Understanding COMMA SPLICES

In written English, the comma splice is one of the most frequent errors. Make sure that you learn what it is and how to avoid it.

WHAT IS IT?	
A comma splice	is the use of a comma to join two independent clauses

EXAMPLE: It is late, we will not make the bus on time.

X WRONG

Either side of this comma, we have independent clauses — sentences in their own right, which can stand alone.

In English, this is considered **incorrect**. In order to join together two independent clauses, we need to use a comma and a coordinating **conjunction** (such as *and*, *so* or *but*). Alternatively, we can write them as two separate sentences, or join them with a semicolon.

EXAMPLES: It is late, and we will not make the bus on time.

It is late; we will not make the bus on time.

It is late. We will not make the bus on time.

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ĺ	For each of the following, decide if they are complete sentences or if there are comma splices.						
			Comma	Complete			
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	1.	Susan was always late for work, nobody seemed to care.					
1	2.	He didn't like to ski, so he always went to the restaurant instead.					
	3.	Sitting down, she realised she didn't have her work with her.					
2	4.	English is a difficult subject, math is easy.					
9	5.	After I passed my exam, I was allowed to drive alone.					
8	6.	He makes delicious pizzas, I love them.					
	7.	Jen loves cake, Tom likes cookies, but I love them both.					
9	8.	It is cold outside, put on a jacket.					
	9.	As the students understood their grammar, the teacher was pleased.					
	10	He loved her with all his heart, yet she couldn't love him back.					
	11.	Marking quizzes is bearable, marking essays is painful.					
	12.	Ben loves to read and travel, he often reads while traveling!					
	13.	Although she was tired, she couldn't sleep.					

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USING COMMAS



For each of the following sentences, identify whether commas have been used correctly or incorrectly and then explain your choice.

e.g. While she chopped the ve	egetables, Toby declared that he had lost his job.					
	Explain: Here the comma is being used to separate					
an introductory element — in	this case, a subordinate clause.					
1. I don't think I could ever skydive, I am afraid of heights.						
Identify:	_ Explain:					
2. My father loves to fish, hike	e, snowboard and surf.					
Identify:	_ Explain:					
3. Ken, who was Barbie's boyf	riend, always looked too perfect to me.					
Identify:	_ Explain:					
4. Sally started her homework	two hours ago and, she just finished.					
Identify:	Explain:					
5. It was a large shiny brand-n	new, computer.					
Identify:	_ Explain:					
6. On the other hand, I think t	hat your argument has merit.					
Identify:	_ Explain:					
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7. "Don't ever do that again",	she said.					
Identify	_ Explain:					
lucitury						
8. The computer, which had n	ever been used was finally turned on.					
	Explain:					

USING COMMAS

Practice WORKSHEET TWO

Exercise One

The following sentences are lacking commas. You must add them to correct the sentences.

- 1. Knowing her as he did he knew that she felt uncomfortable at the party.
- 2. Mrs. Smith who is the history teacher is the smartest member of staff.
- 3. "I need to go" she said. Then she added "That is if you'll let me."
- 4. When Ben fell he dropped the glasses books and flowers he had been carrying.
- 5. As a child I always thought that I would become a rock star.
- 6. Go past the tent turn left walk to the end of the road and you will see the school.
- 7. If you don't like chemistry why did you study it?
- 8. Your dad will give you the money your mum will lend you her car and then you must go and buy the groceries.
- 9. "If you give me that tone again" he said "I will ground you."
- 10. This week we will be studying verbs adjectives sentences and commas.

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xercise Two	•
Write your own sentences to show these different uses of commas:	
1. To separate items in a list:	-
2. To separate introductory elements in a sentence:	
3. Before or after direct speech:	
4. To add an aside (parenthetical information):	
5. To separate independent clause (used with coordinating conjunctions):	
6. To separate elements of contrast:	
7. Commas are used to separate several adjectives:	