

6.1 Punctuation - Introductory Elements

The "Punctuation - Introductory Elements" analysis prints the first word in **BOLD UPPERCASE** when the sentence begins with a word that could be an introductory word or that could mark an introductory phrase or clause. A comma should follow the introductory material. When the introductory material consists of more than one phrase or clause, the comma usually follows the last phrase or clause. **Only sentences that probably begin with introductory elements are flagged.**

More Information

Introductory word:

Introductory phrase:

Introductory clause:

Single Introductory Element

HOWEVER, I am eager to get back on the job.

WITH my friends, I am going to wash cars to earn money for the Red Cross.

AFTER I finish my classes, I go to football practice.

Multiple Introductory Elements

Introductory phrases:

WITHOUT thinking about all of the consequences, I decided to watch TV instead of completing my math and English assignments.

Introductory clauses:

BECAUSE my instructors do not approve when a student hands in assignments after the due date, I sometimes have my grades lowered.

Note: In compound or compound-complex sentences, you must watch for introductory words, phrases, and clauses that precede the sentences following the first sentence in the compounded sentence.

Example: Certainly, you know that I tried to win; when you threw me the ball, I just couldn't catch it.

Writer's Workbench found 44 sentences; **14 begin with introductory elements. 31.8%** of your sentences begin with introductory elements.

IF this is true, then one can consider the play as Prospero's own artifact and thus trace his development as an artist in the progression of the play itself.

HOWEVER, so many elements in the play demand recognition in the proposed context that it seems necessary to keep Prospero and his art clearly delineated while actually inseparable.

IN the realm of his own creation, it is not a position which guarantees success, but the ability to confront the present moment or inspiration and to bring it to fulfillment.

IN his conversations with Miranda, he refers to the concept of time frequently.

EVENTUALLY he is able to clearly state his realization that he must act on the possibilities which are open to him now.

IN short, Prospero's awareness that he must be open to the opportunities which are to come to him, is an important beginning in his development as an artist.

IN this melange, the surge of emotion and the need for tranquillity clash.

THROUGHOUT the play, these men work against the simple vision which finds good in all things.

AS such, they represent the antithesis of art.

IN contrast to these "actionists", the Boatswain echoes a plea which is reiterated often: "Silence!"

AS well as being the absence of external noise, it presupposes an interior order capable of reaching out to chaos and unifying it.

BACK in Milan when he lived solely for concentrated intellectual studies, Prospero promoted disorder within his kingdom.

TO achieve integrity, Prospero must somehow merge the active and contemplative sides of his nature.

AS the scene fades, the total impression is one of seeming disintegration and chaos.