



Parts of Sentence

- **ARTICLES:** *a, an, and the.*
- **NOUN's** the name of anything, As: *school or garden, toy, or swing.*

ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun,
As: *great, small, pretty, white, or brown.*

- **VERBS** tell of something being done:
To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run.

ADVERBS: How things are done the,
As: *slowly, quickly, badly, well.*

CONJUNCTIONS join the words together,
As: men *and* women, wind *or* weather.

The **PREPOSITION** stands before
A noun as: *in* or *through* a door.

The **INTERJECTION/EXCLAMATION** shows surprise
As: *Oh, how pretty! Ah! how wise!*

Subject And Predicate



What's a sentence?

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- He smiles.
- Autumn leaves twirled gently to the ground.
- Delhi Mall will open an outdoor ice skating rink in November.

Subject/Predicate

- It needs two parts to be a sentence: a subject and a predicate.
- The subject tells us *who or what*.
- The predicate tells us *what about it*.

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Who or what?

What about it?

- He smiles.
- Autumn leaves fall gently to the ground.
- Delhi Mall will open an outdoor ice skating rink in November.
- Children play

- The neighbourhood **children play** basketball at the community centre.
- **Students** in the biology lab **studied** cells under an electron microscope.
- We can expand the idea by adding adjectives:
- **Old** magazines are stacked under the **kitchen** table.
- The **weekend** seminar explains how to start a **small** business.
- Meditation helps create a **peaceful** mind and **healthy** body.

- We can expand the idea by adding adverbs:
- Airline employees worked **diligently** to reschedule our flights.
- We **carefully** loaded the van with furniture.
- The driver realized **immediately** that he had missed the exit.

- We can also add prepositional phrases:

The windows rattled **in the winter storm**.

We loaded our hamburgers **with ketchup, mustard and onion**.

Some car dealers make most **of their profit on parts and services**.

- Subjects and predicates connect directly. Do not separate them with a comma.
- **Incorrect:** Carlos and his family, showed me that honor is more important than winning.
- **Correct:** Carlos and his family showed me that honor is more important than winning.
- A sentence has two parts
 - - that these two parts can be expanded
 - - that they connect to form a sentence.
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- A sentence is not determined by length (2 wheels, expandable)
- - Writers mark end of *who or what* and *what about it* with a period
- **Dependent Clauses**
- Dependent clauses cannot stand alone. They are like baskets that need to be attached to a basic sentence.
- One kind of dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

- When the music began
- Everyone started to dance.
- When the music began, everyone started to dance.
- **Eg of Dependent Clauses**
- As soon as it stopped raining
- Because I registered early
- When we need a quiet place to study
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- **Dependent Clause placed before the sentence**
- **As soon as it stopped raining,** we saw a double rainbow.
- **Because I registered early,** I got the classes I wanted.
- **When we need a quiet place to study,** we go to the library.
- **Dependent clause placed after the sentence**
- We saw a double rainbow **as soon as it stopped raining.**
- I got the classes I wanted **because I registered early.**
- We go to the library **when we need a quiet place to study.**

- Another kind of dependent clause begins with the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *that*.
- *who works part-time*
- *which includes a swimming pool*
- *that is parked in my driveway*
- These clauses are not sentences and they do not have the complete meaning

Dependent Clauses attached in the middle of the sentence

- Frank, **who works part-time**, will be our guide.
- The new fitness center, **which includes a swimming pool**, will open in February.
- The car **that is parked in my driveway** is Henry's.

Back of the sentence

- We are making pasta for the Richardsons, **who do not eat meat.**
- I have tickets to the jazz festival, **which begins at noon.**
- Karen likes books **that have a happy ending.**

Basic sentence to support

- The new fitness centre, **which includes a swimming pool**, will open in April.
- **Basic sentence**: The new fitness centre will open in April.
- **Dependent Clause** : **which includes a swimming pool**

Dependent clauses are not sentences, they need to be attached to a sentence

FRAGMENTS

- Disconnected dependent clauses
- **As soon as I understood the problem.** I thought of a solution.
- I was not responsible. **When I was sixteen.**
- The village will enlarge the parking lot. **Which serves weekday commuters.**
- Let's rent the same movie. **That we saw last weekend.**

Disconnected description and detail

- It was an easy task. Especially for someone so small.
- The corporation provides employees with benefits. Like medical insurance and a pension.
- We have ordered everything on the menu. Except fried buffalo wings.
- We put an ad in the Lake Norman Times. Our local newspaper.

Disconnected *-ing* and *-to* fragments

- I sprinted down the street. *Trying to catch the train.*
- The scientists continued their research. *Hoping to find a cure.*
- *To celebrate their anniversary.* They are going to Asheville for the weekend.
- We walked up sixteen flights of stairs. *To prove to ourselves we could do it.*

We can correct the fragments by attaching all to the sentence.

Front fragments

- Earlier this spring, the viaduct was closed because of flooding.
- Eight months ago, we bought a truck.
- By the time we got home, it was dark.
- Irritable after a long day at work, we took a nap before studying.

Middle fragments

- My little brother, **unable to sleep**, turned on the light.
- The elderly couple, **walking slowly up the driveway**, waved at their grandchildren.
- A modern art gallery, **funded by a million dollar grant**, is under construction.
- John Jackson, **a friend since grade school**, is my math tutor.

Back Fragments

- Jeff wants a hybrid, **his best hope for good gas mileage.**
- A gentle rain fell throughout the night, **lulling us to sleep.**
- We are building a home with Habitat for Humanity, **a national volunteer program.**
- Everyone wants to leave at noon, **even my sister.**

- Punctuation to mark the expansion
- If you begin a sentence with a Dependent Clause use a comma to mark where the addition ends and the basic sentence begins.
- **According to the weather report,** tomorrow will be hot and humid.
- If the clause interrupts the sentence, commas are used to show readers where the addition begins and ends.

Eg: The art gallery, **which opens this weekend,** features local artists.

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- If the expansion is attached to the end of the sentence, the comma shows readers where the addition begins.

Eg: The award was given to James Johnson, **the most respected person in our town.**

- **How sentences work***
 - - how the whole communicates meaning
 - - how the parts relate to the whole
 - - how punctuation signals these connections.