**F R A G M E N T  T I P  2**

**Recognize the type of fragment you have found.**

### Subordinate Clause Fragment

A subordinate clause fragment follows this pattern:

```
[Subordinating Word] + [Subject] + [Verb] ≠ [Complete Thought].
```

These words will begin a subordinate clause fragment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Subordinate Conjunctions</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>in case</td>
<td>than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>in that</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>in order that</td>
<td>though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as if</td>
<td>in so far as</td>
<td>till</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as long as</td>
<td>just as</td>
<td>unless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as soon as</td>
<td>no matter how</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as though</td>
<td>now that</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>once</td>
<td>whenever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>provided that</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even if</td>
<td>rather than</td>
<td>whereas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even though</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>wherever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>so [that implied]</td>
<td>whether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>so that</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relative Pronouns

```
that
what
whatever
which
whichever
who
whoever
whom
whomever
whose
whosever
```

### Relative Adverbs

```
when
where
why
```
Examples:

After the football flew over the fence.

Since Harold has not done laundry.

Which gave Gabriella indigestion.

Where the cookies are hidden.

**Participle Phrase Fragment**

A participle phrase fragment follows this pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>WORD(S), PHRASE(S), AND/OR CLAUSE(S)</th>
<th>COMPLETE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>WORD(S), PHRASE(S), AND/OR CLAUSE(S)</th>
<th>COMPLETE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 will begin this type of fragment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afterthought Transitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excluding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

\[
\text{Noun} + \text{Word(s), Phrase(s), and/or Clause(s)} \neq \text{Complete Thought}
\]

Examples:

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