



# PUNCTUATION

Ms Stojanovic-Milic

# Using direct quotations

As the "manager" of the A & P, Lengel is both the guardian and enforcer of "policy" (Updike 487). When he gives the girls "that sad Sunday-school-superintendent stare," the reader becomes aware of Lengel's character as the A & P's version of a dreary bureaucrat who "doesn't miss much" (Updike 487).

Citing a quote is an integral part of the sentence — note how the period comes afterwards.

If the quote is a part of sentence which requires a comma afterwards (MORE LATER), the comma is placed BEFORE the quotation mark.

Citation — period.

# Using direct quotations (2)

According to the narrator of "The Secret Lion," change was "like a lion," meaning that its onset is sudden and ferocious.

When the quoted material is part of your own sentence, place periods and commas **INSIDE** the quotation marks.

Why does the narrator of "The Secret Lion" say that the change was "like a lion"?

Punctuation marks other than periods and commas, such as question marks, are placed **OUTSIDE** the quotation marks

The Duke shows his indignation that the Duchess could like everyone and everything when he says, "Sir, 'twas all one!" (Browning 25).

The exclamation point is placed **INSIDE** the quotation marks because it appears in the original.

# Using direct quotations (3)

The literary critic John Strauss asserts that "he [Young Goodman Brown] is portrayed as self-righteous and disillusioned" (Strauss 10).

Brackets are used here because there is no way of knowing who "he" is unless you add that information.

If any words are added to a quotation in order to explain who or what the quotation refers to, you must use brackets to distinguish your addition from the original source.

# Using direct quotations (4)

This behavior ". . . makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

If you omit any words from the original source you are quoting, you must use **ELLIPSIS** (either three or four periods with a space between each period).

Original: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

You must use ellipsis if you omit any words from the original source you are quoting.

# Commas

Some people love Tom Brady, **and** some people hate him.

COMPOUND

People love Tom Brady **and** always ask for an autograph.

SIMPLE

Tom is a very good football player, **but** he may also be a cheater.

COMPOUND

Tom plays football well **but** doesn't respect his teammates.

SIMPLE

# Commas (2)

Some people love Tom Brady, **and** some people hate him.



SUBJECT



VERB



SUBJECT



VERB

People love Tom Brady **and** always ask for an autograph.



SUBJECT



VERB



VERB

# Commas (3)

Coordinate conjunctions:

and

but

or

so

for

yet

nor



# Commas (4)

I had to do my assignment again since I did not format the paper.

I had to do my assignment again.

~~Since I did not format the paper.~~

dependent clause

Since I did not format the paper, I had to do my assignment again.

order of the clauses

COMPLEX

# Commas (5)

Our game was cancelled due to the bad weather.

ADVERB PHRASE

Due to the bad weather, our game was cancelled.

On Monday, my teacher announced a test.

After dinner, Steve watched the news.

For several months, I have been playing the guitar.

# Semicolons and commas

The game was very exciting; **however**, my team lost.

The game was very exciting. However, my team lost.

I worked on my research paper for over a month; **finally**, I finished it tomorrow.

I worked on my research paper for over a month. Finally, I finished it tomorrow.

# Semicolons and commas (2)

Conjunctive adverbs and transition words:

also

consequently

finally

furthermore

however

indeed

likewise

moreover

nevertheless

otherwise

similarly

then

therefore

thus