduct their laboratory experiments accurately and _____.
a. in a safe manner
b. with safety
c. safely
d. Saving
17. Running, walking, and _____ are my favorite forms of exercise.
a. to dance
b. to go dancing
c. Dancing
d. Dance

18. Students must conduct their laboratory experiments accurately and _____.
a. in a safe manner
b. with safety
c. safely
d. with safely
19. It takes one hour or more to drive to the city depending on weather and _____.
a. traffic
b. how much traffic there is
c. if traffic is heavy
d. Also get traffic

D. REFERENCES

Frank, Marcella. (1972). Modern English. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Phillips, Deborah. (2004). Introductory course for the TOEFL test. New York: Pearson Education.