

Run-Ons and Sentence Fragments



Writing Center Hours: 8:30 AM - 8:30 PM M-Th, 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM F, 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM S-S Email: okc.tutoring@okstate.edu

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<u>**Definition:**</u> Run-On Sentences contain two or more complete sentences joined without any punctuation. A sentence fragment is a clause (a group of words) that does not express a complete thought.

Run-On Sentences: Run-on sentences occur when there is more than one subject-verb pairing in a sentence without proper punctuation or a coordinating conjunction.

Example:

Jack ran Sally walked.

(Subject)(Verb)(Subject)(Verb)

There are three ways to correct this:

#1 - Make two sentences:

#2 - Use a semicolon:

#3 - Use a comma + conjunction:

Jack ran. Sally walked.

Jack ran; Sally walked.

Jack ran, but Sally walked.

<u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u>: These are used to combine independent clauses, meaning parts of a sentence that have both a subject and a verb.

These are coordinating conjunctions: (FANBOYS) For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

<u>Clauses:</u> Clauses are parts of a sentence. They give sentences variety and help make writing interesting. There are two kinds of clauses.

<u>Independent Clauses</u> - These can function as a stand alone sentence



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<u>Dependent Clauses</u> – These rely on an independent clause to make sense. Example:

<u>Independent Clause</u> - "I walk to work." <u>Dependent Clause</u> - "*If* I have time."

> "If" is a dependent marker word, making this a dependent clause

<u>Some common dependent markers:</u> after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order to, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, and while.

<u>Some common independent markers</u>: also, consequently, furthermore, however, moreover, nevertheless, and therefore.

<u>Sentence Fragments:</u> Fragments are incomplete sentences, and more often than not they are dependent clauses. They lack either a subject or a verb. There are a couple of ways to correct a fragment sentence.

#1 - Make sure there is a clear **<u>subject</u>** and **<u>verb.</u>**

Sarah, the nosey receptionist who never does her job.

(Subject)

Sarah <u>is</u> the nosey receptionist who never does her job.

↑ ↑ (Subject) (Verb)

#2 - Connect it to an Independent Clause.

When I get home. ←Fragment / Dependent Clause When I get home, I will do the dishes.

↑ Dependent Clause ↑ Independent Clause