Option B: Subordination
Using subordinate conjunctions, such as because, although, before, when, etc., at the beginning or in between the two sentences.

- When the subordination is at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is needed between the two clauses.

- When the subordination is in between the two sentences, no comma is needed.
- Exception: A comma can precede though, although, and even though.

Useful Ways to Join Ideas

Note the difference:
- I chose not to buy the dress because I did not have money.
- I chose not to buy the dress, even though I had a lot of money.

TIP 1: A comma by itself is never enough to join ideas.

TIP 2: Joining ideas without any punctuation at all is incorrect.
Expressing each idea in a sentence is easy but not appealing to the reader. Consider the following passages:

- I went shopping. I bought a dress. I bought a pair of shoes. I went back home. I go dressed. I went to the party. It began at 8:30 pm.

- I went shopping, and I bought a dress and a pair of shoes. After I went back home, I got dressed and went to the party which began at 8:30.

Which is more appealing to you? It has to be the second because reading it is smooth and natural. What makes it better is that the ideas are joined.

There are several ways to join ideas in one sentence.

**Option A: Coordination**

1) Using coordinating conjunctions (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) to join ideas. These are always preceded by a comma.

**Example:** I went shopping. I bought a dress. => I went shopping, and I bought a dress.

N.B.: I went shopping, and I bought a dress does not have the same sentence structure as I went shopping and bought a dress. When you delete the subject of the second sentence, remove the comma preceding the coordinating conjunction.

2) Using a semi-colon.

**Example:** I went shopping. I bought a dress. => I went shopping; I bought a dress.

3) Using a transitional word. These are always preceded by a semi-colon and followed by comma.

**Example:** I went shopping. I bought a dress. => I went shopping; moreover, I bought a dress.

N.B.: Notice this variation: I went shopping. I bought a dress. => I went shopping; I, moreover, bought a dress.

In Coordination, both sentences remain independent (they become independent clauses) and complete in meaning.