**GRAMMAR**

**Parts of Speech-8**

* **Noun** (Tom, boy, LA, home, table, love,)
* **Verb** (go, drink, watch)
* **Adjective** (beautiful, tall, red, )
* **Adverb -**How? When? Where? (slowly, yesterday, here)
* **Conjunction** (and, but, when, because)
* **Pronoun** (she, her, mine, him)
* **Preposition** (on, in, next to)
* **Interjection** (oh! Wow! OMG! Oh, you are here!)

**Meaningful Linguistic Units**

* **Text (Essay)**
* **Paragraph**
* **Sentence** S+V; Complete thought
* **Clause** *(thought)-* S+V; Complete thought (**Independent Clause**) or Incomplete thought (**Dependent Clause**)
* **Phrase**
* **Word**
* **Morpheme (prefix, root, suffix) un- unhappy/ -ed**

**Conjunctions:**

* **Coordinating**
* **Subordinating**
* **Transitional** (Adverbial)

**Clauses:**

* **Independent** Clause
* **Dependent** Clause

**Sentences by Structure:**

* **Simple**
* **Compound**
* **Complex**
* **Complex Compound**

**Run-on sentences**

* **Fused run-ons**
* **Comma -splice**

**CLAUSES** always have **S+V** and **Complete thought** OR **Incomplete thought**. There are 2 types:

* **Independent** S+V; Complete thought. = Simple Sentence

**I** came home late.

* **Dependent** S+V; Incomplete thought

When **I** came home late,……

**CONJUNCTIONS** connect **Words, Phrases, Clauses, Sentences, Paragraphs**

Types of Conjunctions used structuring sentences and their Punctuation

* **Coordinating Conjunctions**
* **Subordinating Conjunctions**
* **Transitional** (Adverbial) **Conjunctions**

**Coordinating Conjunctions- connect Words, Phrases, Clauses (Ind+Ind clauses= Compound Sent)**

**For –** (meaning: because)

MEANINGS of FOR and YET

**For (preposition/ coordinating conjunction)**

I bought flowers for Anna.

We left the party, for it was getting dark. (Compound sent.)

We left the party because it was getting dark. (Complex Sentence)

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**Yet – (adverb / coordinating conjunction)**

I haven’t seen Tom **yet.**

Anna left the office**, yet** there were still some projects left.

**And**

**Nor**

**But**

**Or**

**Yet --** (meaning: but)

**So**

**When Coordinating Conjunctions Connect:**

Words:Tom and Anna Sam, Anna, and Tom

Phrases:Chocolate cake and vanilla ice-cream Sweet cookies, chocolate cake, and vanilla ice-cream

\* When there is a comma in the phrase, separate the phrase with (;)

Last summer, I visited Rome, Italy; Yerevan, Armenia; and Moscow, Russia.

Clauses **(Ind, cc Ind clauses = Compound Sentences**

Tom was watching TV, and Anna was washing the dishes.

I went to the mall, and I bought a new dress. (Compound Sent.)

But: I went to the mall and bought a new dress. (Simple sent.)

**Subordinating Conjunctions: connect Words, Phrases, Clauses** (Ind. + Dep clauses**= Complex Sentence)**

**Here are some Subordinating Conjunctions: When / while / if / as if / because / since / due (to) / although / despite/ until / after/ before/ whenever**

Also, know that these words start a Dependent Clause

**who /whose / that / which**

**Subordinating Conjunctions:** join **D**ependent + **I**ndependent clauses **= Complex Sentences**

* sc **D**ependent, **I**ndependent

Example: **When** I came home late, everyone was already sleeping.

Dep. Ind.

* **I**ndependent sc **D**ependent **= Complex Sentences**

S+V S+V

Example: Everyone was already sleeping **when** I came home late.

**Punctuation** with Subordinating Conjunctions:

* Use comma to separate the 2 clauses if Subordinating Conjunction starts the sentence

sc**D**ep , **I**nd.

* BUT no comma if the Subordinating Conjunction is in the middle:

**I**nd sc **D**ep.

Examples: Because it was getting late, we decided to go.

We decided to go because it was getting late.

Transitional (Adverbial) Conjunctions connect **Clauses** (Ind+ Ind) Sentences, Paragraphs

Ind ; Trans Conj, Ind = Compound Sentence

**Here are some Transitional Conjunctions: however, moreover, therefore, consequently, for example, for instance,**

**first of all, in addition, in conclusion, ect.**

USE and PUNCTUATION:

1. However, Tom went to that party.
2. Tom, however, didn’t want it.
3. Tom was not feeling well; however, he decided to go to work.

**RUN-ON SENTENCES** are 2 sentences that are joined-in with no/wrong conjunction and/or punctuation.



2 types Run-ons: **Fused** and **Comma Splice**

Today, many people sell products over the Internet they are making impressive profits. (**Fused)**

Today, many people sell products over the Internet , **they are making** impressive profits. (**Comma Splice)**

**CORRCT OPTIONS OF RUN- ONS**

1. **Simple sentence** (2 simple sentences)

Today, many people sell products over the Internet. They are making impressive profits

1. **Compound Sentence**

* Today, many people sell products over the Internet, and they are making impressive profits
* Today, many people sell products over the Internet; consequently, they are making impressive profits.
* Today many people sell products over the Internet; they are making impressive profits.

1. **Complex Sentence**

Although the semester is almost over, the teacher doesn’t know my name.

The teacher doesn’t know my name although the semester is almost over.)

LET’S TRY! Find all the possible correct options:

1. Today, many people sell products over the Internet they are making impressive profits.
2. Today, many people sell products over the Internet, they are making impressive profits.
3. Today, many people sell products over the Internet and they are making impressive profits.
4. Today, many people sell products over the Internet, and they are making impressive profits.
5. Today, many people sell products over the Internet; they are making impressive profits.