**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**English 10**

**Creating interesting sentence structure**

**The Appositive**

At times you will run into nouns that completely rename a noun that is beside it. This technique is used to add a bit of dramatic effect. These renaming nouns are called appositives. The critical aspect of using appositives in sentences is properly punctuating your sentence.

An appositive is a noun phrase that restates the noun. An appositive can add additional information, or clarify which noun is intended. An appositive is usually set off with commas. Study the italicized appositives in the examples below.

**EXAMPLE**: The vehicles, ***race cars***, were both red.

The noun phrase (appositive) *race cars* are placed in between commas.

My dogs, ***a couple of scavengers***, never miss a meal.

 *A couple of scavengers*, the appositive, is placed between commas.

My father, ***a runner***, has perfect form.

 *A runner* which is the appositive is placed between commas.

The appositives **interrupt the flow** of the sentence. Place your finger over the appositive and see for yourself how the sentence FLOWS AROUND the interrupting words. This is why you put commas around them as the commas signal to the reader that the flow of the sentence is interrupted.

**DIRECTIONS**: Underline the noun in each sentence. Then **rewrite** each sentence, **adding** an appositive to rename the underlined noun. Please make sure you **place the commas correctly**!

1. The men waited patiently.

2. The path was steep and dangerous.

3. We enjoyed the hilarious movie.

4. She makes cookies every afternoon.

5. Mr. Miller will make it through just fine.

Part 2: Not all appositives are in the middle of the sentence. Sometimes an appositive is at the end of the sentence and then the comma PLACEMENT changes.

Examples: Martha ate lunch at Chili’s, *her favorite restaurant on the*

*weekends.*

My uncle was staying at the Holiday Inn, *the most affordable hotel in the neighborhood.*