Run-On Sentences

Run-On Sentences are exactly how they sound—they are complete sentences that run into each other because of a lack of punctuation. For example:

-Neil is too nice of a guy people tend to take advantage of him.

Here, we have one complete sentence—“Neil is too nice of a guy”—and another complete sentence—“people tend to take advantage of him”—running into each other. There are several ways to correct a run-on sentence like this:

-Separate the complete sentences into individual sentences.
  -e.g. “Neil is too nice of a guy. People tend to take advantage of him.”

-Join the complete sentences into one complete sentence by using a semicolon:
  -e.g. “Neil is too nice of a guy; people tend to take advantage of him.”
  -NOTE: This method only works best when the complete sentences are closely related to each other.

-Join the complete sentences with a comma and a coordinating conjunction:
  -e.g. “Neil is too nice of a guy, so people tend to take advantage of him.”
  -NOTE: Only use the coordinating conjunction that best fits the relationship between the complete sentences. Not every coordinating conjunction would work. (E.g. “Neil is too nice of a guy, but people tend to take advantage of him.”)

-Make one complete sentence dependent on the other complete sentence by using a subordinating conjunction:
  -e.g. “Because Neil is too nice of a guy, people tend to take advantage of him.”
  -NOTE: Only use the subordinating conjunction that best fits the relationship between the complete sentences. Not every subordinating conjunction would work. (E.g. “Although Neil is too nice of a guy, people tend to take advantage of him.”)