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## Define comma splice

The fair use policy of printable PDF A comma occurs when you use a comma to join two full sentences without placing a corresponding word of association with each other. The comma simply isn't strong enough to do the job of doing one grammatical sentence out of two. Learn to recognize what comma splices look like, and be sure to avoid them in your essays. Here is a simple example of a splice comma: I finished my e-stop, I didn't present it. A tightly related grammatical error is the running sentence. It occurs when you join two full sentences, without any punctuation at all: I finished my e.g. I didn't present it. Fixing an execution sentence is no different from fixing a comma splice. Some basic definitions The grammatical term for a group of words that can stand on its own as a full sentence is the independent clause. To be an independent clause, the word group must contain both a subject and a verb. In the independent clause I completed my e.g., I am the subject, and completed is the verb. The grammatical term for an association word is conjunction. Conjunctions refer to those words in English, would be and or since then or because they allow us to build more complex sentences of the simplest. Conjunctions and but are called coordination conjunctions; conjunctures and because they are called subordination conjunctures. It is not essential to remember these grammatical terms, although they may be useful for conveying important points about grammar. What really matters is knowing the comma splices when you see them and be familiar with the different ways of fixing them. fix a comma splice Here are four simple ways to solve the problem with comma splice. Understand the subtle differences between them and make sure you don't get into the habit of always solving comma problems in the same way. Look at each comma splice in writing as an opportunity to gain mastery over the tools for building complex sentences from the simplest. Solution 1: Use a point. The easiest way to repair a comma splice is to separate the two improperly united sentences. Simply replace the comma with a point. The two sentences may sound a little suddenly placed one after the other, but at least they will be grammatical: I finished my e.g. I didn't introduce him. A period may be the best choice for fixing a comma when any of the following conditions are valid: (1) the logical link between the two independent clauses is self-evident; (2) one or both clauses are long; or (3) the ideas represented in the two clauses are distinct. finished the English-speaking show. Now I have to go to the library and start researching immediately on my 15-page paper. Solution 2: Use a semicolon. If you want a simple solution to comma splice, but prefer to encapsulate the two ideas in one sentence than two, then use a semicolon rather than a period: I finished my e.g. I didn't introduce him. A semicolon is probably the most appropriate remedy for comma splices when the following two conditions hold: (1) the logical link between the two independent clauses is already clear, and (2) the ideas represented in the two clauses are very closely linked. In particular, when the relationship between the two clauses is one of sequence- either a sequence in time or a logical sequence-then a semicolon is just what you need: I completed my English english edit; I will continue to address my history. Solution 3: Use a master conjunction. Just like a semicolon, a conjunction allows you to combine the two ideas into a single sentence. But it has the added advantage of allowing you to indicate the logical relationship between the two ideas. In our example comma splice, the relationship is one of contrast: we completed the essay, but we did not submit it, even if that would have been the thing expected to do. The conjunction of coordination, but compactly conveys this feeling of unexpected or contradictory: I finished my e-year, but I did not present it. In total, there are seven coordination conjunctions: and, but, or, neither, for, so, however, they cover the most basic types of logical relationships that can exist between two separate ideas. Solution 4: Use a subordination conjunction. Subordination conjunctions are similar to coordination conjunctions in that they allow you to indicate the logical relationship between two independent clauses. However, unlike the coordination conjunctures, the conjunctions of subordination place unequal stress on the two parts of the new sentence. We can use the conjunction of subordination, though to solve our comma splice problem, and we can do so in two distinct ways I completed my judgment, although I did not present it. Although I finished my e-de-ee, I didn't present it. After the word subordination suggests, we place less emphasis on the clause introduced by the subordination conjunction. In the first example, the fact that I did not present the note appears as a later thought; in the second example, this is the point. There are many conjunctures of subordination in English. Here are some of the most common: while, though, because, if, because, unless, if, when, why, like, before, after, if, if, that once do not set a comma Splice Never try to join two sentences with a comma followed by a connective adverb. The most common form this error takes involves adhering to two sentences with the word however: I completed my e.g., however I did not submit it. This sentence is still a splice comma. Learn to distinguish conjunctive adverbs from they do not work in the same way. Conjunctive adverbs should be used to start independent clauses, not to join them. Here it is a small sample of many conjunctive adverbs that are available to you. Notice that conjunctive adverbs can consist of phrases as well as unique words: however, in addition, in addition, therefore, similarly, certainly, in other words, in addition, note that you can use a conjunctive adverb to help repair a comma splice, but you must remember to put a period or a semicolon in front of the second independent clause : I completed my essay. However, I didn't introduce him. I finished my show; however, I did not present it. A conjunctive adverb as yet usually makes for a more formal and emphatic transition between clauses than more casual conjunctions, but also, though. If you rely too much on conjunctive adverbs, the writing will start to sound stiff. Save yourself however for when you really need them: (1) for highlighting the key turns into your argument, or (2) for signalling a contrast between long, complex sentences. Many stylists prefer not to use however even at the beginning of a sentence. I finished my work in one project, a process that only took me three hours. This last essay, however, was only two long pages, and I learned the hard way that neglect to review my work inevitably results in a weaker work and a lower degree. the use of a comma to unite independent clauses without conjunction In English grammar, a comma splice or a comma error[1][2] is the use of a comma to unite two independent clauses. For example: It's almost half of five, we can't get to the city before dark. [a] Splice comma is sometimes used in literary writing to convey a certain state of nonformality. Otherwise, it is usually considered an error in the English writing style. Some authorities[4][5] regarding the use in English consider appropriate comma splices in limited situations, such as informal writing or similar short sentences. The overview of comma splices are rare in most published writing, but are common among inexperienced English writers. [1] [6] The original 1918 edition of The Elements of Style by William Strunk Jr. recommends using a semicolon,[7] not a comma, to join two grammatically complete clauses, unless the clauses are very short and similar in form, for example: The gate has gone away, the bridge has fallen, the portcullis has been drawn up. [7] Comma splices are similar to sentences, which unite two independent clauses without punctuation and without a coordinating conjunction, would also be, but for, etc. Sometimes the two types of sentences are differently based on the presence or absence of a comma, but most writers consider comma splice as a special type of run-on sentence. [6] According to Garner's Modern English Usage: [M]ost the authorities of use accept comma splices when (1) the clauses are short and closely related, (2) there is no danger of a miscue, and (3) the context is informal [...] [...] even when all three criteria are met, some readers are likely to object. [6] Comma splices often occur when writers use conjunctive adverbs (such as, moreover, or more) to separate two independent clauses instead of using a master conjunction. [8] In literature, comma splices are also occasionally used in fiction, poetry, and other forms of literature to convey a certain state of mind or informal style. Some authors use commas to separate only short clauses. [1] Splice comma is more commonly found in 18th and 19th-century works, when written prose mimicked speech more closely. [9] Fowler's Modern English Use describes the use of comma splices by authors Elizabeth Jolley and Iris Murdoch: We are all used to ... United sentences that come from our children or less literate friends... Curiously, this habit of writing sentences united by comma is not unusual in both older and current fiction. Modern examples: I still have the bed, is in any way suitable for the old house in which I live now (E. Jolley); Marcus... was, of course, already quite a famous man, Ludens even heard of him from friends at Cambridge (I. Murdoch). [10] Journalist Oliver Kamm writes about novelist Jane Austen's use of comma splice. Tastes in punctuation are not constant. It makes no sense to accuse Jane Austen of misusing the comma, because no one would have put that charge against her at the time. Her conventions of use were not ours. [9] Author and journalist Lynne Truss writes in Eats, Shoots & Leaves that so many highly respected writers notice the comma of splices that a rather incorrect rule appears in this regard: do it only if you are famous. [11] Quoting Samuel Beckett, E.M. Forster and Somerset Maugham, she says: Made knowingly by an established writer, the comma's splice is effective, poetic, elegant. Done equally knowingly by people who are not published writers, it can look weak or naughty. Made ignorant of ignorant people, it's awful. [11] Notes ^ Examples are adapted from the 1918 online edition of The Elements of Style by William Strunk, Jr.[3] References ^ a b c Wilson, Kenneth (2005). Columbia Guide to Standard American English. Columbia University Press. p. 102. ISBN 9780585041483. ^ Follett, Wilson; Wensberg, Erik (1998). Modern American use: a guide. Mr. Marius. p. 269. ISBN 9780809001392. ^ Stunk, William (1918). Style elements. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company (via Gutenberg Project). ^ To splice or not to splice?. The MLA Style Center. 2017-03-28. Retrieved 2020-12-10. ^ Command. Splice comma-Learn to avoid it | From a grammatical point of view. 2016-09-26. Taken 2020-12-10. ^ a b c Garner, Bryan A. (2016). Garner's Modern English Use. 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External Links Style Elements: Full text of the 1918 strunk edition Taken from