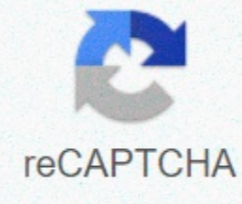




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Should i capitalize after a semicolon

The colon (:) seems to confuse many people, although it is very quite easy to use correctly, since it has only one great use. But first pay attention to the following: the large intestine is never preceded by a white room; it is always followed by a single white place in normal use, and it is never, never, never followed by a hyphen or a dash - despite what you may have been taught in school. One of the most common of all punctuation errors is to follow a colon with a completely meaningless hyphen. The large intestine is used to indicate that what follows there is an explanation or preparation of what precedes it. That is, after introducing some topic in more general terms, you can use a colon and continue to explain the same topic in more specific terms. Schematic. More general: more specifically A colon is almost always preceded by a complete sentence; what follows the large intestine may or may not be a complete sentence, and it can be a clean list or even a single word. A colon is not normally followed by a capital letter in British use, although American use often prefers to use a capital. Here are some examples: Africa faces a terrifying problem: perpetual drought. [Explains what the problem is.] The situation is clear: if you have unprotected sex with a stranger, you risk AIDS. [Explains what the clear situation is.] She was sure of one thing: she wasn't going to be a housewife. [Identify the only thing she was sure of.] Mae West had a golden rule for dealing with men: Tell the beautiful ones they're smart and tell the smart ones they're pretty. [Equally equal the golden rule.] Several friends have given me inspiration: Tim, Ian and above all Larry. [Identify the friends in question.] We found the place simple: your directions were perfect. [Explains why we found it easy.] I suggest creating a new post: School consultant. [Identifies the post in question.] Very occasionally, the colon construction is turned around, with the details coming first and the general summary afterwards: Saussure, Sapir, Bloomfield, Chomsky: all of these have revolutionized linguistics in one way or another. Like all inverted structures, this should be used sparingly. While studying these examples, note again that the colon is never preceded by a white room and never followed by anything other than a single space. You should not use a colon or other mark at the end of a heading that introduces a new part of a document: Look at the chapter headings and section headings in the current document. However, it is common to use a colon after a word, phrase, or phrase in the middle of a text that introduces any following material set aside in the middle of the page. There are three consecutive examples of this just above, in the second, third and fourth paragraphs of this section. The large intestine has some smaller First, when quoting quotes of a book that has both a title and a subtitle, you should separate the two with a colon: I recommend Chinnery's book Oak Furniture: the British Tradition. You should do this even if no colon can appear on the front page or title page of the book itself. Second, the colon is used to quote scriptures from the Bible: The history of Menahem is found in II Kings 15:14–22. Please note that the large intestine is not followed by a white room in biblical references. Thirdly, the large intestine can be used written ratios: Among students in French, women more than men with more than 4:1. In formal writing, however, it is usually preferable to print ratios in words: Among students of

French, women more than men with more than four to one. Fourth, in American use, a colon is used to separate the hours from the minutes in giving a time of day: 2:10, 11:30 (A). British English uses a full stop for this purpose: 2.10, 11.30. Finally, the large intestine is used in formal letters and in references to published work. Copyright © Larry Trask, 1997 Maintained by the Department of Computer Science, University of Sussex If you ask two authors this question, you probably wouldn't get the same answer. It's not an easy answer when it comes to figuring out when to capitalize after a colon. While often used as an em dash or a semi-colon, colon has several uses to both keep our sentences and numbers in line. But when do we capitalize on the word that follows it? Fortunately, there are tricks to remember when to capitalize after a colon. What is a colon? A colon is a delimiter that looks like two equally large dots centered on the same (but invisible) vertical line. It looks like this ⇨: You have seen colons used to denote time (9:35), biblical quotations (Genesis 1:31), correspondence (To whom it may concern;) and a ratio of two numbers (2:3). Colon is also used in three grammatical cases: introducing a list, between independent clauses and emphasis. Introducing a list Colon precedes a list of items in a sentence. Example: Kremery specializes in three flavors: chocolate chip, peppermint and butterscotch. If using a colon before a list of items affects the flow of the statement, exclude it from the statement. Right: Kremery specializes in chocolate chip, peppermint and butterscotch. Error: The crematories specialize in: chocolate chip, peppermint and butterscotch. Between independent clauses A colon can be used between two separate independent sentences as long as the second sentence explains or illustrates the first. Example: I don't have much time to learn French: I'll go to France in four weeks. Highlighting A colon can be used to emphasize a single word or phrase at the end of the sentence, in the same way that an em dash can be used. Example: After four days of deliberation, the jury reached a Guilty. More often than not, you do not capitalize after a colon. However, there are two cases where a word in capital letters should follow a colon. When a colon precedes a complete sentence, you need to capitalize the first word after colon. Example: It rains for two days in a row: The local roads are sure to be flooded. There are some exceptions to this rule. In British English, you don't capitalize the first word after a colon when it precedes a full sentence. Some style guides, such as the Chicago Manual of Style, recommend capitalizing the word after a colon only if there are two explanatory phrases that follow the colon. If there is only one explanatory phrase after a colon, then you do not capitalize the first word after colon to follow the Chicago Manual of Style. One sentence: Vincent doesn't like to be called Vince: it reminds him of being bullied in middle school. Two sentences: Vincent doesn't like to be called Vince: It reminds him of being bullied in middle school. He also thinks Vincent sounds more mature. When a colon precedes a proper noun or acronym, you can capitalize that word after a colon that you would capitalize it in another case. Example: I invited my friends to join me in the movies: Jane, Richard, Teresa and Zach. When don't you capitalize on a colon? Most uses of a colon do not require the word after colon to be capitalized. When in doubt, do not capitalize after a colon. When a colon precedes a list, do not capitalize the first word after colon (unless, of course, it is a correct noun). Example: I have three favorite colors: purple, green, and blue. When a colon is used for weight or precedes an incomplete sentence, do not capitalize the first word after colon (unless, of course, it is a correct noun). Example: I have only one enemy: time. How do you remember when to capitalize after a colon? Share your tricks in the comments section below. As for the question of capitalizing the first word after a semicolon or colon, the answer is probably it depends. Often, the decision requires identifying the independent and dependent clauses in the sentence. As a reminder, independent clauses, also known as restrictive clauses, contain a subject and a verb and can act as a sentence without further information; e.g., the sun is shining. Independent clauses present the essential information in a sentence. Dependent clauses, also known as non-strict clauses, may also contain a subject and a verb, but they are incomplete sentences that need an independent clause to make sense, for example, which is a pleasant surprise. A dependent sentence provides non-essential information, and if removed, the remaining sentence will still make sense. Together create independent and dependent clauses Phrases: The sun shines, which is a pleasant surprise. Please see below below an explanation of when to capitalize the word after a semicolon or colon: Semicolons Do not capitalize the first word in a list after a semicolon unless the word is a proper noun, for example, during Julie's vacation she visited many Canadian cities, including St. John's, which is one of Canada's oldest cities; Ottawa, which is the capital of Canada; and Toronto, which is Canada's largest city. When using a semicolon to join two independent clauses, do not capitalize the first word in the second independent clause unless the word is a proper noun, for example, Heaven is Blue; the birds sing. Use a great pre-book an author's name after a semicolon in a multi-author quote, for example (Brown & Lee, 2010, In 2009 he was 100 years old. Colon When you use a colon to join two clauses, you capitalize the first word in the clause after the colon if there is a complete sentence (American Psychological Association [APA], 2020, p. 156), for example, Flood caused road closures on January 28, 2016: Highway 1A and Cowichan Bay Road were both affected by washouts (Harnett, 2016). Don't capitalize the first word in a dependent sentence after a colon, for example, I have three tasks to complete before the document finishes: check my references, proofreading for typos, and read the document aloud to make sure the text makes sense. When you decide to capitalize the first word in a bulleted or numbered item, consider whether the item is an independent or dependent clause. If the item is an independent sentence, you can capitalize the first word (APA, 2020, p. 190). If the item is a dependent clause, do not capitalize the first word (APA, 2020, p. 190). Use uppercase letters the first word in a subtitle in a reference (APA, 2020, p. 167), for example, This is the title: This is the subtitle. Do you have questions about this tip or other writing questions? Please contact the writing center that we would like to help you. Theresa BellManager. Blended Learning Success (Originally published in Crossroads June 23, 2016; updated June 11, 2020) References American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th Harnett, C. (2016, January 28). Crofton area road closed by leaching; Trans-Canada traffic flows. Times Colonist.

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