

	<p>DM: <u>Running around all day</u>, Jake's feet were tired. (No one is running around) Correction: <u>Running around all day</u>, Jake soaked his tired feet. (Jake is now running around)</p>
FG	<p>Sentence Fragment – incomplete sentence Missing either a Subject or Predicate booth necessary parts for a complete sentence.</p> <p>FG: <i>The guitar player on stage swinging his guitar.</i> subject only Correction: <i>The guitar player on stage swinging his guitar was good.</i> subject predicate</p>
MPM	<p>Misplaced Modifier – incorrectly placed A group of modifying words misplaced in the sentence and seem to codify the wrong thing.</p> <p>MPM: <u>Smashed against the pole</u>, I saw my shiny new car. (I am not smashed against the pole as this misplaced modifier indicates; the car is) Correction: <i>I saw my shiny new car smashed against the pole</i></p> <p>MPM: <i>John almost jumped 2 feet in the air.</i> (John didn't almost jump; he jumped almost 2 feet in the air) Correction: <i>John jumped almost 2 feet in the air.</i></p> <p>MPM: I saw a large bear <u>looking through my binoculars</u>. (bears do not look through binoculars) Corrections: <u>Looking through my binoculars</u>, I saw a large bear. (now I am looking through the binoculars)</p>
MW	<p>Missing Word A missing word or group of words.</p> <p>MW: The girl looked out the window. Corrections: The girl looked out <u>of</u> the window. (<u>of</u> is added to make the prepositional phrase to complete the thought).</p>
NSW	<p>No Such Word The word you are using is not a word in the English language. Use a real word. </p> <p>NSW: I have <u>alot</u> of work to do, so I am <u>kinda</u> busy today. Correction: I have <u>a lot</u> of work to do, so I am <u>kind of</u> busy today.</p> <p>NSW: I'm <u>gonna</u> go to college after I finish <u>highschool</u>. Correction: I'm <u>going to</u> go to college after I finish <u>high school</u></p>
Pct	<p>Punctuation – missing or incorrectly used Use punctuation correctly.</p> <p>Statement . = A well punctuated sentence is understandable. Question Mark ? = How am I supposed to remember all these rules of grammar? Exclamation Point ! = Look out for that car! Command . = Get me a good seats for the movie. Quotation Marks " " = Bob said, "I really enjoyed that play."</p>
PL	<p>Plural - indicate more than 1 A plural should be used; it is not.</p> <p>PL: There are many <u>girl</u> on the team (girl is singular). Correction: There are many <u>girls</u> on the team.</p>
Pos	<p>Possessive - missing or used incorrectly Shows ownership.</p> <p>Singular possessive = John's Ex: I borrowed <u>John's</u> pencil for the test. Plural possessive = the girls' Ex: The girls' team won the game.</p>

<p>Pro</p>	<p>Pronoun usage - confuse\incorrectly used pronouns Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. They must agree with the antecedent, (the noun they are taking the place of in : gender, case, number.) <u>Gender:</u> Ex: <u>Jason</u> liked <u>Mary</u> so much that <u>he</u> asked <u>her</u> for a date. <u>Number</u> Ex: I must go to the <u>mall</u> early this Saturday because <u>it</u> is having a sale on camping equipment. <u>Case</u> <u>Subjective case</u> - used as subjects. (I, you, we, she, it, they, who) Ex: Conrad and <u>she</u> went to the movies. <u>Objective Case</u> - not subjects (me, you, us, it, him, her, them, whom) Ex: Sam gave his baseball tickets to <u>us</u> because he couldn't attend the game.</p>	
<p>RO</p>	<p>Run On Sentence - MC & DC not correctly punctuated or coordinated \causes confusion Clauses should have proper punctuation and\or coordination to work together. Learn the “Golden Rule of Clauses)</p> <p>The Golden Rules of Clauses:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="573 590 1333 751"> <tr> <td> MC = Main Clause DC = Dependent Clause cc= coordinating conjunction (and, so, but, yet) sc = subordinating conjunction (however, henceforth, etc...) </td> </tr> </table> <p>MC, cc MC MC DC DC, MC MC; MC MC: sc, MC MC. MC</p> <p>Ex: <u>John loves Stephanie</u> <u>he thinks she is a wonderful woman</u>. = (RO) no good MC MC</p> <p>Ex: <u>John loves Stephanie</u>, <u>he thinks she is a wonderful woman</u> = (CSP) no good MC , MC</p> <p>Corrections (as per the Golden Rules of Clauses) all good</p> <p>MC,cc MC. = <u>John loves Stephanie</u>, <u>but she doesn't love him</u>. MC , cc MC</p> <p>MC . MC. = <u>John loves Stephanie</u>. <u>She doesn't love him</u>. MC . MC</p> <p>DC , MC. = <u>Because John loves Stephanie</u>, <u>she is flattered</u>. DC , MC</p> <p>MC DC = <u>John loves Stephanie</u> <u>because she is a wonderful woman</u>. MC DC.</p> <p>MC ; MC = <u>John loves Stephanie</u>; <u>he is going to ask for her hand in marriage</u>. MC ; MC.</p> <p>MC; sc.MC. = <u>John loves Stephanie</u>; <u>however, she doesn't love him</u>. MC; sc, MC.</p>	MC = Main Clause DC = Dependent Clause cc= coordinating conjunction (and, so, but, yet) sc = subordinating conjunction (however, henceforth, etc...)
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<p>SL</p>	<p>Sexist Language Using inappropriate gender language to represent everyone.</p> <p>SL: If a person eats a lot, <u>he</u> will gain weight. (this pronoun dos not represent everyone, just men) <u>Corrections:</u> If people eat a lot, <u>they</u> will gain weight.</p>	
<p>S-V</p>	<p>Subject Verb Agreement - The subject does not agree with the verb connected to it. Plural subjects (have s) go with plural verbs (no s). Singular subjects (no s) go with singular verbs (have s).</p> <p>S-V: My sister <u>Tabatha</u> <u>want</u> to go to church. s subject pl verb Correction: My sister <u>Tabatha</u> <u>wants</u> to go to church. s subject s verb</p> <p>S-V: The <u>boys</u> <u>wants</u> to stay home. pl sub s verb Correction: The <u>boys</u> <u>want</u> to stay home. pl sub pl verb</p>	

