Distinguish between different types of connector words to determine *punctuation*:

For example, *but, although,* and *however* all indicate contrast or qualification. However, they are different types of words, and require different punctuation.

```
STATEMENT 1 , but STATEMENT 2 .
```

They all indicate contrast, **but** they are different types of words.

**NOT:** They all indicate contrast **but**, they are different types of words. *(Comma error)*

Characteristics: statements can be reversed, but connector word must be in the middle. *And, or, for, so, nor, yet* *(only!)* work like *but*.

```
STATEMENT 1 , although STATEMENT 2 .
```

*Although* they are different types of words, they all indicate contrast.

**NOT:** They all indicate contrast. *Although*, they are different types of words. *(This is both a fragment and a comma error.)*

Characteristics: statements can be reversed; connector word can be in the middle or at the beginning. Like *although are if, when, since, because* *(among many, many others)*.

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STATEMENT 1 ; however, STATEMENT 2 .
or
STATEMENT 1 . However, STATEMENT 2 .
```

They all indicate contrast; **however,** they are different types of words.

They all indicate contrast. **However,** they are different types of words.

**NOT:** They all indicate contrast, **however,** they are different types of words. *(Comma splice)*

Characteristics: Connector word has to be with the second statement, but can move around within it. *(In this case it will appear between commas; don’t confuse this with the commas splice above. The issue is how many complete statements there are in the whole sentence and whether two statements are being connected with the comma. This is OK: They all indicate contrast. They are, **however,** different types of words.)*

*Moreover, then, thus, rather, and therefore* are common words that work like **however.**