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## Words to replace but at the beginning of a sentence

How to replace but at the start of a sentence. Words to replace first. How to replace but in the beginning of a sentence.

This is a question too basic, which can be resolved permanently and permanently with a single link to a standard Internet reference source specifically designed to find this type of information. I often write in online forums, especially with regard to materials and mental health concepts. I struggle with grammatical correctness and word, but it is inserted in many of my paragraphs, often repeated in few lines. Sometimes I use the word again, but (there is still that word) without thinking back to the but. The word, in the context of writing, seems youthful and redundant. So far, I've used it again and even though, but I haven't found any other words to use, and these too start playing boring. What else is there? Can you help me with this exercise? 1) The word "but" in "But he didn't even discuss the aspect of the film that I found more intriguing" could be replaced, without changing its meaning, with: a) though b) anyway c) then d) anything and) despite it is quite sure that it is (a) or (b). They are both correct to me, since "although" and "all the way" are synonymous, right? However, the correct answer, according to my master, is "no less." Thank you. Thank you. "However" is the only conjunction that works here. Also note that it is not good practice to start a sentence with 'ma', so the original phrase is rather uncomfortable. Even if it is a subordinate conjunction, so it cannot be used alone without a second sentence as a main clause. If we want to connect the two phrases: He didn't have enough time to finish his project as he wanted. He was by far the best in class. We could write: He didn't have enough time to finish his project as he wanted, but he was by far the best of the class. He didn't have enough time to finish his project as he had planned. However, it was by far the best of the class. Although he did not have enough time to finish his project as he had predicted, he was by far the best in the class. Actually, Condomine, none of the five seem right. I think that this would not be, in terms, the beginning of the sentence (as the 'B' maiuscola in 'Ma' indicates), or perhaps something follows "...the most intriguing". ? You're right, in writing, we wouldn't start a sentence with Anche if, even if it could be used before "...not even" in a sentence, and it could introduce a rethink in the speech. I'd rather start the sentence: "However, not even him..." And I don't think it's all the way and yet they're (always) synonyms. I hope this helps. I just read Ice Cream Soldier's post, and I agree, of the five options, «Command» you can start a sentence. But it seems embarrassing without what happened before. It must be "anywhere", but only with a process of elimination; I agree with others that it is still an embarrassing phrase. HowIceCreamSoldier, the problem with "although" is that something else is expected to follow the language given in the exercise: in the exercise:He didn't even discuss the aspect of the movie that I found most intriguing, he said. ... " (or anything else). Hullo. That's a pretty poor filling exercise. Two" pearls ": 1". without change of meaning. "2". ... discussed the aspect of the movie that I found the most intriguing. "Do I look like it or the movie? GS thanks to everyone! One of our subscribers wrote to ask for information about starting phrases with and or but. He wondered if it is considered grammatically correct to do so. The answer is yes. The Word working here, however, are phrases. Note the difference between these two examples: two sentences: Mary ran errands all day in the stifling heat to ensure she could leave town the next morning for her vacation. But that night he lay in bed all the homework he had not yet completed. A sentence and a fragment of a sentence: Maria ran errands all day in the stifling heat to make sure she could leave town the next morning for her vacation. But that night he lay in bed remembering all his homework he hadn't done yet. End Use a Coordinated Conjunction To throw an independent clause (a group of words with a subject and a verb that could stand alone as a sentence), like the one we have in the first example. But the sentence fragment in the second example (a fragment because a subject is missing), is not ok. Coordinate the conjunctions and and but are two of the seven coordination conjunctions: and but or neither neither for however even though our subscriber specifically requested the opening sentences with and, but, one of the seven coordination conjunctions can initiate a sentence. Conjunctions Coordination Join words, phrases and clauses that are balanced as equal logics: Mary and I went to the meeting. [joins two subjects] We were tired but exhilarated from the end of our first day hiking the Mount. Everest. [joins two adjectives] We swim all morning but we fish in the afternoon. [joins two verbs] These conjunctions are often used to coordinate two independent clauses (groups of words that can stand alone as sentences). Here are two examples, with the independent clauses in brackets: [we started going home], but [we ran out of gas]. [He was a good leader], because [he could delegate well]. When both independent clauses are as short as those in these two examples, the comma and the co-ordinated conjunction works fine. But when one or both of the independent clauses are long, we could choose to use a period between them instead of a comma, starting the second sentence with the conjunction coordination. A period, much more than a comma, allows the reader to come into the air. Before you start your sentences with ... But, but, consider your audience and your tone while such a construction is certainly considered professional, sentences starting with a coordinate the less formal sound than those that begin with conjunctive adverbs, such as however, however, also, then, still, also, then, still, additionally, and additionally. Compare these two constructions: constructions: She wanted to leave the office, go home, and spend the evening alone by the fire. But she knew that duty called on her to finish the project and do her best to make it superb. She wanted to leave the office, go home and spend the evening alone by the fire. However, she knew that duty called on her to finish the project and do her best to make it superb. In some contexts, we sound too formal (maybe even suffocating) when we still use instead of ma or when we use more or more instead of e. But certain situations sometimes require a less casual tone, and business writing is often one of them. So don't worry about starting sentences with and or but or any of the other coordination conjunctions; just make sure the tone is appropriate for the situation and that what follows the coordination conjunction is an independent clause, able to stand alone as a sentence, unless, of course, you are using a phrase fragment intentionally and effect. as expert writers sometimes do. For those who love video explanations and real life examples, here is a mini-lesson on this topic, which includes five examples followed by discussions and explanations to sharpen your understanding: P.S. It's okay to start sentences with the "for", but this is a topic for another article! Browse the archives to read dozens of other articles on this site. Sign up to have an article sent to your inbox once a week. Copyright 2001 Get It Write; revised 2020 You will often use certain terms in your written work. "Ma" is one of these words: the 22nd most common English word, in fact! Therefore, you should not worry too much about the repetition of the "ma" in your writing. But if you find yourself using it in every other sentence, you might want to try some alternatives. How about this? Other Conjunctions "Ma" is a conjunction (i.e. a connecting word) used to introduce a contrast. For example, we could use it in a sentence expressing conflicting opinions about Queen's guitarist Brian May and his hairstyle: I like Brian May, but I find his hair ridiculous. One option to reduce the repetition of "but" in writing is to use the word "still:." I like Brian May, yet I find his hair ridiculous. "Often" can replace "but" in a sentence without changing anything else, as both coordinate conjunctions that can introduce a contrast. Alternatively, you could use one of these subordinate conjunctions: Although (e.g., I like Brian May, even if I find his hair ridiculous.) Although (e.g., I like Brian May, even if I find his hair ridiculous.) Although (e.g., I like Brian May, even if I find his hair ridiculous.) As subordinate conjunctions these terms can also be used at the beginning of sentence. That's not the case with "but", but... even though I like Brian May, I find his hair ridiculous. "Correct But I like Brian May, I find his hair ridiculous. ridiculous. Other subordinate conjunctions used to introduce a contrast include "respect" and "recital".If you intend to use "respect" instead of "but", you may need to reword the sentence slightly. For example: Despite Brian May's sympathy, I find his hair ridiculous. I like Brian May's solos, but I find his hair ridiculous. That's it. Very much. Hair: (Photo: kentarotakizawa/flickr) How to use "However" A common substitute for "but" in academic writing is "however". As such, rather than connecting two parts of a sentence, it should only be used after a semicolon or in a new sentence: I like solos from Brian May;However, I find his hair ridiculous. I like Brian May's guitar solos, but I find his hair ridiculous. "However" can be used half-sentence, separated by commas. Even then, however, you should separate the sentence in which it appears from the one with which it is contrasted. For example: I like the solos of Brian May;À: However, I find her hair ridiculous. Here too, the phrase "however" contrasts with the previous one. Other adverb alternatives to "Ma" Other contrasting adverbs and phrases can be used in ways similar to "but" above. Alternatives include: On the contrary (I like Brian May's guitar solos ÀConversely, I find his hair ridiculous.) However (I like Brian May; however, I find his hair ridiculous.) On the contrary (I like Brian May's guitar solos. On the contrary, I find his hair ridiculous.) A popular phrase to introduce a contrast is "the other side." In formal writing, though, this should always come from "on the one hand:"On the one hand, I like Brian May's music, so I admire him.On the other hand, his hairstyle is terrifying, so I worry about him. Finally, if you are not sure which terms to use instead of "but" in writing, an expert review of your document may be helpful.

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