Grammar rules learnt during thesis writing:

**12th July 2018**

1. POS Conjunctive adverbs e.g. Therefore and however take ';' before them in usage because they generally amplify the sentence they follow. This rule does not apply to all conjunctions.

E.g. Generally speaking, one’s personal assistant performs such tasks; therefore, it is befitting to collectively refer to them as Digital Personal Assistants...

1. That can be replaced by ',which' in sentences. They both mean the same but if in a paragraph you encounter a lot of one then the other this is a welcome switch.
2. Rule for parallel structures: It is the repetition of a chosen grammatical form within a sentence. By making each compared item or idea in your sentence follow the same grammatical pattern, you create a parallel construction and consistency of usage is important in such cases. E.g. foster a dialogue that is effortless and less frustrating, and feels more natural BUT foster a dialogue that is effortless, less frustrating and feels more natural IS WRONG.
3. 2 ands in one sentence is correct grammar AND Comma followed by an and is correct grammar too. This is because often the last and is separate from what was written before that, related but slightly different. E.g. foster a dialogue that is effortless and less frustrating, and feels more natural.
4. Using and with 2 independent clauses as a conjunction is the rule. I forget to apply it often.
5. Nowadays, indicates a change in the sentence, specifically indicated with the following comma.
6. There are 3 ways to add emphasis to a sentence in English - ­­'--', '()', ',' and emdash (--) is the strongest way to do that. It is a longer dash than what we usually use. E.g.
7. Technical terms should be in italics e.g. common ground (Always or only the first time?)
8. A ‘;’ separated list having a structure blah bla; blah; blah blah blah; is to be treated like….Mark’s Answer