

## RUN-ONS

<b>Run-on</b>	Two complete thoughts that are fused together with no adequate sign given to mark the break between them.
<p><b>Examples:</b> 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>	

<b>Comma Splice</b>	When a comma is placed between two complete thoughts, but the comma alone is not enough to join the two complete thoughts.
<p><b>Examples:</b> 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><b>1.</b> Use a period and a capital letter to mark the break between the thoughts.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></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><b>2.</b> Use a comma <b>plus</b> a coordinating conjunction or fanboys (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) to connect the two complete thoughts.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet, <b>for</b> his favorite show was on.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Janice hit the ball, <b>and</b> ran to first base.</p>
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<p><b>3.</b> Use a semicolon to connect the two complete thoughts.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b>  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><b>4.</b> A semicolon is sometimes used with an <b>adverbial conjunction</b> and a comma to join two complete thoughts.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b>  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><b>5.</b> 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><b>a.</b> Use a comma <b>after</b> the dependent clause when it is at the beginning of the sentence.</p> <p><b>Example:</b>  After Janice hit the ball, she ran to first base.</p>
	<p><b>b.</b> A comma is <b>not needed</b> when the dependent clause is at the end of the sentence.</p> <p><b>Example:</b>  Tim told everyone in the room to be quiet because his favorite show was on.</p>
	<p><b>c.</b> Use commas to set off a dependent or relative clause (using <i>who, which, that</i> or <i>whose</i>) <b>in the middle</b> of a sentence.</p> <p><b>Example:</b>  The runner, who ran the marathon, was excited to see the finish line.</p>