I'm not a robot



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Introductory phrases are often used when you want to set the scene for your statement. They can come in various types but typically appear after an independent clause. To check your punctuation when using introductory phrases, refer to theexamples of introductory phrases are often used when you want to set the scene for your statement. They can come in various types but typically appear after an independent clause.
phrases that you can use in your writing. Lets get into it!Photo by Trent Erwin on UnsplashIntroductory phrases are similar to a clause, only that it doesnt have their subject and the werb of the main clause. This sets the scene for the main sentence. The introductory phrase is typically a declarative sentence and is used
to transition to a more detailed sentence. When you use an introductory line in your writing, you signal your reader to the message thats going to follow it. According to English Literature, there are five main types of introductory phrases. Lets discuss these types in more detail. Prepositional phrases begin with a preposition and include their object. It
can act as a noun, adjective, or adverb. For example: Steve looked behind his brother. In this sentence, the prepositional phrase is behind his brother noun. They usually follow the nouns they describe. But in some cases, they can be written
before. For Example: My childhood friend, Hannah, loved music. The noun in this sentence is friend, and the appositive is placed after the noun of the sentence. Participles are verbs that serve as modifiers. They provide information about nouns and noun units in a sentence, just as an adjective or adverb does. For
Example: After scrutinizing the building, the architect decided that the best course of action was to redesign the infrastructure. An infinitive is a word followed by a base form of a verb. Its used to describe your verb in its abstract without having to do with a subject. These phrases often act as an adverb. For Example: To ace the exam, you need to study
hard. These phrases are used to give more information about the circumstances in the main clause. It has all the elements of an independent clause except the verb to be. For example: Tim could be heard down the hall, his loud laughter echoing across the school. This is a very common question that writers come across, and many writers never come to
a definitive answer on it. The short answer is: YES. But there are a few exceptions. It can depend on the type of intro phrase and what you are writing. When in doubt, its best to consult your pre-written sentence. You can read it aloud a few times to see if any commas sound awkward or if they interrupt the flow of your sentence. You can check out the
examples of introductory phrases mentioned in the previous section as a reference. Here are some instances where a comma after your introductory phrases that are less than five words to capture your readers
attention when writing an introductory phrase. Guide them through the rest of your essay, and make the essay cohesive. Most introductory phrases provide a preview of the content or the point which youre going to make. They are also used to introductory phrases provide a preview of the essay. Page 2Hooks are the single
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 words in a structured manner that hooks your audience to your copy. Introductory phrases add color to the rest of your sentence for additional context. Some types of introductory phrases include prepositional and participial phrases. But what are introductory phrases? How do they differ from introductory clauses? Should we put a comma after an
introductory phrase? Learn these tips for using commas with introductory phrase and some sentence examples. An introductory phrase is one at the start of a sentence that comes before the complete clause. This phrase is one at the start of a sentence that comes before the complete clause.
confusion. This punctuation mark signals a pause before the reader gets into the authors main message. An introductory phrase is neither an independent nor dependent nor 
 some introductory phrase examples:Crying at the top of her lungs, Jessa tried to grab everyones attention.Inside the cafeteria, youll find many desserts, drinks, and snacks.Notice how the sentence structure follows an introductory phrase, a comma, then the main clause.An introductory clause is a dependent or subordinate clause that provides
information for the main part of the sentence. This central part of the sentence is the independent clause. Unlike an introductory adverbial phrase, the introductory clause has a subject and a verb. Here are some introductory adverbial phrase, the introductory clause has a subject and a verb. Here are some introductory adverbial phrase, the introductory clause has a subject and a verb. Here are some introductory clause examples: If you want to be part of the team, you should train daily. Since its raining, I rescheduled our dinner
date. Notice how the sentence structure follows an introductory dependent clause, an introductory dependent clause, an introductory phrases and how to use them with commas. A prepositional phrase is one that starts with a preposition. Some examples of prepositions include about, inside, to, for, on, across
etc.Introductory prepositional or verbal phrases also have a comma before them. Having one will set it apart from the main part of the sentence. But the comma policy may be different for some style guides. Others recommend removing introductory commas if the phrase is short. Examples: On the way to the carnival, we found several friends walking
to the spot. After drinking my cup of coffee, I usually go for a run and then have a heavier breakfast. Underneath all this costume and makeup, I am a regular, introverted woman. An infinitive phrase also has a comma after it and before the relevant sentence part. This phrase comprises the word to plus the basic verb form without an
inflection. Examples: To reach the bay, we have to pay an environmental fee. To bake a cake, you need to buy more flour and food coloring. To be a best-selling author, you need to know the interests of a twenty-first-century reader. A participal phrase is a verb phrase that can start with the -ing form of the verb or its past participal. Examples: Having
finished the book, many international readers are buying more books from the self-published author. Opening her eyes, Janet saw her baby near the window. An appositive is any noun or a noun phrase that adds more information to the noun. It can also rename a nearby noun. Examples: An avid gamer, Shane instantly recognizes the sound from her
childhood favorite video game. An excellent mouser, my Persian cat caught the rat that had been in my house for three days. Note that some words between common sentence adverbs. Some common sentence adverbs include really, fortunately, and apparently. Example: Joshua is, surprisingly, only eighteen years old. An absolute
phrase also adds extra information to the primary clause. This phrase offers more context about something happening. Example: Ultimately shocked by his brothers arrival, Dave jumped in excitement. Though the sun is hiding, we shouldnt cancel our reservation. Introductory phrases and clauses do not always require a comma,
especially shorter phrases. Some people also mistake the subject of a sentence for an introductory element, even if it isnt. One of the many rules about commas is not to use one if the prepositional phrase is the subject of the sentence. Usually, its a single phrase with only five words or fewer. Example: To die by your side is such a heavenly way to
die.On average five out of ten students ride the bus to school (comma is optional). Another punctuation advice is to not use a comma after a restrictive appositive phrase or when separating the Maldives and seeing the Maafushi beach is my main goal. Be careful not to remove a crucial comma as it might cause
potential for confusion. An introductory phrase is a phrase is a phrase that adds relevant information to the main clause. Practice using commas with introductory phrases to avoid the danger of confusion to readers. Need more punctuation tips? You can also test your knowledge by taking the quiz. An introductory phrase is a group of words that prepares the
readers for the main idea in the sentence. It gives additional information to the main thought in the sentence, and it cannot stand alone. A good understanding of introductory phrases will be a solid foundation for writing better sentence, and it cannot stand alone. A good understanding of introductory phrases will be a solid foundation for writing better sentence.
how to use them in a sentence. An introductory phrase is used at the beginning of a sentence to set up the main idea of the sentence. It creates a transition and indicates that the most crucial information is still to come by introducing the reader to the rest of the phrase. An introductory phrase can never stand alone and is always a part of a longer
sentence. It can only have either a subject or a verb, but it cannot have both. An introductory phrase can also provide background information to the main clause of the sentence. Introductory phrases are a great way to add context to your writing. They can be used to provide background information, introductory phrases are a great way to add context to your writing.
a sentence. However, its important to know when and how to use them effectively. Here are some tips: Use an introductory phrase when you want to introductory phrase when you want to provide background information about a topic. Use an introductory phrase when you want to introductory phrase when you want to provide background information about a topic. Use an introductory phrase when you want to provide background information about a topic.
correctly when using introductory phrases. Remember, if the phrase is shorter than four words, it should be followed by a comma. If the phrase is shorter than four words, its up to you whether or not to use a comma. Which these tips in
decisions you make now will affect your future. The star singer, Maria Consejal, has brought inspiration to the hearts of the audience. From Doctor Jones perspective, learning a skill is vital to success. In my opinion, I would rather come to school late than not attend at
all.In the city of Burbank, people love to gather with families for a picnic. At the corner of the street, you can find the blossoming orchids. On the 7th floor of this building is where my sister lives. Beside the pool, we lay our clothes for them to dry in the sun. Close to the railway station, the new shopping center is being flooded by customers. Last
December, my family and I moved to West Hollywood, California. On May 3, we will celebrate my only daughters third birthday. In a few minutes, the train will be leaving from Washington. At night, the Barillo brothers often sing beautiful songs of worship. Next school year, the classes will finally be conducted face to face. Introduction phrases and
introductory clauses are similar. They both introduce the main idea in a sentence. In contrast, an introductory phrases depend on the subject and a verb. Take a look at the examples below of sentences below and compare the difference
between introductory phrases and introductory phrases. Note: The introductory phrases and clauses are the ones written in bold. Feeling helpless, she went to sleep early. In those days, it was common to send letters. On the train, I rushed to review my homework. Energetic and friendly, Drew was the perfect pet. To concentrate, one needs to remove
all external distractions. In the examples above, you will notice that an introductory phrase needs additional information for it to make sense. Although it is helpful in providing more content, it cannot stand alone and doesnt have a complete thought. It prompts the reader to continue reading to get the whole idea of the sentence. Because I wanted to
improve my creativity, I enrolled in an art class. Since I graduated from college, I have become more aware of my capabilities. As proposed by Brown, education is the solution to mans poverty. After we watched the movie, we struggled to go to sleep. When Samanthas successful operation was announced, everyone shouted for joy. The examples above
show that an introductory clause always has a subject and a verb. On the other hand, the introductory phrase does not have a subject and verb combination. Generally speaking, introduction clauses tend to set the scene and provide information about an incident that occurred soon before or during the main clauses actions. They should have some
connection to the sentences primary clause. To learn how to use introductory phrases in your sentences, you must first understand their different types of introductory phrases that have their function in a sentence. You can improve your writing and editing skills by mastering the different types of introductory phrases
An introductory prepositional phrase is a group of words that starts with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun. It is mainly used to add more details to the main clause, usually a piece of information about place or time. Additionally, a comma is always placed right after the opening prepositional phrase to separate it from the rest of the
sentence if it is longer than four words. Below are some examples. Before the exam, Josh prayed and thanked God. Along the highway road, colorful street lights were added to attract visitors. About an hour ago, she left with her siblings and went to school. Under the tree, there lives a beautiful fairy. At the Queens palace, guards are always on alert.
You can easily spot an introductory infinitive phrase as it usually starts with the infinitive to and has a verb. It is used to inform the reader about something that is happening. Introductory infinitive phrases can also offer details regarding a particular event and other helpful information. Use introductory infinitive to and has a verb. It is used to inform the reader about something that is happening. Introductory infinitive phrases can also offer details regarding a particular event and other helpful information. Use introductory infinitive phrases can also offer details regarding a particular event and other helpful information.
in your sentence. To win the approval of her father-in-law, John worked hard to graduate in the Law school. To carry out their mission, Tim and the group conducted a thorough study of the virus. To apologize to her brother, she bought the latest NBA video game. To reduce our monthly expenses, my mother stopped buying expensive clothes. To win
the competition, the athlete trained every day. An introductory appositive phrase renames, describes, or explains a noun or pronoun in the sentence. In other words, it provides the reader with additional information and helps provide a clearer picture. If an introductory appositive phrase does not contribute to the meaning of the sentence, it should be
followed by a comma. However, a comma is not required if the phrase is not essential for the reader to understand the sentence. Luna road, a congested expressway, was the scene of numerous accidents. Grand Canyon National Park, a natural wonder, attracts thousands of tourists every year. Our kind neighbor, Mr. Herns, prepared a basket full of
fruits for us. Dinos mother, a federal court judge, will be the main speaker. A beautiful piece of artwork, Daniels photograph was a masterpiece. An introductory participle the activity of the participle. The phrase acts as an adjective in the sentence.
 When using an introductory principal phrase, make sure to write a comma after it. Below are some examples of sentences with introductory principal phrases to give you an idea. Kicking the ball, the children ran down the street. Thinking quickly, she answered her professor without hesitation. Frightened to death, the little boy screamed and went to
his mom. Whirling gracefully, Andrea executed a perfect turn. Picking up the injured kitten, we could see it had a broken leg. An absolute phrase lacks a verb but has a subject and details about it. It has all the components of an independent clause except the verb to be. Usually, the phrase gives further information about the causes of an event. Use
introductory absolute phrases to provide extra information about the conditions in the main clause. Below is a list of examples to give you an idea of how to use an introductory absolute phrase in your sentence. Completely undecided, Joy chose not to buy anything
from the store. Eyes filling, he kissed her goodnight. Although feeling ill, it didnt stop Steven from going to school. Even in a difficult situation, my mother manages to laugh. In some cases, introductory phrases can be helpful in providing background information or introducing the main idea of a sentence. However, in other cases, they may be
unnecessary and can even make a sentence sound awkward. Ultimately, it depends on the context and what you are trying to communicate. Introductory phrase depends on whether or not the phrase is essential to the meaning of the sentence. Introductory phrases
may be used to provide context for who, what, when, where, why, and how. You may increase your writing and editing abilities by learning the many types of introductory phrases. The five different types of introductory phrases function differently from one another. An introductory phrase is not always necessary in a sentence but can add clarity or
direction to what is being communicated. We hope this article was helpful. Happy writing! Hanna with Tutor Phil. link to How to Write an Essay about Why You Deserve a Job Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially
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have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you
use the material. Introductory phrase horse galloping quickly kondakov / iStock / Getty Images Plus Introductory phrases set the stage for the rest of your sentence, giving the reader valuable information about what is happening and why. There are several different types of introductory phrases, and there are specific rules for using these correctly.
 Learn when and where to use a comma after an introductory phrase and now to make your writing stand out with just the right words. Before you learn how to correctly use and punctuate an introductory phrase, you need to have a clear understanding of what one is and why you would use it in a sentence. Simply put, an introductory phrase is a
group of words that comes before the main clause in a sentence. It helps the reader understand more about the main clause. An introductory phrase is not a complete clause; it does not have a subject and a verb of its own. It may have a subject or a verb, but it cant have both. If it does, its called an introductory clause. You can see how this works in
this introductory phrase example: Galloping quickly, the horse reached the other side of the pasture in less than a minute. There are five common types of introductory clause example includes both a subject and a verb: Because the horse was galloping quickly, the reached the other side of the pasture in less than a minute. There are five common types of introductory clause example includes both a subject and a verb: Because the horse was galloping quickly, the reached the other side of the pasture in less than a minute. There are five common types of introductory clause example includes both a subject and a verb: Because the horse was galloping quickly, the horse was galloping quickly, the horse was galloping quickly and the pasture in less than a minute.
phrases, and its important to understand how to use each one correctly. Each type serves a distinct purpose within the sentence. In an introductory prepositional phrase, the sentence starts with a preposition and a few words that follow it. The preposition and a few words that follow it.
you need to use a comma after the introductory prepositional phrase to set it apart from the rest of the severe spring thunderstorm, the sky turned gold. In the very beginning of the story, a boy meets a stray dog. Along the way to my
friends house, I saw several lilac bushes in bloom. Opening the door to my friend, I discovered that she was not alone. If an introductory prepositional phrase is made up of fewer than five words and does not require a pause, the comma is optional. It is correct to use a comma and also correct to leave it out, as you can see in the example below:
Correct: On average 40% of students take drivers education at the high school. Correct: On average, 40% of students take drivers education at the high school. Using an introductory infinitive phrase also provides information. An
infinitive phrase begins with the word to and includes a verb. It may also include a direct object of the verb. You should always use a comma after an introductory infinitive phrase, as you can see in these examples: To get to the store, turn left at Oak Street. To write a great essay, start with a good outline. To run the program, hit the Start button. To
make biscuits, I use my grandmothers recipe. A participal phrase is another form of verb phrase, it may have a direct object. It sets the stage for the main clause, allowing the reader to understand the context of what is happening. Like an infinitive phrase is another form of verb phrase, it may have a direct object. It sets the stage for the main clause, allowing the reader to understand the context of what is happening.
his lunch, Sam went back to working on his art project. Running quickly, the boy caught up with the dog. Opening her eyes, she saw early morning light peeking through the curtains. Pouring the water on the plant, Carol admired the flowers just beginning to open. An absolute phrase also adds information to the main clause, providing context for the
reader to interpret the rest of the sentence. This type of introductory phrase offers a little more detail about the way in which something is happening. An introductory absolute phrase requires a comma to set it off from the main clause, as you can see in these examples: Completely oblivious to the rain, the
children continued to play outside. Though the flowers were fading, their perfume remained strong. Voice wavering, the child begged to be allowed to stay up late. Their arms around each other, they bowed their heads and walked on against the wind. An appositive phrase offers an alternative description of a noun in the sentence. You can use this as
an introductory phrase, giving the reader more information about the subject of the sentence or another noun. When you start with an appositive phrase, you often need to use a comma after it. If the phrase is a nice addition to the sentence but is not necessary for clarity, you should use a comma: An insightful reader, Aaron offered a fantastic
interpretation of the text the class was studying. A fine mouser, my cat caught every rodent that dared to come in the house. A confection of pink frosting and sprinkles, Caras birthday cake was a sign to behold. A jaw-dropping display of light and sound, the fireworks amazed all who were lucky enough to see them. However, if the introductory
appositive phrase is necessary to the sentence, you should not use a comma. Consider whether the phrase adds important clarifying information about the subject. Sometimes, these introductory phrases start with the instead of a or an. If the phrase does provide important clarifying information, dont use a comma. These examples can clear up any
confusion: The award-winning author Judy Blume came to speak at our school. The math teacher Mr. Cody was the one to administer the standardized test. The engineering manager Mr. Carrington led the meeting. The English class Introductory
phrase. This is because you pause after the introductory phrase examples: An introductory phrase is known for setting the stage for a coordinating
(independent) clause, to introduce the main idea. One must know that an introductory phrase never stands alone and always occurs at the beginning of the sentence. Following this, as a grammar nazi, you must have a strong knowledge as well as an understanding of introductory phrases and how can they be used in sentences. Continue reading this
blog, to know all about introductory phrase examples and their usage in English grammar. Learn All About Phrases in English Here! An introductory phrase occurs at the beginning of the sentence, serving as the precursor to the sentence at the beginning of the sentence. This is done by setting a transition and
signalling that the sentences most important message is yet to come. Keep in mind that an introductory phrase does not contain both a subject and a verb, together. It can never stand alone and is always a part of the larger sentence. The phrase can either have a verb or a subject. For example, According to experts, you should get at least seven to
eight hours of sleep per night. Here are some examples of introductory phrases to get a better understanding of how they are used in sentences: Lets delve into In todays lesson, well explore Did you know? One of the most important skills in Building on what we learned last time Imagine this Throughout history Writers often use When it comes to An
interesting way to think about Beyond the surface Lets break down One challenge we face in The concept of Its important to remember that Introductory Phrases Examples in Sentences Therefore, I plan to quit drinking. Nervously, I threw away my cigarettes. As a result, I feel great now. After 20 years of smoking, it is not easy to quit. Having smoked
for 20 years, I find it difficult to quit. 1. Identify the introductory phrase in the following sentence: After finishing his homework D) Finishing his homework Answer: A) After finishing his homework 2. Which phrase is the introductory phrase in the sentence
below? Before the storm hit, the children played outside. A) Before the storm hit B) The children played outside. A) Before the storm hit a. Find the introductory phrase: In the morning, Sarah likes to drink coffee D) Sarah Answer: A) In the
morning 4. Identify the introductory phrase: Despite the rain, they decided to go for a walk. A) Despite the rain 5. Which phrase serves as the introductory phrase in the sentence? After the movie ended, they went out for dinner. A) After the movie ended B) They
went out for dinner C) The movie D) For dinner Answer: A) After the movie ended Check Related Reads! What is an example of an introductory phrase? Here is an example of an introductory phrase? Intro
the sentence. However, they are not complete clauses. What are some commonly used introductory phrases? Some commonly used introductory phrases are, however, indeed, therefore, on the one hand, and several others. We hope this blog has provided you with all the necessary information on introductory phrase examples. To advance your
grammar knowledge and read more informative blogs, check out our Learn English page and dont forget to follow Leverage Edu. What are introductory phrase? Some phrases do not contain a subject, while others have both a subject and a
verb. Typically, you use a comma to distinguish the introductory words from the central part of the sentence. Also, some introductory phrases are completely unnecessary, as the second half of the sentence is the main clause. When touching up on your writing skills, its essential to understand when to use a comma after an introductory phrase, what
complete clauses are, and how to form a grammatically correct statement. An introductory phrases set the stage for the primary part of a sentence. With that, these phrases dont have their own subject and verb in the main clause. When using introductory phrases, you are telling the
audience that the very beginning of the statement is building up to the central message that is yet to come. For instance, While preparing for the game, Antonio noticed he was wearing the wrong shirt. In this case, While preparing for the game, Antonio noticed he was wearing the wrong shirt. In this case, While preparing for the game, Antonio noticed he was wearing the wrong shirt. In this case, While preparing for the game, Antonio noticed he was wearing the wrong shirt.
keep in mind that introductory phrases are different from introductory clauses. While preparing for the game, Antonio noticed he was wearing the wrong shirt. Put simply, yes, introductory clauses are slightly different from phrases. With an introductory clause, the fragment of the sentence has a subject and a verb. Essentially, these clauses are
dependent clauses that usually appear at the start of a sentence. However, they can be at the end of a statement, too, without changing its meaning. When using an introductory phrase. As Tiffany was running across the parking lot, she noticed her best friend
from elementary school. In this case, you would not leave the introductory clause As Tiffany was running across the parking lot as its own sentence. The sentences meaning relies on the introductory participial phrase introductory participial phrase introductory clause of
a sentence. By doing so, it provides context to the introductory elements that help improve comprehension. Further, these phrases are a type of verb phrase that can be short, like fewer than five words, or longer, like more than four words. Also, these introductory dependent clauses may or may not include direct objects. Having eaten ten ice cream
sandwiches, Tommy felt very sick. As you can see, having eaten ten ice cream sandwiches isnt a complete thought. Therefore, there is a comma after an introductory phrase is any clause with an infinitive verb plus any modifiers to
complements. That said, the complement of an infinitive verb will often be its direct object, while the modifying adverb. The entire bolded text makes up an
infinitive phrase. By itself, an infinitive introductory phrases begin with to or in order to. Here are some types of introductory phrases using infinitive qualities. As you will notice, there is typically a comma after an
introductory infinitive phrase. To complete the writing assignment on time, Herb used a cheat sheet. To get some rest before the big game, Kyle made his bedroom extra dark before his nap. In order to avoid confusion, the teacher explained the writing assignment two times. One example of an introductory phrase is an introductory prepositional
phrase. These phrases are placed at the beginning of a statement and act as a dependent clause an introductory phrase. That said, dependent clauses cannot serve as complete sentences on their own because they do not include their own because they do not include their own subject. AboveAgainstBecauseBeneathBetweenIntoAmong One instance where you may use an introductory
prepositional phrase includes the following statement: Around this time of year, many students struggle managing their school work with their social life. Prepositional phrases like, around this time of year are dependent because they cannot be complete sentences on their own. However, the independent phrases many students struggle managing their school work with their social life.
their school work with their social life can undoubtedly serve as a complete sentence on its own. This type of introductory phrase can sometimes have two prepositional phrases in the dependent clause. For instance, Because he went into the restricted area, John was unable to attend the following weeks field trip. In the previous statement, the two
prepositional phrases are because and into. An introductory phrase. The below examples are an introductory phrase with a prepositional phrase: Between the paper article and the notebook, Piper placed a sticky note. Because Tevin didnt understand the style guide, his brother offered an alternative description. Around this time of the school year,
many students practice their writing and grammar skills. An introductory phrase with a conjunction. Instead, all thats needed to separate them is a comma. Typically, these phrases only consist of a noun and a modifer. Introductory absolute phrases explain a
cause for or a condition of something. Her mind completely oblivious, Judy decided to open the front gate. When reading a sentence like this, the reader would make a distinct pause after reaching the comma. An appositive phrase follows a noun or noun phrase in apposition to it. That said, these phrases offer additional information that further
identifies or defines it. Put simply, an appositive phrase is bonus information in a statement. For instance, Caleb Brown, a student at Purdue as the appositive phrases can be either restrictive or nonrestictive depending on the sentence. An introductory phrase.
Restrictive appositive phrases include a noun that is necessary for the reader to understand the sentence. With restrictive appositive phrases you typically do not use a comma to separate the noun. Take this case of a restrictive appositive phrases you typically do not use a comma to separate the noun. Take this case of a restrictive appositive phrases you typically do not use a comma to separate the noun.
phrase. Overall, a restrictive appositive phrase can be left out of a sentence, and it will not change the meaning. Typically, a
nonrestrictive appositive sentence starts with the subject followed by a comma, then the additional information to his players. In this case, the information a basketball coach, offers helpful information to his players. In this case, the information a basketball coach is extra, as the reader would have understood the statement without it. When
writing introductory prepositional phrases, you always use a comma to separate the dependent from the introductory element. An introductory phase with a participle always demands that you use a comma after the participle.
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What is an intro phrase. Whats an intro phrase. What is an introductory phrase. Whats a introductory word.