

WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE? CHECK ALL THAT

WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE? CHECK ALL THAT

UNDERSTANDING HOW TO PROPERLY PUNCTUATE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN SENTENCES IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR AND PRECISE WRITING. NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT CAN BE OMITTED WITHOUT CHANGING THE FUNDAMENTAL MEANING OF A SENTENCE. CORRECT PUNCTUATION ENSURES THESE ELEMENTS ARE DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE MAIN CLAUSE, PREVENTING AMBIGUITY AND ENHANCING READABILITY. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE, WE'LL EXPLORE THE VARIOUS PUNCTUATION MARKS THAT CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS, HIGHLIGHTING THEIR CORRECT USAGE, RULES, AND EXAMPLES.

WHAT ARE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS?

NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS ARE PARTS OF A SENTENCE—SUCH AS CLAUSES, PHRASES, OR WORDS—THAT ADD EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT A NOUN BUT ARE NOT ESSENTIAL TO DEFINING IT. REMOVING A NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT DOES NOT ALTER THE CORE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE; IT SIMPLY PROVIDES ADDITIONAL CONTEXT.

EXAMPLE:

- MY BROTHER, WHO LIVES IN CALIFORNIA, IS VISITING US NEXT WEEK.

IN THIS SENTENCE, "WHO LIVES IN CALIFORNIA" IS A NONRESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSE. IT OFFERS EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT "MY BROTHER" BUT IS NOT NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY HIM.

WHY IS PUNCTUATION IMPORTANT FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS?

PROPER PUNCTUATION SIGNALS TO THE READER THAT THE ENCLOSED INFORMATION IS NONESSENTIAL AND SEPARATE FROM THE MAIN IDEA. INCORRECT PUNCTUATION CAN LEAD TO CONFUSION, MISINTERPRETATION, OR AMBIGUITY.

KEY PURPOSES INCLUDE:

- CLARIFYING SENTENCE STRUCTURE
- INDICATING ADDITIONAL, NON-ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
- IMPROVING OVERALL READABILITY AND FLOW

PRIMARY PUNCTUATION MARKS USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS

1. COMMAS (,)

THE MOST COMMON AND VERSATILE PUNCTUATION FOR SETTING OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IS THE COMMA. IT INDICATES A PAUSE AND SEPARATES SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FROM THE MAIN CLAUSE.

RULES FOR USING COMMAS:

- ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES, APPOSITIVES, OR PHRASES WITHIN COMMAS.
- DO NOT USE COMMAS WITH RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES, WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO IDENTIFYING THE NOUN.

EXAMPLES:

- THE BOOK, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 2020, BECAME A BESTSELLER.
- MS. JOHNSON, MY NEIGHBOR, IS A FANTASTIC CHEF.

TIPS:

- WHEN IN DOUBT, CHECK IF THE INFORMATION CAN BE OMITTED WITHOUT CHANGING THE SENTENCE'S CORE MEANING. IF YES, COMMAS ARE LIKELY APPROPRIATE.

2. DASHES (—)

DASHES PROVIDE A MORE EMPHATIC OR DRAMATIC PAUSE, HIGHLIGHTING THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT. THEY ARE ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR ADDING EMPHASIS OR WHEN THE NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION IS LENGTHY OR PARENTHETICAL.

RULES FOR USING DASHES:

- USE EM DASHES (THE LONGER DASH) TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS.
- ENCLOSE THE NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION WITHIN EM DASHES, WITH SPACES OPTIONAL DEPENDING ON STYLE.

EXAMPLES:

- THE CONFERENCE—WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK—HAS BEEN POSTPONED.
- MY SISTER—WHO JUST GRADUATED—GOT A NEW JOB.

ADVANTAGES OF DASHES:

- THEY DRAW ATTENTION TO THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- THEY ARE FLEXIBLE AND CAN HANDLE COMPLEX OR LENGTHY NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS.

3. PARENTHESES ()

PARENTHESES ARE USED TO ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS THAT ARE LESS INTEGRATED INTO THE SENTENCE, OFTEN PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTARY OR TANGENTIAL INFORMATION.

RULES FOR USING PARENTHESES:

- ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE, NON-ESSENTIAL DETAILS.
- USE PARENTHESES SPARINGLY IN FORMAL WRITING; COMMAS ARE OFTEN PREFERRED FOR NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES.

EXAMPLES:

- THE NEW POLICY (WHICH WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY) WILL TAKE EFFECT NEXT MONTH.
- THE ARTIST (A RENOWNED PAINTER) WILL EXHIBIT HIS WORK DOWNTOWN.

NOTES:

- PARENTHESES INDICATE THAT THE INFORMATION IS ADDITIONAL BUT LESS INTEGRAL THAN WHEN SET OFF WITH COMMAS OR DASHES.

ADDITIONAL PUNCTUATION AND CONSIDERATIONS

4. COLONS (:)

COLONS ARE LESS COMMON FOR SETTING OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS BUT CAN BE USED WHEN INTRODUCING AN EXPLANATION OR ELABORATION RELATED TO THE NOUN.

EXAMPLE:

- SHE HAS ONE HOBBY: COLLECTING RARE COINS (A PASTIME SHE HAS ENJOYED FOR YEARS).

NOTE: USE COLONS CAREFULLY, AS THEY INTRODUCE RELATED INFORMATION BUT ARE NOT TYPICALLY USED SOLELY TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS.

5. SEMICOLONS (;)

SEMICOLONS ARE GENERALLY NOT USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS BUT TO CONNECT CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES OR COMPLEX LISTS. THEY ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES.

SUMMARY CHECKLIST: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

WHEN PUNCTUATING NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS, REMEMBER:

- [X] COMMAS (,)
- [X] DASHES (—)
- [X] PARENTHESES ()

OTHER PUNCTUATION MARKS LIKE COLONS AND SEMICOLONS ARE NOT STANDARD FOR THIS PURPOSE.

COMMON EXAMPLES AND USAGE TIPS

TO HELP SOLIDIFY UNDERSTANDING, HERE ARE COMMON EXAMPLES DEMONSTRATING CORRECT PUNCTUATION:

USING COMMAS:

- THE EIFFEL TOWER, WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1889, ATTRACTS MILLIONS OF VISITORS ANNUALLY.
- MY COUSIN, WHO LIVES IN SPAIN, IS COMING TO VISIT US NEXT MONTH.

USING DASHES:

- THE NEW TEACHER—WHO JUST MOVED HERE—SEEMS VERY FRIENDLY.
- THE STATUE—WHICH WAS CARVED FROM MARBLE—STANDS IN THE TOWN SQUARE.

USING PARENTHESES:

- THE MEETING (WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY) HAS BEEN MOVED TO TUESDAY.
- THE CEO (A FORMER LAWYER) ANNOUNCED NEW COMPANY POLICIES.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- OMITTING NECESSARY COMMAS: FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS, MISSING COMMAS CAN CHANGE THE MEANING OR CAUSE CONFUSION.
- USING COMMAS WITH RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES: DO NOT SET OFF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION THAT DEFINES THE NOUN.
- OVERUSING DASHES OR PARENTHESES: USE THEM JUDICIOUSLY TO MAINTAIN CLARITY AND PROFESSIONALISM.
- CONFUSING RESTRICTIVE AND NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES: RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENCE TO APPLY CORRECT PUNCTUATION.

CONCLUSION

PROPER PUNCTUATION OF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IS VITAL FOR CLEAR COMMUNICATION. THE PRIMARY PUNCTUATION MARKS USED ARE COMMAS, DASHES, AND PARENTHESES, EACH SERVING SPECIFIC STYLISTIC AND CONTEXTUAL PURPOSES. COMMAS ARE THE MOST COMMON, OFFERING A STRAIGHTFORWARD WAY TO SET OFF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, WHILE DASHES ADD EMPHASIS, AND PARENTHESES PROVIDE A SOFTER, LESS INTRUSIVE SEPARATION.

BY MASTERING THESE PUNCTUATION TECHNIQUES, WRITERS CAN ENHANCE THE CLARITY, NUANCE, AND PROFESSIONALISM OF THEIR WRITING. REMEMBER TO ANALYZE WHETHER THE INFORMATION IS ESSENTIAL OR SUPPLEMENTARY BEFORE CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION. WHEN IN DOUBT, CONSIDER WHETHER THE SENTENCE'S CORE MEANING REMAINS INTACT WITHOUT THE ADDITIONAL DETAILS—IF IT DOES, PUNCTUATION MARKS LIKE COMMAS, DASHES, OR PARENTHESES ARE LIKELY APPROPRIATE.

IN SUMMARY:

- COMMAS ARE THE DEFAULT CHOICE FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS.
- DASHES PROVIDE EMPHASIS AND HANDLE MORE COMPLEX OR LENGTHY INSERTIONS.
- PARENTHESES ARE SUITABLE FOR LESS INTEGRAL, SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

APPLYING THESE PUNCTUATION RULES CONSISTENTLY WILL IMPROVE YOUR WRITING'S PRECISION AND READABILITY, ENSURING YOUR MESSAGE IS CONVEYED EFFECTIVELY AND PROFESSIONALLY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE?

NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS CAN BE SET OFF USING COMMAS, PARENTHESES, OR DASHES, WITH COMMAS BEING THE MOST COMMON AND STANDARD METHOD.

CAN PARENTHESES BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS INSTEAD OF COMMAS?

YES, PARENTHESES CAN BE USED TO ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION, BUT THEY TEND TO MAKE THE PUNCTUATION MORE NOTICEABLE AND ARE OFTEN USED FOR ADDED EMPHASIS OR CLARIFICATION.

ARE DASHES APPROPRIATE FOR SETTING OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE?

YES, DASHES CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE WRITER WANTS TO CREATE EMPHASIS OR A MORE INFORMAL TONE.

IS IT CORRECT TO USE BOTH COMMAS AND DASHES TOGETHER TO SET OFF A NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT?

NO, TYPICALLY ONLY ONE PUNCTUATION MARK IS USED TO SET OFF A NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT AT A TIME. USING BOTH TOGETHER CAN CREATE CONFUSION AND IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED INCORRECT.

WHEN SHOULD I CHOOSE COMMAS OVER PARENTHESES OR DASHES FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS?

COMMAS ARE PREFERRED FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN FORMAL WRITING, WHILE PARENTHESES OR DASHES MAY BE USED FOR EMPHASIS, CLARIFICATION, OR A MORE CASUAL TONE.

CAN A NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT BE OMITTED WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE?

YES, NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS CAN USUALLY BE OMITTED WITHOUT ALTERING THE CORE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE, WHICH IS WHY THEY ARE SET OFF WITH PUNCTUATION TO INDICATE THEIR ADDITIONAL, NON-ESSENTIAL NATURE.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE? CHECK ALL THAT

UNDERSTANDING HOW TO CORRECTLY SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR AND EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION. WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS PROVIDE ADDITIONAL, NON-ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT A NOUN OR PRONOUN. WHEN USED CORRECTLY, PUNCTUATION HELPS CLARIFY MEANING AND PREVENTS AMBIGUITY. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE VARIOUS PUNCTUATION MARKS THAT CAN BE EMPLOYED FOR THIS PURPOSE, THEIR RULES, ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND EXAMPLES TO GUIDE WRITERS IN MAKING APPROPRIATE CHOICES.

WHAT ARE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS?

BEFORE DIVING INTO PUNCTUATION OPTIONS, IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS ARE. NONRESTRICTIVE, OR NONESSENTIAL, ELEMENTS ADD EXTRA INFORMATION TO A SENTENCE THAT CAN BE OMITTED WITHOUT ALTERING THE FUNDAMENTAL MEANING. THEY ARE TYPICALLY SET OFF BY SPECIFIC PUNCTUATION MARKS TO SIGNAL TO THE READER THAT THE INFORMATION IS SUPPLEMENTARY.

EXAMPLES:

- MY BROTHER, WHO LIVES IN NEW YORK, IS VISITING US NEXT WEEK.

- THE BOOK, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED LAST YEAR, HAS RECEIVED MANY AWARDS.

IN THESE SENTENCES, THE PHRASES “WHO LIVES IN NEW YORK” AND “WHICH WAS PUBLISHED LAST YEAR” ARE NONRESTRICTIVE—THEY PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DETAILS BUT ARE NOT NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN SUBJECT.

PUNCTUATION MARKS USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS

THE PRIMARY PUNCTUATION MARKS USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS ARE:

- COMMAS (,)
- PARENTHESES (())
- DASHES (—)

BELOW, WE EXAMINE EACH IN DETAIL, INCLUDING THEIR USAGE, ADVANTAGES, AND LIMITATIONS.

1. COMMAS (,)

THE MOST COMMON AND WIDELY ACCEPTED PUNCTUATION FOR SETTING OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IS THE COMMA. COMMAS SIGNAL TO THE READER THAT THE ENCLOSED INFORMATION IS SUPPLEMENTARY.

USAGE RULES:

- USE COMMAS BEFORE AND AFTER A NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSE OR PHRASE.
- THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT SHOULD BE NON-ESSENTIAL FOR IDENTIFYING THE NOUN.

EXAMPLES:

- THE EIFFEL TOWER, WHICH IS LOCATED IN PARIS, ATTRACTS MILLIONS OF TOURISTS ANNUALLY.
- MY GRANDMOTHER, A RETIRED TEACHER, VOLUNTEERS AT THE LOCAL SHELTER.

FEATURES AND PROS:

- CLARITY: CLEAR SIGNAL THAT THE INFORMATION IS EXTRA.
- CONSISTENCY: FOLLOWS STANDARD PUNCTUATION RULES IN ENGLISH.
- EASE OF USE: FAMILIAR TO MOST WRITERS AND READERS.

CONS:

- OVERUSE OR OMISSION CAN LEAD TO AMBIGUITY.
- CAN SOMETIMES CREATE CUMBERSOME SENTENCES IF USED EXCESSIVELY.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- WHEN THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT IS A SHORT PHRASE, COMMAS ARE TYPICALLY STILL USED.
- WHEN THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT IS AT THE BEGINNING OR END OF A SENTENCE, COMMAS HELP IN SETTING IT OFF PROPERLY.

2. PARENTHESES (())

PARENTHESES ARE USED TO ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION, OFTEN GIVING A MORE INFORMAL OR INSULAR TONE. THEY INDICATE THAT THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS SOMEWHAT TANGENTIAL.

USAGE RULES:

- ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE, SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.
- USUALLY RESERVED FOR ASIDES, CLARIFICATIONS, OR MINOR INFORMATION.

EXAMPLES:

- THE NEW POLICY WAS IMPLEMENTED LAST MONTH (AFTER SEVERAL DELAYS).
- THE SCIENTIST (DR. SMITH) WILL PRESENT HER FINDINGS TOMORROW.

FEATURES AND PROS:

- SEPARATION: CLEARLY DISTINGUISHES THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENT FROM THE MAIN SENTENCE.
- INFORMALITY: ADDS A CONVERSATIONAL OR CASUAL TONE.
- FLEXIBILITY: CAN CONTAIN COMPLEX OR LENGTHY INFORMATION.

CONS:

- CAN DISRUPT THE FLOW OF READING IF OVERUSED.
- LESS FORMAL; SOMETIMES CONSIDERED LESS APPROPRIATE IN ACADEMIC OR PROFESSIONAL WRITING.
- MIGHT OBSCURE THE SENTENCE IF THE PARENTHESES CONTAIN LENGTHY TEXT.

ADVANTAGES OVER COMMAS:

- INDICATES A MORE PARENTHETICAL OR LESS INTEGRAL COMMENT.
- ALLOWS FOR INSERTION OF ADDITIONAL INFO WITHOUT INTERRUPTING THE SENTENCE STRUCTURE.

3. DASHES (—)

DASHES ARE VERSATILE PUNCTUATION MARKS USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS FOR EMPHASIS OR STYLISTIC EFFECT.

USAGE RULES:

- USE EM DASHES (—) TO ENCLOSE NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION.
- THEY CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF COMMAS OR PARENTHESES FOR STYLISTIC VARIATION.

EXAMPLES:

- THE CONFERENCE—ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK—HAS BEEN POSTPONED.
- HER BROTHER—WHO JUST GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE—IS TRAVELING ABROAD.

FEATURES AND PROS:

- EMPHASIS: DASHES CREATE A MORE DRAMATIC OR NOTICEABLE BREAK.
- VERSATILITY: CAN REPLACE COMMAS OR PARENTHESES DEPENDING ON TONE.
- CONCISENESS: USEFUL FOR INSERTING BRIEF ASIDES OR CLARIFICATIONS.

CONS:

- LESS FORMAL THAN COMMAS OR PARENTHESES.
- OVERUSE CAN MAKE WRITING SEEM CHOPPY OR OVERLY DRAMATIC.
- REQUIRES ATTENTION TO PROPER SPACING—EM DASHES TYPICALLY HAVE NO SPACES BEFORE OR AFTER.

ADVANTAGES:

- ADDS EMPHASIS AND CLARITY.
- HANDLES COMPLEX OR LENGTHY NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS WELL.

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY: WHICH PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS?

BASED ON THE DETAILED DISCUSSION ABOVE, THE PUNCTUATION MARKS THAT CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS INCLUDE:

- ☒ COMMAS (,)
- ☒ PARENTHESES (())
- ☒ DASHES (—)

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TIPS

- CONSISTENCY: CHOOSE ONE PUNCTUATION STYLE IN A DOCUMENT OR PARAGRAPH FOR CLARITY.
- TONE AND STYLE: FORMAL WRITING TYPICALLY FAVORS COMMAS; PARENTHESES AND DASHES ARE MORE FLEXIBLE STYLISTICALLY.
- CLARITY: ALWAYS ENSURE THAT THE PUNCTUATION USED CLEARLY SIGNALS THE NONRESTRICTIVE NATURE OF THE ELEMENT.
- AVOID COMMA SPLICES: WHEN USING COMMAS, BE CAUTIOUS NOT TO CREATE RUN-ON SENTENCES.

SUMMARY AND BEST PRACTICES

- COMMAS ARE THE MOST STANDARD AND VERSATILE PUNCTUATION FOR SETTING OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS. THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR MOST FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONTEXTS.
- PARENTHESES ARE IDEAL FOR ASIDES OR LESS INTEGRATED, SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY WHEN A MORE INFORMAL TONE IS ACCEPTABLE.
- DASHES ARE USEFUL FOR EMPHASIS OR STYLISTIC PURPOSES, ADDING A DRAMATIC OR CONVERSATIONAL TONE.

IN CONCLUSION, UNDERSTANDING THE APPROPRIATE PUNCTUATION FOR NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS ENHANCES CLARITY AND STYLE. WRITERS SHOULD CONSIDER TONE, FORMALITY, AND READABILITY WHEN CHOOSING AMONG COMMAS, PARENTHESES, OR DASHES TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE INFORMATION.

FINAL NOTES

CORRECT PUNCTUATION NOT ONLY CLARIFIES MEANING BUT ALSO IMPROVES THE OVERALL FLOW OF WRITING. RECOGNIZING WHEN AND HOW TO USE COMMAS, PARENTHESES, AND DASHES WILL MAKE YOUR SENTENCES MORE PRECISE AND ENGAGING. PRACTICE INTEGRATING THESE PUNCTUATION MARKS CORRECTLY, AND ALWAYS REVIEW YOUR WRITING TO ENSURE THE NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS ARE APPROPRIATELY SET OFF, THEREBY IMPROVING BOTH COMPREHENSION AND STYLE.

[WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE CHECK ALL THAT](#)

WHAT TYPES OF PUNCTUATION CAN BE USED TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS IN A SENTENCE CHECK ALL THAT

RELATED ARTICLES

- [WHAT WERE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHARLEMAGNE? LIST AND DESCRIBE CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHARLEMAGNE LIST](#)
- [YOU HAVE TWO CLIENTS THAT ARE CONSIDERING TRADING MACHINERY WITH EACH OTHER. ALTHOUGH THE MACHINES ARE](#)

- [WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE TO YOUR ANSWER TO PROBLEM 2 IF THERE IS FIRST-ORDER DAILY AUTOCORRELATION](#)

[BACK TO HOME](#)