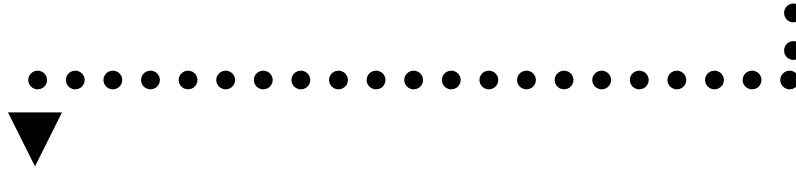


COMMA TIP 2



Use commas to set off an interrupter from the sentence that it divides.

Sentences will often have single words, phrases, or other clauses that interrupt them. Here are common interrupters:

| Interrupter | Definition | Examples |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Prepositional phrase | Preposition + optional description + noun | <i>at</i> midnight, <i>in</i> Count Dracula's castle, <i>under</i> Fred's nose, <i>on</i> the other hand, etc. |
| Participle phrase | Verb + <i>ing</i> Verb + <i>ed</i> Irregular form of irregular verb | <i>slurping</i> up the last few drops of the chocolate shake, <i>wheezing</i> like a cat with a hairball, <i>bumped</i> from the list, <i>broken</i> by the news, etc. |
| Infinitive phrase | <i>To</i> + verb | <i>to avoid</i> being eaten by a Great White shark, <i>to be</i> perfectly honest, <i>to conclude</i> , etc. |
| Appositive | Noun phrase renaming another noun | the best <i>student</i> in Dr. Wright's biology class, my <i>roommate</i> with the worst table manners, the shyest <i>boy</i> in class, etc. |
| Noun of direct address | Name of the person or being receiving the information | Ned, Mr. President, Mom, Jo-Jo, etc. |
| Adverb | Type of modifier, often ends in <i>ly</i> | meanwhile, unfortunately, however, etc. |
| Subordinate clause | Subordinate conjunction + subject + verb | when the computer began to beep wildly, unless you have heard otherwise, even though I warned him, etc. |
| Nonessential clause | Who, etc. + verb Who, etc. + subject + verb | <i>who</i> leaped across the counter at Bernie's Burger Emporium to get his own ketchup packets, <i>where</i> I saw my first elephant, <i>which</i> Timmy ate with gusto, etc. |
| Speaker tag | Subject + verb [identifies the speaker of a direct quotation] | Laverne shouted, Dr. Nordstrom stated, my mother asserted, etc. |

These **interrupters**, grammatical units that disrupt the flow of the sentence, require commas both in front and behind. Prepositional phrases, participle phrases, infinitive phrases, appositives, nouns of direct address, some adverbs, subordinate clauses, nonessential clauses, and speaker tags can function as interrupters in a sentence. Follow this pattern:

FIRST PART OF THE SENTENCE + , + **INTERRUPTER** + , + **REST OF THE SENTENCE** .

My dog, *on the other hand*, hides under the bed as soon as he hears company knocking at the door. [Interrupting prepositional phrase]

Sara's old car, **choking and wheezing like a cat with a hairball**, climbed the steep hill.
[Interrupting participle phrase]

Your girlfriend, **to be perfectly honest**, cares more for your wallet than she does for you.
[Interrupting infinitive phrase]

Lloyd Williams, **my roommate with the worst table manners**, was caught putting ketchup on his vanilla ice cream. [Interrupting appositive]

Can you tell us, **Mr. President**, if the allegations are true? [Interrupting noun of direct address]

The company has, **unfortunately**, recalled the ketchup ice cream that the marketing department hoped would be the next big food craze. [Interrupting adverb]

Those fifty algebra problems that Mrs. Tyson assigned, **unless you've heard otherwise**, are due at nine o'clock. [Interrupting subordinate clause]

My friend Neil, **who leaped across the counter at Bernie's Burger Emporium to get his own ketchup packets**, slipped in a puddle of vanilla ice cream and suffered a concussion when his head hit the fry station. [Interrupting nonessential clause]

"All of your ideas," **Dr. Nordstrom asserted**, "are hogwash." [Interrupting speaker tag]

Quick Test

Directions: Add commas where they are necessary.

1. George used *War and Peace* a heavy, thick, intimidating book to smash the cockroaches he found crawling on the walls of his college dorm room.
2. Take this soup bone Joe and give it to the puppy before he starts chewing on our shoes.
3. "When you get hungry" my mother announced "I want you to try a bowl of this squid eyeball stew."
4. Mr. Finklestein who assigns more papers than he has time to grade keeps student essays half a semester before returning them.
5. January the month Julie usually dreads because of its cold, dark mornings was unusually warm this past year.



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