

10 (TP) Three Places Forms (Pt. 1)



Demarcating the Sentence

This time we look at the use of two more punctuation marks, the *comma* and the *parenthesis*, and how they can be used to set off *words, phrases, or clauses at the beginning, middle, or end of the sentence*. We retain the same definitions as outlined in the previous form.

word	A word is just that - a single word, usually an adverb, but sometimes an adjective or participle - set apart from the crowd for emphasis.
phrase	A phrase is a group of words acting as an interrupter, and headed by (1) a <u>preposition</u> and followed by a noun, pronoun, or gerund acting as <u>its object</u> , plus any of the object's attachments; (2) a <u>verbal</u> and <u>its object</u> if it takes one, plus any attachments of the verbal or its objects NB. - Phrases usually display <i>mandatory</i> binding (prepositions and many verbals <i>must</i> have direct objects).
string	A string is a group of words serving as an interrupter that starts with an adjective, noun, adverb, conjunction, or correlative, and follows with a succession of attachments that are put together in a planned or preferred order. The add-ons are strung along, as beads on a necklace or stringbeans in a pod. Sometimes strings are short; sometimes they are long. The <i>binding</i> between the assembled components is <i>relaxed</i> .

Three Punctuation Marks for Interrupters

Done?	Punctuation Mark	Property or Nickname	Intended Literary Effect
Yes, in Form 9	dash (non-list)	the shouting comment	used to boldly highlight, emphasize, or make conspicuous the interruption
No, to do now in Form 10	comma ,	the clarifier	used for regular, ordinary, or mild emphasis
No, to do now in Form 10	parenthesis ()	the whisper	whispers or very slightly emphasizes the interruption, almost as an afterthought or aside