GOAL

English

COMMA SUMMARY

	RULES	EXAMPLES
1.	Use commas between items in a SERIES.	
	a. Words	a. Please check the reports, correspondence, and minutes from last month's meeting.
	b. Phrases	b. Please study the text, do the exercises, and complete your personal profile before our next class.
	c. Clauses	c. We should ask which reports we should keep, where we could store them, and why they should be kept.
2.	Use commas with COORDINATE elements.	
	a. Compound sentences with a coordinating conjunction (<i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>)b. Compound sentences after a semicolon using	a. You should read the directions in advance, and you must check the smoke detectors on a regular basis.b. Some registrants did not attend all sessions; however,
	connectors such as therefore, however, thus, etc.	all participants were eligible for awards.
	c. Adjectives (only if reversible or OK with and)	c. They are qualified, capable employees.
3.	Use commas after INTRODUCTORY elements.	
	a. Nouns of direct addressb. Interjections (<i>no</i>, <i>oh</i>, <i>well</i>, <i>my</i>, etc.)c. Prepositional phrases of four or more wordsd. Participial words or phrases	a. Mai, these papers may now be processed.b. Yes, I learned a great deal at the workshop.c. In a burst of regret, he apologized for the accident.d. Identifying the new viruses, you should also work to
	e. Infinitive phrases (to + a verb)	determine the source.e. To maintain player morale, be sure to commend team members for outstanding effort.
	f. Subordinate clauses (when, if, after, since, etc.)	f. After he searched for the letter, Harry admitted that he probably shredded it last week.
	g. Absolutes	g. Nails scraping against frozen glass, the squirrel watched us at the dinner table.
	h. Transitional words or phrases (<i>in summary, first of all, in conclusion</i> , etc.)	h. Second, determine which goals are reasonable. In conclusion, your success depends on you.
4.	Use commas to set off INTERRUPTING elements.	a. At other times, Ms. Washington, you should ask for
	a. Nouns of direct address	help. Please watch the monitor, Thor.
	b. Appositives	b. The computer, a newer model, has many advantages.
	c. Contrasting elements	c. We asked about the scanner, not the printer.
	d. Describing (not essential) phrases	d. Our primary objectives, clarified after widespread discussion, will be published next month.
	e. Describing (not essential) clauses	e. Their usual advice, while helpful in other situations, has actually caused more problems for our company.
	f. Absolutes	f. C. M. Franklin, her eyes still focused on the door, managed to greet us enthusiastically.
	g. Parenthetical expressions	g. The projections, unfortunately, cannot be accurate. We should wait for further assistance, I think.
5.	Use commas between STANDARD elements.	a. Until June 1972, they lived at 1000 North Meade St.,
	a. After parts of addresses in sentences (but no comma after the state when the ZIP code follows)	Appleton, WI 54911. However, he accepted an internship in Portland, Oregon, and now works there.
	b. After parts of most dates in a sentence (no comma between month and year without the day)	b. On Saturday, June 10, 2000, they will be married.c. Maria asked, "Why did you think it was May 1976?"
	c. To set off the direct words of a speakerd. In a business letter after the closing	"It is not likely," he said, "to flood again this year." d. Sincerely yours,
	e. In a personal letter after the opening and closing	e. Dear Grandma, / With love,
	f. After names when a title or academic degree	f. Yes, T.J. Smith, Jr., is the first son of T.J. Smith, M.D.
	follows	g. File Braun, Frederik, before Yang, Moua.
	g. In an alphabetic listing of namesh. In the change of a statement into a questioni. In numbers of more than four digits	 h. She is the manager there, isn't she? i. 70,422 / 135,401,132