

Five Punctuation Patterns for Joining Ideas

Coordination

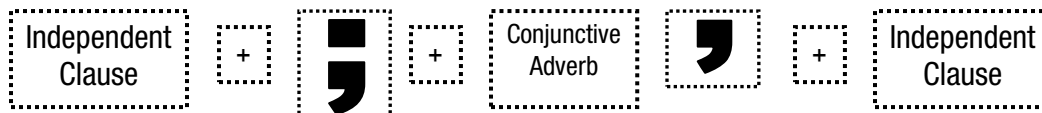
- What is Coordination?
 - Pairing complete ideas together via one of three patterns.
 - Coordination gives equal emphasis to ideas. Words, phrases, or clauses can be coordinate structures.
 - Coordination turns simple sentences into **compound sentences**.

Coordination Pattern One



Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)		
For Show cause and effect, means "because"	And Joins two similar ideas together	Nor Joins two negative alternatives
But Joins two contrasting ideas	Or Joins two alternative ideas	Yet Joins two contrasting ideas (means "but")
So Shows that the second idea is the result of the first		

Coordination Pattern Two



Conjunctive Adverbs (Joining Words)		
also	however	in addition
nonetheless	besides	nevertheless
furthermore	instead	likewise
meanwhile	moreover	otherwise
in fact	as a result	indeed
accordingly	for example	consequently
for instance	therefore	

Coordination Pattern Three



Subordination

- Subordination occurs when a dependent clause is joined to an independent clause via a subordinating or dependent word using one of two patterns.

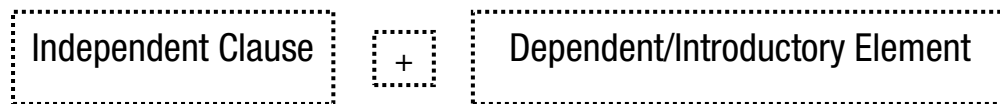
- Subordination is the most effective way to join clauses because it helps to clearly establish the relationship between ideas.
- Subordination helps you avoid chopiness and monotony in your writing.

Subordination Pattern One



Notice that in option one, there is a comma between the DC and the IC.

Subordination Pattern Two



Notice that in option two, there is a comma between the DC and the IC.

Subordinating Clauses and Subordinating Conjunctions		
Type of Clause	Typical Subordinating Conjunctions	Example
Relative (relates information about a person, place, thing, or idea)	that, who, whom, which, whose	The car, which I purchased last week, is a real lemon. ("which I purchased last week" modifies "car")
Time (explains when something happens)	when, before, after, until, since, as soon as	As soon as the sun goes down, Buffy must battle the minions of the underworld. ("As soon as the sun goes down" tells me when Buffy must do something)
Place (explains where something happens)	where, wherever	Place the vase of flowers wherever you think is best. ("wherever you think is best" explains where to put the vase)
Cause/Effect (one part of the sentence is a cause or effect of the other)	because, as, since	As I had not been to the movies for several months, I caught a matinee of <i>The Departed</i> this weekend. ("As I had not been to the movies for several months" is the cause for my going to the movies)
Purpose (explains why something is happening)	so that, in order that	I will study hard for my midterm so that I can earn an A. ("So that I can earn an A" explains why I will study hard)
Condition (one statement does not happen without the other)	if, unless	Unless Tina brings her grade up to a B, she will lose her scholarship. (Tina keeping her scholarship is dependent on "Unless Tina brings her grade up to a B")
Concession (used to concede or accept a point)	although, even though	Although the weather is still warm, I have begun wearing heavy wool sweaters every day. (One point here is true, the weather is warm, but despite weather, "I have begun wearing heavy wool sweaters")