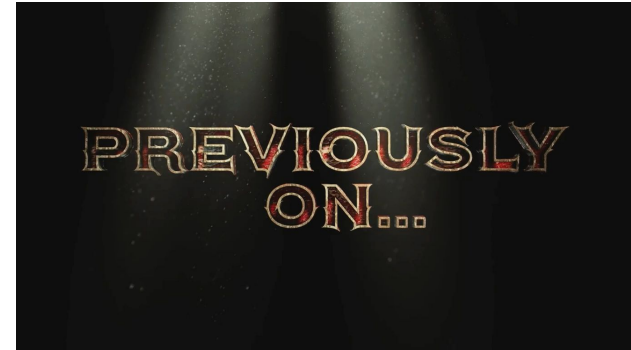


Grammar Review and the Beginning of APA Formatting

9/15/2022
Eng 101- Hardwick

What We Covered Yesterday

- How to write and improve body paragraphs.
- The elements of a conclusion.
- <https://stpaulseng204.neocities.org/>
- Essay Organization and Paragraph Organization
- Informal Outlining
- **FLEX** (factual, layout, evidence, examine)
- Transitional language (the lettuce and tomato of the Deluxe Krabby Patty)
- Free Writing Prompts to Work On Your Essay



Please Go To The Bursar's After Class If You Haven't Resolved the Textbook Situation

- I have also emailed the author of the book to see if she is comfortable giving us PDFs.
- If you're still having trouble let me know!
- Dean Sinclair is attempting to expedite my Canvas access.

Hand in Your Papers + Attendance

- I'm passing around a folder for you to both sign in and put your essay into.
- Poems and your essays will be returned to you Monday.

Homework Poll with Examples of Transitional Language and Order of Information From Yesterday

- It's easier for me to grade and prep lessons over the weekends and I figured you might like having your weekends free.
- However, I realized you may also only have free time on the weekends.
- Therefore, I thought I should ask the class what works best for them.
- I suspect it will be a mix of results.
- As such I will try to find a way to balance both your needs.

The Basics of Grammar

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Transitional Words
- The Semicolon
- How These 3 Work Together
- Subordinating Conjunctions

STOP.



Grammar Time



Why This is Important and How to Learn It

- Communicating in informal language is fine in many situations, but sometimes you need to be clear about the order of information or will be in a professional setting.
- It's a bit like adding something new to your muscle memory; at first it will seem difficult, but in time it will become reflexive (automatic).
- After we've reviewed some grammar rules, we will come back to this slide to discuss it as an example.
- We will use reading aloud and where our breath falls to help us think about grammar.

Defining Our Terms

- An ordinance is something that is ruled over.
- The “co” prefix implies multiple things are equals.
 - Example: cofounder.
- To coordinate something as a verb is to bring two things together (as if they are ruled in the same way).
- The adjective coordinating means something that brings things together.
- Meanwhile, the “sub” prefix means something inferior or literally beneath something.
 - Submissive (someone who defers or has to let someone else take control).
 - Subterranean (under + earth).
- Subordinate as a noun means someone who is beneath someone in a chain of command.
- Subordinating means making something further down in a chain of command or order of operations.

So What's a Conjunction Then?

- Comes from con + iungo in Latin.
- Con means “with” just like in Spanish
- iungo changed to iungo overtime.
 - Both of these mean “to join or unite.”
- A conjunction is something that “unites with” two phrases or ideas.

Bringing It Together

- A coordinating conjunction brings two ideas together.
- A subordinating conjunction makes one idea follow another logically.

Coordinating Conjunction

- A coordinating conjunction takes two separate sentences and unites them.
- A comma always goes before a coordinating conjunction.
- **FANBOYS**
 - **For** - because/reason
 - **ANd** - additional idea
 - **But** - contrast
 - **Or** - alternative
 - **Yet** - contrast
 - **So** - result

Examples of Coordinating Conjunctions

- Go eat lunch, or you will be hungry.
- She told me to call her at 3:30, yet her phone is going to voicemail.
- The medical assistants were working very hard, so they decided to take a break.

Transitional Words

- Example Words: however, nevertheless, nonetheless, therefore, thus, hence, also, firstly, secondly, initially, significantly, furthermore, moreover, overall, meanwhile
- Transitional words connect one sentence with another.
- A comma always goes after a transitional word.
- A transitional word should not begin a paragraph or be first in a combination of sentences.
-

Examples of Transitional Word Use

- The medical assistants were working very hard. Therefore, they decided to take a break.

Semicolons

- A semicolon separates two complete sentences.
- Both sentences must be connected to one another topically.
- A semicolon should not be in the first line of a paragraph.
- A semicolon should not be overused (1 per paragraph is sufficient).
- Subjective opinion (not a fact or rule of grammar): Semicolons are a funny little treat you can sprinkle in but shouldn't have to many of.
 - A fun but overbearing friend who is best seen in small doses.



Example of the Semicolon

- The medical assistants were working very hard; they decided to take a break.
- The semicolon is the enemy of action; it is the agent of reflection and meditation.

The Three Rules in Use Together

- A semicolon separates two complete sentences.
- A transitional word will begin a second sentence.
- A comma always goes after a transitional word.
- Example: The medical assistants were working very hard; therefore, they decided to take a break.

Subordinating Conjunctions

- Examples: even though, although, while, when, if, as, due to, based on, because, since, whenever
- The first part of the sentence depends on the second part being a complete sentence.
- The first part of the sentence is turned into a condition.
- A condition is a statement that relies on something else happening first.

Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions

- Because the medical assistants were working very hard, they decided to take a break.

Different Ways to Use Conjunctions and Grammar

- The administrators were busy, **but** they made time to speak to the students.
- The administrators were busy. **However**, they made time to speak to the students.
- The administrators were busy; they made time to speak to the students.
- The administrators were busy; **however**, they made time to speak to the students.
- **Although the administrators were busy**, they made time to speak to the students.

Different Ways to Use Conjunctions and Grammar

- How are these phrases coming together?
 - Don't go outside. There is going to be a thunderstorm. (separate sentence)
 - Don't go outside, for there is going to be a thunderstorm. (coordinating conjunction)
 - There is going to be a thunderstorm. Therefore, don't go outside. (transitional language)
 - Don't go outside; there is going to be a thunderstorm. (semicolon)
 - There is going to be a thunderstorm; therefore, don't go outside. (multiple techniques)
 - Because there is going to be a thunderstorm, don't go outside. (subordinating language)

How are These Coming Together?

- I love working. School will be my new priority. (separate sentences)
- I love working, but school will be my new priority. (coordinating conjunction)
- I love working. However, school will be my new priority. (transitional language)
- I love working; school will be my new priority. (semicolon)
- I love working; however, school will be my new priority. (multiple techniques)
- Although I love working, school will be my new priority. (subordinating conjunction)
- I hate working. School will be my new priority. (separate sentences)
- I hate working, so school will be my new priority. (transitional language)
- I hate working; school will be my new priority. (semicolon)
- Although I hate working, I can't make school a priority. (subordinating conjunction)

More Examples with Work and School

- School is very important. I am still working part time. (separate sentences)
- School is very important, but I am still working part time. (coordinating conjunction)
- School is very important. Meanwhile, I am still working part time. (transitional language)
- School is very important; I am still working part time. (semicolon)
- School is very important; meanwhile, I am still working part time. (multiple techniques)
- While school is very important, I am still working part time. (subordinating conjunction)

Party Time!

- The party starts at six. We are still missing the drinks. (separate sentences)
- The party starts at six, yet we are still missing the drinks. (coordinating conjunction)
- The party starts at six. However, we are still missing drinks. (transitional language)
- The party starts at six; we are still missing the drinks. (semicolon)
- The party starts at six; however, we are still missing drinks. (multiple techniques)
- Even though the party starts at six, we are still missing drinks. (subordinating conjunction)

Revisiting the Grammar of Earlier Slides.....

- Communicating in informal language is fine in many situations, but sometimes you need to be clear about the order of information, or will be in a professional setting.
- It's a bit like adding something new to your muscle memory; at first it will seem difficult, but in time it will become reflexive (automatic).
- After we've reviewed some grammar rules, we will come back to this slide to discuss it as an example.
- We will use reading aloud and where our breath falls to help us think about grammar.

The Students Were Tired of Learning Grammar, So We Took A Break To Write In Class

- Today We've Got Two Options
 - No prompt! Just spend time writing about whatever you want!
 - Structured.
 - Did learning word roots make understanding the terms easier?
 - Has anyone ever taught you about word roots before?
 - Are there words you'd like to learn the meanings of through word roots?
 - Do you speak any other languages?
 - Are word parts easier or harder to understand than in English?
 - What are some of your favorite words in any language (not just English)?

How is APA Style Like Grammar?

- Just like grammar gives us shared language patterns and rules while speaking, APA style gives us shared ways to write academically.
- Pros: It makes it so all kinds of professionals can communicate with each other and understand how they are structuring and citing their argument.
- Cons: It can be intimidating to learn and creates an educational barrier that makes it harder for some people to enter professional fields.

What things does the APA style dictate?

- How to format your document.
 - Cover Pages, Spacing, etc
- How to correctly credit authors.
 - In text citations and bibliographies.
- How to include outside information.
 - Quotations, tables, figures, etc.
- How to write for the intended audience.
 - Grammar, bias-free language, punctuation.

The APA Style Webinar

- Depending on how much time we have in class we will begin reviewing this!
- <https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/tutorials-webinars>
- Your homework this weekend will be coming up with three medical topics you would be interested in reading articles about!

The Homework Assignment

- Make a list of three medical or nursing related topics you would find it interesting to read about.
- You will physically give it to me in class on Monday.
 - Printed or by hand are both fine!
 - Remember you can use the learning center to print!
- Include your name!