

# TRANSITIONAL EXPRESSION

**A transitional expression** is a word or phrase that shows how the meaning of one sentence is related to the meaning of the preceding sentence.

*Example:*

- Till the next morning, however, she was not aware of all the felicity of her contrivance.
- However, he wrote some verses on her, and very pretty they were.'

*(Jane Austen "Pride And Prejudice")*

# PARENTHETICAL EXPRESSION

- **A parenthetical expression** is a word or words added to a sentence without changing the meaning or grammar of the original sentence. Parenthetical expressions give extra information but are not essential. You can add and remove a parenthetical and the sentence works just the same.
- Some information in a sentence is **essential** to its meaning, and some information may be less important or "**nonessential**"

# ABSOLUTE PHRASE

- **An absolute phrase** is a phrase that modifies a *whole* independent clause (a full sentence); not just one word. It generally combines a noun and a participle, so it can be as short as two words, or sometimes have other modifiers and objects, too.
- Absolute phrases are not full sentences on their own, but they can add very important details to sentences that make them more informative or relevant.

*Example:*

- Those who had caught sharks had taken them to the shark factory on the other side of the cove where they were hoisted on a block and tackle, their livers removed, their fins cut off and their hides skinned out and their flesh cut into strips for salting.
- The old man hit him on the head for kindness and kicked him, his body still shuddering, under the shade of the stern.

*(E.Hemingway "The Old Man And The Sea")*

# COMMA WITH CONTRASTED ELEMENTS

*Example:*

- His understanding and temper, though unlike her own, would have answered all her wishes.

*(Jane Austen “Pride And Prejudice”)*

# COMMA WITH DIRECT ADDRESS

*Example:*

- "Wake up, old man," the boy said and put his hand on one of the old man's knees.
- "Very well, Manolin," the old man said. "I feel confident today."

*(E.Hemingway "The Old Man And The Sea")*

- 'Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year.'
- (Jane Austen "Pride And Prejudice")*

# COMMA IN DISJUNCTIVE QUESTION

*Example:*

- ‘Oh! Your uncle! He keeps a man-servant, does he?
- The country is a vast deal pleasanter, is it not, Mr. Bingley?
- Well, but now for my news; it is about dear Wickham; too good for the waiter, is it not?

*(Jane Austen “Pride And Prejudice”)*

# COMMA WITH EXPRESSION "...," HE SAID

*Example:*

- "I remember," the old man said. "I know you did not leave me because you doubted."
- "Santiago," the boy said to him as they climbed the bank from where the skiff was hauled up.
- "If you were my boy I'd take you out and gamble," he said.

*(E.Hemingway "The Old Man And The Sea")*