Run-On sentence

• A run-on is created when two or more complete sentences are incorrectly punctuated.

• Complete sentences must be joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction, a semicolon, or separated by a period.
Correcting Run-Ons

• Run-On sentences can be corrected three ways:

• 1. Separate with a period
  – Incorrect: The young boy went to the mall he bought some shoes.
  – Correction: The young boy went to the mall. He bought some shoes.
• 2. Join with a comma and a coordinating conjunction.
• Incorrect: The young boy went to the mall and he bought some shoes.
• Correction: They young boy went to the mall, and he bought some shoes.
3. Join with a semicolon

Incorrect: The young boy went to the mall he bought some shoes.

Correction: The young boy went to the mall; he bought some shoes.
Correct the following Run-Ons

• Ryan ate lunch at home he did not have any money.
• The monkeys at the zoo are funny they are Tommy’s favorite.
• Some people like to hike Michael is one of them.
• Pronouns: These can sometimes cause problems for students especially when they begin a sentence.

• For example:
  – I went to the party it started at eight.
  This is a run-on. The pronoun *it* can serve as the subject of the sentence.
  Correction: I went to the party. It started at eight.
• Subjunctive adverbs can also cause problems.
• Some subjunctive adverbs are:
  • Nevertheless, however, consequently, indeed, moreover, therefore, likewise, then, still
• Subjunctive adverbs are not conjunctions, so they cannot be used with a comma to join two sentences.
• For example: John wanted to go to the party, however, he did not have a ride.

This is incorrect.

Correction: John wanted to go to the party; 
however, he did not have a ride.
Correct these run-ons

• John did not study for the exam, therefore, he did not pass.
• I left early for the appointment nevertheless, I was late.
• The produce stand is closed for the summer furthermore they have no plans to reopen in the fall.