METHODS OF JOINING CLAUSES

1) , for , and , nor , but , or , yet , so

Jane walked to the store, and her brother went with her.

2) Independent Clause ; Independent Clause

Jane walked to the store; her brother walked with her.

3) ; consequently, ; further, ; however, ; indeed, ; in fact, Independent Clause ; moreover, Independent Clause ; then, ; thus, ; therefore, ; nevertheless,

Jane walked to the store; in fact, her brother walked with her.

1) after if although since as until Independent Clause because whereas before while

He took off his shoes because his feet were tired.

2) After Although As Because Before If Since Until Whereas While

Because his feet were tired, he took off his shoes.
Two **INDEPENDENT CLAUSES** may be separated in three ways:

1. * (period) and a (capital letter) - two sentences.
   
   *Jane walked to the store.*  *Her brother walked with her.*

2. ; (semicolon) - one sentence.
   
   *Jane walked to the store; her brother walked with her.*

3. , (comma) plus coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). (FANBOYS)
   
   *Jane walked to the store, and her brother walked with her.*

**DO NOT JOIN TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITH A COMMA ALONE: IF YOU DO, YOU HAVE A COMMA SPLICE!**

An **INDEPENDENT** and **DEPENDENT CLAUSE** may be joined in several ways. Some of the most common are:

1. A dependent clause before an independent clause: a comma comes at the end of the dependent clause:
   
   *When Jane walked to the store, her brother walked with her.*

2. A dependent clause after an independent clause: no comma:
   
   *Jane’s brother walked with her when she went to the store.*

Some words which can come at the beginning of dependent clauses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when/whenever</th>
<th>as</th>
<th>if</th>
<th>until</th>
<th>before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>even though</td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>while</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where/wherever</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>so that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some words often join main clauses but require a semi-colon because they are **not** coordinating conjunctions:

| therefore | still | accordingly | consequently | nevertheless |
| for example | thus | in fact | furthermore | so |
| indeed | however | moreover | otherwise | then |
| also | too | on the other hand | | |