SENTENCE ERRORS:
SOME CLUES TO FIND and AVOID

Any grouping of words is probably either a *clause* or a *phrase*. There are two kinds of clauses: (1*.) Independent/Major,* **and** (2.) *Dependent/Minor*

Independent /MAJOR Clause	Dependent / MINOR Clause
has a subject and a verb and makes sense by itself. e.g. ["The fence fell over."]	**has a subject and verb BUT does NOT make sense by itself. e.g. [That he was hoping to do.] ??**
	Follows a FLAG WORD [see list below]
	ALONE, a Minor clause is a fragment

A *Phrase* is a group of words that does not have a subject/verb pairing, but only adds information about something in a clause, e.g. "To the house."

ALONE, A PHRASE IS A FRAGMENT. e.g. […"To the house."]???

These FLAG WORDS help identify and signal possible sentence errors, because words (nouns and/or verbs!) which occur AFTER these pronouns are usually dependent on the main subject and main verb for meaning.....

IMPERSONAL PRONOUNS refer to or depend on other information for full meaning. These connecting and introductory words are also dependent on other words, ideas, or actions, so cannot be main subjects and main verbs...   . e.g. ["*That* he was hoping to do…"] ??

AVOID "–ING" WORDS AT THE BEGINNING OF A SENTENCE W/O ADDING A "REAL" VERB.

SOME COMMON FLAG WORDS

IMPERSONAL PRONOUNS can signal a minor clause to follow.	(Some) CONNECTING WORDS that can signal >> a new clause (major or minor). These words may also qualify or function as other elements of a sentence....		
that **which** **where** **why** **what** **whose** **whatever** **who** **whomever**	**accordingly,** **also,** **although,** **and,** **as,** **because,** **besides,** **but** **certainly,** **consequently,** **even**	**finally,** **further,** **furthermore,** **however,** **incidentally,** **indeed,** **instead,** **likewise,** **meanwhile** **moreover,** **nevertheless,**	**next** **nonetheless,** **now,** **or** **otherwise,** **since,** **still,** **so,** **therefore,** **though.** **undoubtedly,**

COMMON *PHRASES,* ALONE, ARE FRAGMENTS AND ARE USUALLY FOUND WITH *PREPOSITIONS*, WORDS THAT SHOW DIRECTION OR PLACE: "…UP THE CREEK."

about	around	between	in	of	until	
above	at	beyond	into	over	up	
across	before	by	near	past	upon	
after	behind	down	off	through	with	
against	below	during	on	to	_____	
along	beneath	for	opposite	toward(s)	AND	
among	beside	from	out	under	OTHERS…	