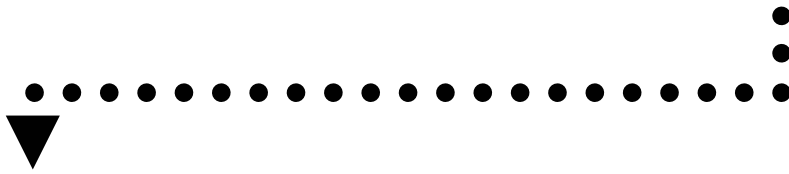


FRAGMENT TIP 2



Recognize the *type* of fragment you have found.

Subordinate Clause Fragment

A subordinate clause fragment follows this pattern:

Subordinate Conjunction + **Subject** + **Verb** ≠ **Complete Thought**.

These words will begin a subordinate clause fragment:

after although as because before even if even though if in order that	once provided that since so [that implied] so that than that though	unless until when whenever where whereas wherever whether	which whichever while who whoever whom whomever whose
---	--	---	--

Examples: *After the football flew over the fence. Since Harold has not done laundry. Which gave Gabriella indigestion.*

Participle Phrase Fragment

A participle phrase fragment follows this pattern:

Participle + **Word(s), Phrase(s), and/or Clause(s)** ≠ **Complete Thought**.

Present participles end in **ing**: *splashing, sneezing, spying, slurping, etc.*

Regular past participles end in **ed**: *splashed, sneezed, spied, slurped, etc.*

Irregular past participles do **not** have a consistent ending: *sung, swum, shrunk, slept, etc.*

Examples: *Agonizing over an ice cream flavor. Tickled silly with an ostrich plume. Found under the backseat of his truck.*

Infinitive Phrase Fragment

All infinitives are to + verb. An infinitive phrase fragment follows this pattern:

Infinitive + **Word(s), Phrase(s), and/or Clause(s)** ≠ **Complete Thought**.

Examples: *To sleep without anxiety. To dance until he was out of breath. To slither out of its cage and across the bedroom floor.*

Afterthought Fragment

An afterthought fragment follows this pattern:

Afterthought Transition + **Details** ≠ **Complete Thought** .

The transitions below often begin a fragment of this type:

especially except excluding	for example for instance	including like such as
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Examples: *For example, coffee stained shirts and scuffed shoes. Such as the old man who yelled at dog walkers and skateboarders. Like this brand-new twenty-dollar bill that I found.*

Lonely Verb Fragment

A lonely verb fragment follows this pattern:

Verb + **Word(s), Phrase(s), and/or Clause(s)** ≠ **Complete Thought** .

A lonely verb fragment will often begin with a coordinating conjunction: **and, but, for, or, nor, so, or yet**.

Examples: *And burped with satisfaction. But turned down the job. Or will accept the bad grade.*

Appositive Fragment

An appositive fragment follows this pattern:

Noun + **Word(s), Phrase(s), and/or Clause(s)** ≠ **Complete Thought** .

Examples: *The student slurping the hot soup. A young woman whose hair reaches her waist. The brother with a reputation for trouble.*



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