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## If possible comma

If you wanted obedience command with what is possible. If possible comma before. Comma after if possible at beginning of sentence. But if possible comma. If at all possible comma. Do you put a comma after if possible. Comma after if at all possible.

In this section, we will examine independent and independent clauses and how to dot phrases that include them. The clauses can be divided into two types: employees and independent. An employee clause contains a subject and a verb, but it cannot be alone as a complete phrase: An independent clause includes a subject and a verb, and expresses a complete thought. An independent clause is a complete phrase in itself, but can appear together with other clauses in complex or complex sentences. For example, "As soon as you arrive here" is a clause; It has a subject (you) and a verb (get), but does not express a complete thought. Therefore it is not independent; It cannot be alone as a sentence. On the other hand, "we would go out together" is an independent clause with a subject and a verb, and can be alone as a sentence. When we joined us, as in "as soon as you arrive here, we will leave together", the sentence and the clause creates a sentence that includes an independent and dependent clause. Another way to recognize employee and independent clauses is to look for signal words. The signage words often appear before sentences and, once you are in the habit of looking for them, they can warn you of an employee clause. For example, the phrase "when it rains to Seattle" is an employee clause. It has a subject ("IT") and a verb ("Rains"), but does not express a complete thought. The word "When" is also another indicator that is watching a sentence. "When" is one of the different words of signal called a subordination conjunction. Other subordinated conjunctions include: even if, before, as, if, since then, where, if, and while. How to combine employee and independent clauses you can use a comma to merge dependent and independent clauses. The comma indicates where a clause ends and another starts. In some cases, you won't need a comma if there is no confusion about the border of the clauses. Here are some examples: 1. When it rains to Seattle, I just want to move. 2. When it rains to Seattle I just want to move. 3. I just want to move when it rains in Seattle. The use of a comma when a dependent clause comes before an independent clause (as in Example 1 above) is optional, in particular when two short clauses are joined, but more commonly we see a comma used to separate the two clauses. However, this guideline is generally applied when the sequence of sentences is inverted, as in Example 3. How to merge the sentences you have two choices when you combine the sentences or two independent clauses. You can use a comma and an appropriate conjunction (for example, and, but, or, nor, for, still). Or you can use a point and comma. Suppose you want to combine the following sentences: 1. Using this authentic batch style method, our chips are cooked in expelled oil. 2. This oil, unlike most oil, is high in antioxidant substances. Combine sentences 1 and 2 together using the strategies described above, produces two possible options: 3a. Using this authentic batch style method, our chips are cooked in expelled oil and this oil, unlike most oil, is high in antioxidant substances. 3b. Using this authentic batch-style method, our chips are cooked in expulsion oil; This oil, unlike most oil, is high in antioxidant substances. In example, 3A, the writer uses the conjunction "and" with a comma and 3b, a point and comma. Everyone has a slightly different rhetorical effect. With "E", the relationship between oil and antioxidant substances is explicit. In other words, ideas have been combined in a way that makes it clear to the reader such as the relationship between the first and second clause. The point and comma, on the other hand, is no less appropriate, but the reader must judge from the context what the relationship between the He expressed in each clause since a point and Vicolone can suggest several things, from the combination and contrast to simply give more information. For example: he prefers sports cars; I Berlin. Here a point and violin joins two sentences that express contrast between the preferences of two people. This relationship between the clauses could be made even more explicit, however: he prefers sports cars, but I prefer the sedans. The conjunctions and virgments are both options to combine sentences, but each produces a different rhetorical effect. The conjunctions explicitly make the relationship between sentences, while the virgulations require the reader to determine the relationship from the context. Academic writing expresses complex ideas and, consequently, often requires phrases that are equally complex. For this reason, it is not uncommon to see comma junctions - joining two independent clauses with a comma - in your work as the request for complexity increases. Below you will find ways to recognize and correct these types of errors. In most cases, combining two independent clauses (ie the clauses that can be alone as complete sentences) from a comma creates a comma joint. 1. The dialogues between Clarence and Mariano advance the plot of the novel, the narrator's interventions, on the other hand, are strangers. In this example, the two ideas expressed are clearly related, since the author wants to counter the dialogue of the characters with the narrator. However, the phrase contains a comma joint because the clauses on both sides of the comma are independent clauses: a. The dialogues between Clarence and Mariano progress the plot of the novel. B. Narrator's interventions, on the other hand, are strangers. In other words, the two sentences above can be alone as complete sentences. Join them with a comma results in a comma joint. Correct comma joints to correct a comma joint, take a look at the clauses that make up the phrase. Make sure that each sentence includes a single independent clause and the clauses dependent on rest. An employee clause cannot be alone as a sentence. Like an independent clause, he has a subject and a verb. However, it cannot express a complete thought and can start with a signal word called a subordinating conjunction. The graph below outlines the common coordinating and subordinating conjunctions discussed in this section. Coordinated combinations common common and jointly subordinating coatings and but for nor or so even if as before as if, although, when if you use the graph above, we can correct the comma joint from the previous sentence in different ways: to do One of the independent clauses in an employee clause, separate the independent clauses in two sentences, or connects the two independent clauses with a semi-colon. Option for corrected phrase or comma joint phrases continues to use a comma to connect the two parts of the sentence, but transform an independent clause into a dependent clause with a coordination of jointly the dialogues between Clarence and Mariano advancing the plot of the novel, but the narrator's interventions, on the other hand, are strangers. Continuing to use a comma to connect the two portions of the sentence, but transform an independent clause into a dependent clause with a subordinating conjunction while the dialogues between Clarence and Mariano advance the plot of the novel, the narrator's interventions, on the other, are strangers. Make the two independent clauses in separate sentences, the dialogues between Clarence and Mariano progress the plot of the novel. Narrator's interventions, on the other hand, are strangers. Use a semi-colon to connect two independent clauses, the dialogues between Clarence and Mariano advance the texture of the novel. Narrator's interventions, on the other hand, are strangers. Fragmented phrases A final problem related to the structure of the sentence concerns frames fragments. Fragments phrases occur when a writer punctuates a phrase as if he could stand alone as a sentence, for example: 1. There's no doubt about trust. Because everyone is bound by it. "Because everyone is bound by it" is not a complete sentence, but an employee clause. To correct thelt is possible to adhere to the clause dependent on the independent clause (or the main clause). For example: 2. There is no doubt about confidence because everyone is linked by it. The best way to check if you have or not a phrase fragment is to evaluate if the clause expresses a complete thought. Otherwise, look for the words of the signal that could indicate the beginning of an employee clause. If you have a clause that does not express a complete thought and start with a signal phrase, you are probably looking for a fragment of phrase. In this section, we saw the employee and independent clauses and punctuation used to join them. Back to Grammar in College Writing Complex sentences are fascinating components of the English language. If used correctly, they can add depth at our writing. Complex sentences contain an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. An independent clause has the ability to stay alone as a sentence. It always does a complete thought. An employee clause cannot be alone, even if he has a subject and a verb. Complex sentences are friends and close to compound sentences. There is just a difference. The phrases composed contain two independent clauses - this is all that there is. Incredit a couple of examples of complex complex phrase in its parts. Started with an independent clause, one who can be alone: Katie sipped on her cappuccino. This is an independent clause because it is a complete phrase containing a topic and a verb and fully expressing an idea. Now let's see an employee clause, the one that does not completely express an idea: while Katie sipped his cappuccinoalthough this sentence contains a subject (katie) and a verb (sipped), is not a complete thought - we still need more information Therefore, it is not a complete sentence. When an independent and dependent clause joined to form a complex phrase, they can go to any order. Here is an example in which the independent clause comes first: I was snippy with him because I was running late for work. Here is an example in which the employee clause comes first: because I was running late for work, I was snippy with him. To connect independent and employee clauses, you need subordinating conjunctions like "for", "À ç à, -", "À ç à, -", "À ç à, -", "À ç à, -". Since, " If the dependent clause comes first, generally you will have separated the clauses with a comma. Let's take a look at some examples of common complex phrase related to everyday life. In every example, the independent clause is underlined. Because my coffee was too cold, he warmed it into the microwave. Although he was rich, he was still unhappy. The computer returned after noticing that it was damaged. Whenever prices rise, customers purchase less products. Because I had to take the train, and since we were in a short time, I forgot to pack my toothbrush for our vacation. While he was bright and ambitious, he became a manager in no time. Wherever you go, you can always find beauty. Evergreen trees are a symbol of fertility because they don't die in winter. Although it was very long, the film was still pleasant. You should take your car for a service because it's starting to make strange noises. The actor was happy that he took part in a film even if the part was small. After the shot of Tornado, there was very little stayed. The museum was very interesting, as I expected. Now that it is rich and famous, people are indemnifier for its idiosyncrasies. Although it is completely trained, it still makes a lot of errors. From winter he is coming, I think he worked a warm sweater, because I always cold. When he was younger, he believed in fairy tales. I have to save this coupon if you go back to the store tomorrow. Let's go back to Chez Nous It is where we had our first appointment. Even if my friends asked me, I chose not to go to the meeting. While genes change over time, evolution progresses. I don't like the film even if the L it was good. When he took a busted cumshot, everyone laughed. After being separated for years, he still had feelings for her. Here are some complex phrases well realized by literature. The independent clauses are underlined. If a man does not take pace with his companions, maybe it's because he feels a different drummer. - Walden, Henry David Thoreau The scarecrow and the Tin Woodman stood in a corner and kept quiet overnight, although obviously they couldn't sleep. - The wonderful wizard of Oz, L. Frank Baum because it was so small, Stuart was often difficult to find at home. - Stuart Little, E.B. White many years later, as he faced the Spanish team, Colonel Aurelián Buenda was to remember that afternoon when his father led him to discover the ice. - One hundred years of loneliness, Gabriel Garcia Marquez while the grainist led into the wagon behind a wide, slow, sand color, orange butterflies cluster exploded by the blackish purple stacks of the bear sign and winked and waved magically as leaves without trees. - Dreams of the train, Denis Johnson are not complex phrases a wonderful addition to our writing? With the combination of an independent and dependent clause, add a more complete description and allow us to add a little more detail in a sentence. Be aware of your comma use. Whenever you detect a pause or distinction from your independent clause, check if you need a comma. (See what did there?) Sometimes it helps to read your work aloud because "Listen" where a comma must be placed. We hope you will have fun with complex sentences, as they allow them to add dimension to your writing. And make sure you get that right size by reviewing eight times commas were important. important.

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