Punctuation Pattern Sheet

1. Independent clause .

2. Independent clause ; Independent clause .

3. Independent clause ; therefore, independent clause .
   however, nevertheless, furthermore, moreover,

4. Independent clause , and independent clause .
   but for or nor so yet

5. Clause, phrase, or word , nonessential clause, phrase, or word , independent clause

6. If dependent clause , independent clause .
   Since
   When
   While
   Although
   After
7. **Independent clause** if **dependent clause**.
   - since
   - when
   - while
   - because
   - although
   - after

8. **Independent clause**: A, B, and C.

9. “_______________,” she said.
   He said, “_______________.”
   “_______________,” she said, “_______________.”

Remember...

- An **independent clause** is a group of words that has a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought. An **independent clause** is a sentence.

- A **dependent clause** is a group of words that has a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A **dependent clause** cannot be a sentence. Often, a **dependent clause** begins with words like these: **after, although, as, because, before, until, unless, when,** or **while**.

- Watch out for sentence fragments! Some fragments happen when you treat a dependent clause or other incomplete thought like a sentence. You can usually fix this by combining it with another sentence to make a complete thought or by removing the dependent marker. Example:
  - Incorrect: Because I left my book at home.
  - Ways to correct:
    - Because I left my book at home, I was not prepared for class today.
    - I left my book at home.

Adapted from Purdue Online Writing Lab: http://owl.english.purdue.edu