

Sentence sense

UHCL Writing Center

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Mr. Simmons
English II
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Is Hamlet Dearranged?

You mean "Is Hamlet Deranged?"

Intro has no substance.

In ^{SP}Shaksperes play "Hamlet" some critic say that "Hamlet" is dearranged, while others say he is only playing an act once and a while. ^{??} ^{SP} ^{SP} ^{???} Weather or not Hamlet is actually in the Sane or ^{???} out the Sane, the question that begs to be ask is: "What is the Authors point of value on this question?" ~~This very topic is just what my essay is destined to be about, come to think about it.~~

This is plagiarized from TS Eliot.

Qua work of art, the work of art cannot be interpreted; there is nothing to interpret; we can only criticize it according to standards, in comparison to other works of art; and for "interpretation" the chief task is the presentation of relevant historical facts which the reader is not assumed to know. Indeed, ~~this~~ will all become in the clear soon. **Overalls, this famous work of Shaksperes**

This is not an actual thesis statement. It needs to be something somebody could disagree with!

presents many compares and contrasts about how Hamlet is feigning to actually be out of his rocking chair.

Hamlets behaviors in Act One doesn't shed him in a very good light. When he gets alone from ^{SP}Claudious he makes a with that he could dying, and has all the intentions to commit a suicide. But clearly and plainly this is a both-edged sword, for ^{Horatio}Horroratio then entries and asks

Hamelt why he came to Denmark. Horroratio is Hamlets friend. [He met Him at the University of Wittenberg, also referred to as MLU, is a public, research-oriented university in the cities of Halle and Wittenberg within Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.] But there is an additional information we

From Wikipedia and irrelevant

have to consider. In the ^{throws}throws of passion, Hamlet states: *Use a more interesting word!*

Too many spelling, grammar, and usage errors!

C. S. Lewis



“We all want progress, but if you're on the wrong road, progress means doing an about-turn and walking back to the right road; in that case, the man who turns back soonest is the most progressive.”

“Experience: that most brutal of teachers. But you learn, my God do you learn.”



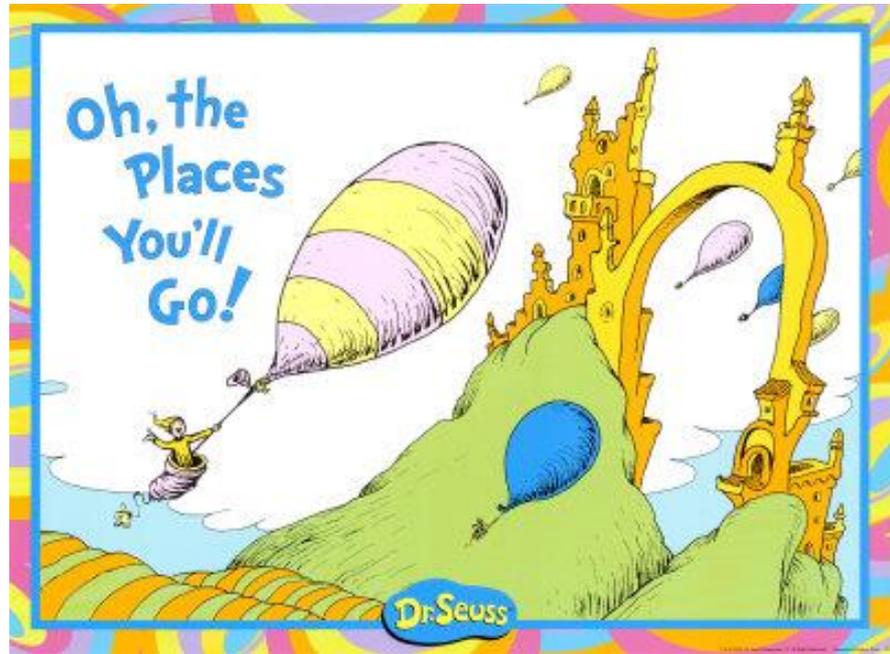
“If you look for truth, you may find comfort in the end; if you look for comfort you will not get either comfort or truth only soft soap and wishful thinking to begin, and in the end, despair.”

“Education without values, as useful as it is, seems rather to make man a more clever devil.”

Oh, the places you'll go. . .

We will cover

- Parts of speech
- Complete sentences
- Fragments
- Run-ons
- Joining
- Practice



Parts of speech

Nouns: a person, place, or thing

Amanda writes A+ **papers**.
She visited the **Writing Center**.

Pronouns: a word that takes the place of a noun

She always knows what to say to **hir**.
He went to **their** concert.



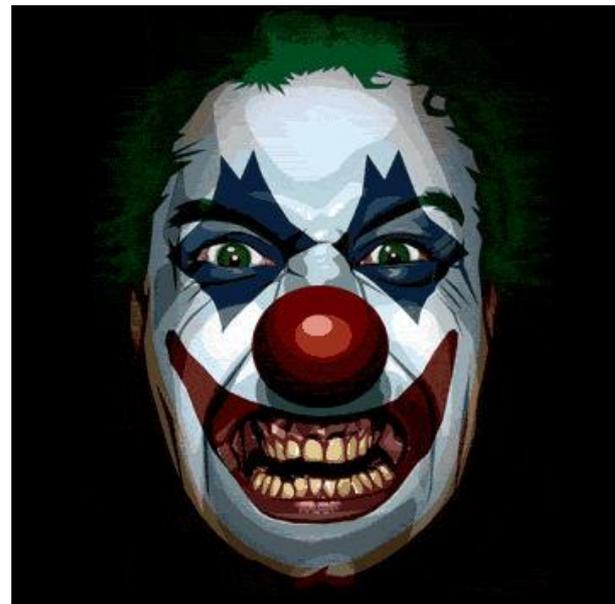
Parts of speech

Articles: a, an, and the

Mary is looking for **an** apartment.
I can't find **the** right word.

Adjectives: words that modify a noun

Jeff throws **awesome** parties.
Clowns are **scary**.



Parts of speech

Verbs: words that express action

Lori **rides** the bus to school.
Apple pies **are** delicious.

Adverbs: words that modify a verb

Jerry is doing **well**.
Matt wears **extremely** tight pants.



Parts of speech

Conjunctions: a joining word

I need two tacos **and** a beef enchilada.

Ellen will graduate in either December *or* May.

Preposition: spatial, temporal, or directional words

We are **on** the second floor.

Ruthi went **to** the meeting.

Complete sentences

- Sentences are groups of words that express a complete thought. At the minimum, a sentence needs a subject (usually a noun) and a verb.
 - Irma writes.
- Often, a direct object follows.
 - Irma writes **an e-mail**.
- Sometimes, there are indirect objects.
 - Irma writes an e-mail **to her sister**.

Complete sentences

- We can add subjunctive clauses.
 - Irma, **my best friend**, writes an e-mail to her sister.
- We can add gerund phrases.
 - Irma, my best friend, writes an e-mail to her sister, **knowing** her sister won't respond.
- We can add other parts of speech.
 - Irma, my best friend, **hurriedly** writes an **angry** e-mail to her **annoying** sister, knowing her **forgetful** sister won't respond.

Fragments

- A sentence is called a fragment, if it is incomplete.
 - UHCL offers many majors. Such as education, computer science, and composition.
- So we have to revise the fragment to make it complete.
 - UHCL offers many majors, such as education, computer science, and composition.

Run-ons

- A sentence is called a run-on (or comma splice or fused sentence) when we do not use the correct punctuation to join together a compound sentence.
 - Do not turn in a paper when you are done writing it first edit the paper.
- So we have to revise the run-on to break up the sentence.
 - Do not turn in a paper when you are done writing it; first, edit the paper.

Joining compound sentences

- An independent clause is a clause that can be a complete sentence on its own. We can join together two independent clauses with the right punctuation.
- This can be done with coordinating conjunctions or semi-colons.



Run-ons

- With a coordinating conjunction:
 - Run-on: I enjoy the finance and statistics class I just hate the writing classes I have to take.
 - Correction: I enjoy the finance and statistics class, **but** I just hate the writing classes I have to take.
- With a semi-colon.
 - Run-on: It is hard to imagine a more stimulating topic than semi-colons I wonder what we will learn next.
 - Correction: It is hard to imagine a more stimulating topic than semi-colons; I wonder what we will learn next.

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Source: Purdue Online Writing Lab
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>