**ADVANCED COMMA RULES**

**, THE COMMA** is an important organizational tool for the writer and helps the reader. Without commas, a reader would have to go back and reread a sentence to understand what the writer meant. Instead of sprinkling commas throughout your papers like pepper, use a comma only when you know of a good reason to use one—that is, when you know a rule for its use. The good news is that there are only six comma rules you need to know in order to master the comma and make your writing easier to read. Some of these may be reviewing rules already discussed in Fragments, Comma Splices and Run-Ons, but other will be new; be sure to go through the entire lesson.

**Comma Rule 1:** **Put a comma BEFORE *and, but, for, or, nor, yet,* and *so* when they connect two independent clauses.** *(Reminder: An* Independent Clause *has the same three qualities as a sentence: a main verb, a subject, and the expression of a complete thought. In fact, a sentence* is *an independent clause.)*

A crow devoured Tom’s homework, ***so*** he asked his teacher for an extension.

Be sure those words *do* connect two independent clauses. The following sentence is only one independent clause with one subject and two verbs; therefore, no comma is needed. Identify the parts of the sentence:

Tom needed more time for his paper and asked for an extension.

**Comma Rule 2: Put a comma between items in a series:**

Harvey ordered a milk shake**,** a piece of pie**,** a brownie**,** and a soda.

Dina picked up the phone**,** dialed Harvey’s number**,** and asked how he was feeling.

Some words seem to go together and don’t need a comma between them, even though they make up a series:

Large bright shiny stones bordered the path to the beach.

*(Not* “Large**,** bright**,** shiny**,**...”)

The stones were placed there by the little old lady.  *(Not* “Little**,** old**,**...”)

One way to determine whether or not a comma is needed between two words in a series is to see if the word *and* can be used naturally between them. For example, it wouldn’t sound right to say, “A little and old lady...” Simply put a comma where an *and* would sound right.

It is not incorrect to omit the comma before the word “*and*,” thereby connecting the last two items in a series; but it’s generally best to use a comma to avoid confusion. Look at the following sentence, for example:

Nathan went to the store and bought apples, milk, cookies, peanut butter and crackers.

Did Nathan buy *two* separate items—peanut butter, and crackers—or is peanut butter and crackers *one* pre-assembled item? If they are two separate items, a comma after peanut butter would make that clear.

There is one more part to the series rule: If an address or date is used in a sentence, treat it as a series:

Joanna was born on February 4th**,** 1983**,** in Albuquerque**,** New Mexico**,** and lived there until August 20th**,** 2000**,** when she moved to Santa Cruz**,** California**,** to attend Cabrillo College.

**Comma Rule 3: Put a comma after an introductory word, phrase, or dependent clause that doesn’t flow smoothly into the sentence or before an afterthought that is added on at the end of the sentence.**

*(Reminder: A* **Dependent Clause** *has a subject and a verb, but it doesn’t express a complete thought. It depends on an independent clause to give it meaning. For example, “If you decide not to attend…” is an incomplete thought.)*

*Well***,** I’m glad my mid-term exams are over and done with.

*When I got to school***,** all the parking lots were full.

It’s nearly time for class**,** *isn’t it?*

**Comma Rule 4: Put commas around the name of a person spoken to or after a name that begins a sentence.**

I hope, *Alexander*, that you’ll be able to give me a ride.

*Angelica*, I’ll be happy to if my car starts.

You should know, *Dr. Paine*, that I don’t like dentists.

**Comma Rule 5: Put commas around interrupters—expressions that interrupt the flow of the sentence (such as *finally, of course, by the way, on the other hand, I think,* etc.).**

You know, *of course*, it’s a long way to drive.

The whole trip, *I think*, will take about twelve hours.

She decided, *finally*, to stay home.

**Note:** When a word such as *however, moreover, therefore, furthermore,* etc. comes between two independent clauses, that word always has a semicolon before it. We’ll be discussing semicolons and colons in another section.

**Comma Rule 6: Put commas around defining or amplifying material—material that, if left out, will not affect the sense or main idea of the sentence.**

Felipe, *whose sister used to date my cousin*, has decided to go to medical school.

The new parking lots, *which took several months to construct*, will be ready next week.

His black boots, *the ones he bought in San Francisco*, make him look much taller.

**Practice 1:** Punctuate the following sentences using the *first three comma rules*:

1. When the large earthquake shook Seattle Phillip decided to move back to New York.

2. No I’m not ready to make a serious commitment.

3. Jaime is majoring in Elementary Education isn’t that right?

4. In Robin’s opinion baseball is ten minutes of excitement packed into three hours.

5. Tim made a three-layer chocolate cake and Nina tuned up the Bronco.

6. In the college cafeteria one can hear students speaking Spanish Japanese Italian Arabic Russian Portuguese Farsi and many other languages.

7. Lars has been studying Chinese for more than ten years but he’s never had the opportunity to visit China.

8. When I entered the house was in darkness.

9. Her brother insisted that she be on time yet when she arrived he wasn’t there.

10. To be perfectly frank students need to know the fundamentals of grammar before they can write acceptable college papers.

**Practice 2:** Punctuate the following sentences using the *last three comma rules*:

1. College students of course need the fundamentals of grammar.

2. Grammar alone which can be rather tedious does not make a person a good writer.

3. What is necessary experts agree is for students to write more in all their classes.

4. “One doesn’t know anything clearly” S.I. Hayakawa said “unless one can state it in writing.”

5. Yes William you will have to do a lot of writing in law school.

6. Every profession I think requires some sort of writing at some time.