Parts of Speech and Usage

Section Objectives:

- Speaking and listening: Apply active listening skills by listening to a segment about clauses and commas.
- Grammar: Review rules for independent and dependent clauses.

Grammar

The Differences Between Phrases And Clauses

Phrase: A group of words that do not have a subject-predicate combination.

Example: after the game

PREP OP

No Subject

No Predicate

<u>Dependent (Subordinate) Clause:</u> A group of words that have a subject-predicate combination with no complete thought and that have an introductory word.

Example: after we left the game

INTROD S P WORD

Introductory Word: After

Subject: We

Predicate: Left

<u>Independent Clause</u>: A group of words that have a subject-predicate combination with a complete thought with no introductory word.

Example: We left the game.

S P

No Introductory Word

Subject: We

Predicate: Left

Independent Clauses

An independent clause is simply a simple sentence.

Jack withdrew his help.

S F

Without his help, Susan refused to do her part.

 \mathbf{S}

To be there for him, his father quit his job.

S P

Three Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses

Dependent clauses must be attached to an independent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun.

Practice: Phrases, Dependent Clauses, Independent Clauses

Directions: Identify each group of words as phrases, dependent clauses, or independent clauses.

- 1. Because Mitch forgot his book.
- 2. Because of Mitch's angry personality.
- 3. Mitch was angry for over a month.
- 4. Whichever one you want.
- 5. When fighting the fire, two firemen were taken to the hospital.
- 6. Before the game and after the first five announcements.
- 7. At last, as I painted my house.
- 8. Finally, Pete decided to quit his job and find another job.
- 9. Stop.
- 10. Where did you put that book?

Growth Activities

1. Identify the phrases, the dependent clauses and the independent clauses in your own writing.