COMMA SPLICES

03

SENTENCE ERRORS

CS

I. THAT'S A COMMA SPLICE?!

- **Commas do NOT join**
 - sthey signal and/or separate
- - an "independent clause" is a complete sentence
 - c it can stand on its own
 - CSS+V

CS

I. THAT'S A COMMA SPLICE?!

- **For example:**
 - I went to the store, I bought some beef jerky.
- - This sentence needs a <u>semicolon</u> (;) or a period (.) between *store* and *I*.

CB

I. THAT'S A COMMA SPLICE?!

- Generally, we make this error when we want to show a connection or continuation of thoughts.
- **™** We also create this error when we *erroneously* try to fix a Run-On Sentence Error.
 - **These are good intentions but misuses of punctuation.**
- One of the more common instances students create comma splices is when using Conjunctive Adverbs →

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

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COMMA SPLICES

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II. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:

- *™* however, furthermore
- ca therefore, moreover
 - These words will always have a comma <u>after</u> them.

CS

II. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:

- - of for they cannot join sentences like Coordinating Conjunctions (and, but, yet, or, nor, for, so).
- In this instance, you must place a <u>semicolon</u> *before* the conjunctive adverb, and the semicolon will join the two sentences.

CS

II. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:

- - G Here, the C.A. comes between two independent clauses, so a semicolon (or a period) is necessary.
- The truth is, however, that the butler did it.
 - (not a comma splice error)
 - Here, the C.A. simply comes in the middle of a single sentence;
 - there is <u>no</u> independent clause on either side of it, so no semicolon is required.

03

COMMA SPLICES

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- The federal government supplied the flood victims with the basic necessities, rebuilding the infrastructure remained the onus of the state.
- this is a COMMA SPLICE error because 2 Independent Clauses (complete sentences) have been erroneously joined by a comma
- & commas don't join; it's not their job

03

- (a) Since 2 Complete Sentences have been erroneously joined by a comma, then punctuate them as separate sentences—with a <u>PERIOD</u>.
 - The federal government supplied the flood victims with the basic necessities. Rebuilding the infrastructure remained the onus of the state.

03

- (b) Since the comma is not "strong" enough to join, use his big brother, the <u>SEMICOLON</u>.
 - **Only use semicolons to joins sentences that are related to each other.**
 - The federal government supplied the flood victims with the basic necessities; rebuilding the infrastructure remained the onus of the state.

03

- **(c)** Since commas do not join, use something that does—the <u>COORDINATING CONJUNCTION</u>.
 - and, but, yet, or, nor, for, so
 - The federal government supplied the flood victims with the basic necessities, yet rebuilding the infrastructure remained the onus of the state.

03

*SO, HOW DO I FIX IT?!

- (d) Transform one of the IC into a DC through SUBORDINATION.
 - since, when, if, although, because,...
 - Although the federal government supplied the flood victims with the basic necessities, rebuilding the infrastructure remained the onus of the state.

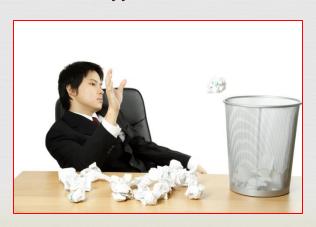
*SUBORDINATION is usually the best way to go as it does not create a choppy rhythm to your writing but it does show relationships between ideas.

CB

*SO, HOW DO I FIX IT?!

(e) <u>REWRITE</u> the whole mess.

After the flood, rebuilding the infrastructure was the onus of the state, despite the fact that the federal government offered some basic supplies.



EXERCISES

CB

COMMA SPLICES

EXERCISES



- ≈ **Determine which book we're using this semester:
 - CS LBE
 - **CS LBH**
 - **CS LSH**
 - **Os Other**

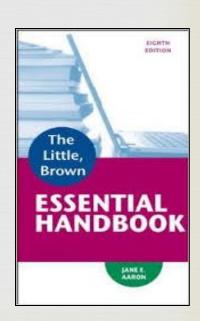
LBE EXERCISES

03

○ Fragments:

cs Ch. 35 (35.1-2)

Ch. 36 (36.1-2)



LSH EXERCISES

03

○ Fragments:

- © Exercises #1-2
- (10q. Each)

Comma Splices & Fused Sentences:

- **©** Exercise #1-3
- cs (10q., 5q., 5q.)

