

Common Commas

1 (INTRO)DUCTORY CLAUSES

Rule: Use a comma to offset a word or grouping of words (especially when there are 3 or more) coming before the grammatical subject of a sentence. (Note: This rule varies in some disciplines or writing contexts.)

Structure: **Intro**, (S)ubject (*V*)*erb* phrase.

Examples: **After looking under the couch**, I hopelessly *sat* down.
As a result, I *found* my keys in my back pocket.
Without further ado, I *rushed* off to the birthday party.
Furthermore, he *was* a little crazy.

2 (CC) COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (*F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.*)

Rule: A comma is necessary when a sentence contains two independent clauses (Subject-Verb phrase) that are connected by one of these joining words: *For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So*. (Exception: If the two clauses have the same subject and the coordinating conjunction is *and*, the comma is permitted but not required.)

You should only use one coordinating conjunction per sentence unless you have a colon or semi-colon.

Structure: (S₁)subject (*V*₁)*erb*, **(CC)** (S₂)subject (*V*₂)*erb*.

Example: The journal article *opened* my eyes, **but** then I *needed* sunglasses.
I *found* the movie engaging, **so** I *bought* the DVD.
Paul *baked* cookies **and** he *shared* them with the rest of us. (Comma optional)

3 (P)ARENTHETICAL / NON-ESSENTIAL PHRASES / INTERJECTIONS

Rule: Use commas to offset extra information--insertions that are not necessary but may be helpful for your reader. Sometimes, these insertions interrupt the text; other times, these insertions come at the end of the sentence, acting to define or nuance another word or phrase.

Possible Structures: S, P, V. **Intro**, S V, P. S₁ V₁, P, **CC** S₂, P, V₂, P.

Example: My mom, the lawyer, *baked* cookies.
Without a doubt, she *excelled*, **despite the mess in the kitchen**.
Eggplant, **I might add**, *is* my favorite vegetable.

For more comma rules and for examples when commas are not necessary, refer to the "Using Commas" sheet.