

THE FRAGMENT

Recognize a fragment when you find one.

A fragment occurs whenever you do these three things:

- You begin a group of words with a capital letter.
- You conclude this group of words with an end mark—either a period (.), question mark (?), or exclamation point (!).
- You neglect to insert a **main clause** somewhere between the capital letter at the beginning and the end mark concluding the word group.

Every sentence must have *at least one* main clause. The **subject-verb** pair in the main clause allows the sentence to express a complete thought.

Once you have a main clause, you can then add other grammatical elements, *but you must have the main clause as the base of the sentence.*

Read the main clause below, then the additions to it:

Victor sneezed repeatedly.

During the stressful chemistry test, **Victor sneezed repeatedly.**

Because Julissa wore too much perfume, **Victor sneezed repeatedly** during the stressful chemistry test.

Victor sneezed repeatedly, each time asking Janice for a new tissue to blow his nose.

To deal with the stress building up in his head, **Victor sneezed repeatedly** as he slogged through the difficult chemistry test.

Slogging through the stressful chemistry test, **Victor sneezed repeatedly** while John chewed his pencil and Julissa rubbed her lucky rabbit's foot.

Without the main clause ***Victor sneezed repeatedly***, all the sentences above would be fragments.

Recognize the most common fragments and know how to fix them.

Fragments result when you punctuate certain word groups as if they are **complete sentences**. These word groups are the following: **subordinate clauses, participle phrases, infinitive phrases**, afterthoughts, lonely **verbs**, and **appositives**.

You will always have multiple options when fixing a fragment. Frequently, you can attach the fragment either to the front or to the end of a nearby **main clause**. Another option is to add whatever words will give the fragment its own mandatory main clause.

Below you will find examples of different fragments and the revisions that they require to become complete sentences.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE FRAGMENTS

A **subordinate clause** contains a **subordinate conjunction**, a **subject**, and a **verb**. Because this type of clause does not express a complete thought, it cannot stand alone as a **complete sentence**.

Read this example:

Flooring the accelerator, Juan wove through the heavy traffic. **As his ex-girlfriend Gigi chased him down the interstate.**

These are possible revisions:

Flooring the accelerator, Juan weaved through the heavy traffic **as his ex-girlfriend Gigi chased him down the interstate.**

As his ex-girlfriend Gigi chased him down the interstate, Juan floored the accelerator, weaving through the heavy traffic.

Flooring the accelerator, Juan weaved through the heavy traffic. **In hot pursuit was his ex-girlfriend Gigi, who was chasing him down the interstate.**

PARTICIPLE PHRASE FRAGMENTS

A **participle phrase** usually begins with an *ing* or *ed* word. In the case of **irregular verbs**, an irregular past participle, like *burnt* or *spoken*, will begin the phrase.

Here is a participle phrase impersonating a complete sentence:

Aunt Olivia always wears a motorcycle helmet. **Worrying that a meteor or chunk of space debris will conk her on the head.**

These are possible revisions:

Worrying that a meteor or chunk of space debris will conk her on the head, Aunt Olivia always wears a motorcycle helmet.

Because she worries that a meteor or chunk of space debris will conk her on the head, Aunt Olivia always wears a motorcycle helmet.

Aunt Olivia always wears a motorcycle helmet. **She worries that a meteor or chunk of space debris will conk her on the head.**

INFINITIVE PHRASE FRAGMENTS

An **infinitive phrase** will begin with an **infinitive (TO + VERB)**.

Here is an infinitive phrase masquerading as a complete sentence:

Jiggling his foot nervously, Patrick sat in the provost's office. **To explain why he had brought Squeeze, his seven-foot pet python, to Professor Parker's English class.**

These are possible revisions:

Jiggling his foot nervously, Patrick sat in the provost's office **to explain why he had brought Squeeze, his seven-foot pet python, to Professor Parker's English class.**

To explain why he had brought Squeeze, his seven-foot pet python, to Professor Parker's English class, Patrick sat in the provost's office, jiggling his foot nervously.

Jiggling his foot nervously, Patrick sat in the provost's office. **He needed to explain why he had brought Squeeze, his seven-foot pet python, to Professor Parker's English class.**

AFTERTHOUGHT FRAGMENTS

Afterthought fragments begin with the following transitions: *especially, for example, for instance, like, such as, including, excluding, and except.*

These transitions frequently introduce good details that the writer is providing for information that occurred earlier in the paragraph.

Read the afterthought fragment that follows:

Jacob has several ways to annoy his professors. **Such as rolling his eyes, smirking, reading supermarket tabloids during lecture, folding handouts into paper airplanes, and drawing caricatures on his desk.**

These are possible revisions:

Jacob has several ways to annoy his professors, **such as rolling his eyes, smirking, reading supermarket tabloids during lecture, folding handouts into paper airplanes, and drawing caricatures on his desk.**

Rolling his eyes, smirking, reading supermarket tabloids during lecture, folding handouts into paper airplanes, and drawing caricatures on his desk are the many ways that Jacob annoys his professors.

Jacob has several ways to annoy his professors. **For example, he rolls his eyes, smirks, reads supermarket tabloids during lecture, folds handouts into paper airplanes, and draws caricatures on his desk.**

LONELY VERB FRAGMENTS

Lonely verb fragments occur when the **subject**, a necessary component of a **main clause**, is missing.

Consider this example:

After dinner, Mike and Pat leave their dirty dishes on the back patio. **And let the raccoons, opossums, and armadillos that visit the yard eat the leftovers.**

These are possible revisions:

After dinner, Mike and Pat leave their dirty dishes on the back patio **and let the raccoons, opossums, and armadillos that visit the yard eat the leftovers.**

After dinner, Mike and Pat leave their dirty dishes on the back patio **so that the raccoons, opossums, and armadillos that visit the yard can eat the leftovers.**

After dinner, Mike and Pat leave their dirty dishes on the back patio. **They enjoy letting the raccoons, opossums, and armadillos that visit the yard eat the leftovers.**

APPOSITIVE FRAGMENTS

An **appositive** is a word or group of words that renames a **noun** right beside it. Because an appositive does not contain a **main clause**, it cannot stand alone as a **complete sentence**.

Read the example below:

When Dustin pulled into the driveway, Alicia admired his flashy new car. **A red convertible with fancy rims and fuzzy dice hanging from the rearview mirror.**

These are possible revisions:

When Dustin pulled into the driveway, Alicia admired his flashy new car, **a red convertible with fancy rims and fuzzy dice hanging from the rearview mirror.**

Alicia admired Dustin's flashy new car, **a red convertible Mustang with fancy rims and fuzzy dice hanging from the rearview mirror**, when it pulled into the driveway.

When Dustin pulled into the driveway, Alicia admired his flashy new car. **Dustin recently bought a red convertible with fancy rims and fuzzy dice hanging from the rearview mirror.**

Understand the concept of an intentional fragment.

Occasionally, writers will include an intentional fragment to emphasize a point. Read the example below:

Because the milk carton was empty, Paul poured orange juice on his bowl of cereal. **What a dork!**

Intentional fragments are not grammar errors. They can, however, get you into trouble if you are a beginning writer. Your teachers might think that any fragment in your composition is evidence that you do not understand the concept of a **complete sentence**. Before you include an intentional fragment in a piece of writing, you should ask your teachers if they will mind.

Proofread for fragments effectively.

If you notice that your teachers are constantly marking fragments in your compositions, you should try this effective proofreading trick to get the problem under control: Read your composition backwards.

Rather than starting with the first sentence and reading through the piece in a normal fashion, begin with the last sentence and work your way back to the top. This way, the sentences will not flow together. You will instead analyze each sentence as an individual unit. A word group that does not express a complete thought will stand out so that you can catch it and fix the problem.

Read this short paragraph which contains an afterthought fragment embedded in it:

David will eat anything on a dare. We have watched him consume many nauseating things. For example, broccoli dipped in chocolate sauce, a raw fish head with the eyes intact, and a handful of live earthworms. Sharon has to close her eyes, and I've had to fight the urge to gag.

If you read the paragraph backwards, starting with the last sentence first, the fragment announces itself:

Sharon has to close her eyes, and I've had to fight the urge to gag. **For example, broccoli dipped in chocolate sauce, a raw fish head with the eyes intact, and a handful of live earthworms.** We have watched him consume many nauseating things. David will eat anything on a dare.

If you try this proofreading strategy, do not use it exclusively. To find other problems, you will still need to read your composition in the normal way as well.

