

RUN-ONS

Run-on	Two complete thoughts that are fused together with no adequate sign given to mark the break between them.
<p>Examples: Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet his favorite show was on.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Janice hit the ball she ran to first base.</p>	

Comma Splice	When a comma is placed between two complete thoughts, but the comma alone is not enough to join the two complete thoughts.
<p>Examples: Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet, his favorite show was on.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Janice hit the ball, she ran to first base.</p>	

Note: People often write run-on sentences when the second complete thought begins with one of the following words: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they, there, this, that, now, then, next.*

FIVE METHODS OF CORRECTING A RUN-ON

<p>1. Use a period and a capital letter to mark the break between the thoughts.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet. His favorite show was on.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Janice hit the ball. She ran to first base.</p>
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<p>2. Use a comma plus a coordinating conjunction or fanboys (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) to connect the two complete thoughts.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet, for his favorite show was on.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Janice hit the ball, and ran to first base.</p>
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<p>3. Use a semicolon to connect the two complete thoughts.</p>	<p>Example: Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet; his favorite show was on.</p> <p>Janice hit the ball; she ran to first base.</p>
<p>4. A semicolon is sometimes used with an adverbial conjunction and a comma to join two complete thoughts.</p>	<p>Example: Jose believes in being prepared for emergencies; <i>therefore</i>, he stockpiles canned goods in his basement.</p> <p>I tried to cash my check; <i>however</i>, I had forgotten to bring identification.</p> <p>Common adverbial conjunctions: <i>nevertheless, furthermore, instead, meanwhile, otherwise, moreover, thus, and consequently.</i></p>
<p>5. Use a subordinator (dependent word) such as <i>after, although, because, before, even though, if, since, unless, until, when,</i> or <i>while</i> to connect the thoughts. Relative pronouns such as <i>who, which, that,</i> or <i>whose</i> may also be used although you will need to take out one of the subjects.</p>	<p>a. Use a comma after the dependent clause when it is at the beginning of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: After Janice hit the ball, she ran to first base.</p>
	<p>b. A comma is not needed when the dependent clause is at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet because his favorite show was on.</p>
	<p>c. Use commas to set off a dependent or relative clause (using <i>who, which, that</i> or <i>whose</i>) in the middle of a sentence.</p> <p>Example: The runner, who ran the marathon, was excited to see the finish line.</p>