A **Sentence Fragment** is quite simply an incomplete sentence. There are several types of sentence fragments to watch out for:

**-Fragments without a Subject**

-e.g. “Mona worked diligently on her research paper. And skipped meals as a result.”

-There is no subject in the sentence fragment “And skipped meals as a result.”

-Correcting fragments without a subject is easy—either connect the fragment to the previous sentence or add a subject to the fragment.

-e.g. “Mona worked diligently on her research paper and skipped meals as a result.”
-e.g. “Mona worked diligently on her research paper. She skipped meals as a result.”
-e.g. “Mona worked diligently on her research, and she skipped meals as a result.”

**-Fragments without Complete Verbs**

-e.g. “Octavio was obsessed with photography. Bringing a camera everywhere he went.”

-If we were to include a subject in the fragment, we would still have a fragment without a complete verb: “He bringing a camera everywhere he went.” There are several ways to fix this type of fragment:

-Add a subject and change the verb to a complete verb:
  -“Octavio was obsessed with photography. He brought a camera everywhere he went.”

-Change the fragment into an –ing phrase that modifies the complete sentence.
  -“Bringing a camera everywhere he went, Octavio was obsessed with photography.”
  -or-
  -“Octavio was obsessed with photography, bringing a camera everywhere he went.”
Dependent Clause Fragments

- There are 2 types of Dependent Clause Fragments:
  - Subordinating Clause Fragments
  - Relative Clause Fragments

Subordinating Clause Fragments

- e.g. “Although the writer considered himself a master of language.”
  - This dependent clause fragment is a subordinating clause fragment because it begins with a *subordinating conjunction* — “although.” There are two ways to correct a subordinating clause fragment:
    1. Remove the subordinating conjunction to make the dependent clause an independent clause:
        - “The writer considered himself a master of language.”
    2. Join the subordinating clause fragment to an independent clause in order to make a complete sentence:
        - “Although the writer considered himself a master of language, he tended to make sentence fragment errors in his work.”

Relative Clause Fragments

- e.g. “My girlfriend’s father greeted me not with a handshake but with a fist-pump. Which is an odd greeting coming from sixty-three year old man.”

  - The relative clause fragment “Which is an odd greeting coming from a sixty-three year old man” is a dependent clause that begins with a relative pronoun (e.g. “which”) but it cannot stand alone as a sentence. Therefore, it should be joined with an independent clause.

  - e.g. “My girlfriend’s father greeted me not with a handshake but with a fist-pump, which is an odd greeting coming from a sixty-three year old man.”