# Conquering the Comma



Purdue OWL Writing Lab



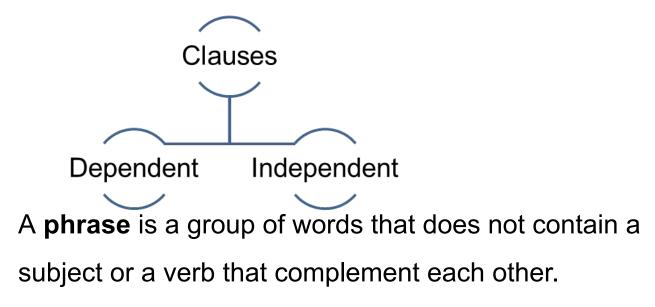
A **comma** is a punctuation mark that indicates a pause is needed in a sentence.



Commas help to clarify meaning for the reader.



A **clause** is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb that complement each other.





A complete sentence has **at least** two components, a **subject** and a **verb**.

The subject and verb must form a complete thought to be considered an **independent clause**.

# The couple dances. subject (S) verb (v)



**Compound Sentence**: a sentence that contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction

A **conjunction** joins words, phrases, and clauses together in a sentence.

Conjunctions (remember with the acronym FANBOYS):

## For And Nor But Or Yet So



The comma in a compound sentence is placed before the coordinating conjunction.

## S V Conj. S V Andy built a snowman, and Jeff played with his dog.



### S V S V Dan struggled with his homework so his father helped him.



A dependent clause contains a subject and verb, but the clause cannot stand independently.

Dependent clauses can often be identified by the use of

dependent clause markers:

- Because
- Since
- When
- While
  After
- Until
- If
- As

- Though
- Although
- Unless
- Before
- Once
- Whether



Dependent phrases and clauses help to clarify and add detail to an independent clause.

Dependent clauses may appear at the **beginning**, **middle**, or **end** of a sentence.



When a **dependent clause is placed at the beginning** of a sentence, place a comma between the independent clause and the dependent clause.

Dep. clauseSVBefore he took the test, Dan struggled with hisConj.SVhomework, so his father helped him.



Where would you place the comma in the following example?

#### S V Because it was raining we decided to go to the movies.

#### Int Clause S V Because it was raining, we decided to go to the movies.



When a **dependent clause is located after an independent** clause, **do not** place a comma between the two.

**S V We decided** to go to the movies because we were bored.



An **essential clause** or phrase is used to modify a noun. It adds information that is critical to the meaning of the sentence.

Essential clauses are **not** set off by commas.

S essential phrase V The people who work in my office are loud.



The word "**that**" is almost always an indicator of an essential phrase or clause.

## S essential V The tiramisu that I had at Joe's was great.



A **nonessential clause** or phrase adds extra information to a sentence. This information can be eliminated from the sentence without influencing the meaning of the sentence.

Always place commas around nonessential phrases and clauses.

S non-essential V My brother, who lives across town, plans to throw a party.



Use commas to set off additional information:

### S V Steve said that he would propose to me on

non-essential Valentine's Day, which is my favorite holiday.



Would you place commas in the following sentences? If so, where?

- I am planning a trip to Paris which is one of the greatest cities in the world.
- The place that I would most like to see is the Eiffel Tower.
  Pierre, who is one of my business contacts, will meet me at the airport.



Place commas in a sentence to divide items in a list.

The commas will help the reader to avoid confusion.

The comma before the conjunction is generally required, but it can be omitted if there is no possibility of confusion.



Consider the difference in the following:

- Last month, Alex dated Mary Ann Lee and Kim.
- Last month, Alex dated Mary, Ann, Lee, and Kim.
- Last month, Alex dated Mary Ann, Lee, and Kim.

How many women did Alex date?



Commas should be **placed in series of words, phrases, or clauses.** 

Place commas in the following sentences:

 Martina brushed her hair put on her pajamas and went to bed.

She fell asleep and dreamed that she was a princess she kissed a frog and she rescued her prince.



Use commas **to separate adjectives** that provide an equal description of a noun. The test:

- Can you put "and" between the adjectives?
- Can they be described in reverse order?
- If yes, use a comma.

Big blue house | Three hungry kittens | A cranky, bald man



A **comma splice** is an error in which two independent clauses are joined by a comma.

S V Dan struggled with his homework, his father helped him.



- Insert a conjunction between the two independent clauses
- S V Conj. S V Dan struggled with his homework, so his father helped him.
  - Start a new sentence

## S V S V Dan struggled with his homework. His father helped him.

- Insert a semi-colon between the two independent clauses
- S V S V Dan struggled with his homework; his father helped him.



#### How would you correct the following?

- This semester I am taking calculus physics and economics.
- Calculus is my best subject, I am certain I will get an A.
- Although I am very busy, I still find time to have fun.
- Last weekend my brother visited me and we went to a football game a party and a rock concert.



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