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Book Descriptions:

comma after date chicago manual of style



Do not edit the contents of this page. If you wish to start a new discussion or revive an old one, please do so on the current talk page. One comma between the day and year, and one comma after the year unless some other punctuation follows the year. In the daymonthyear system—sometimes awkward in regular text, though useful in material that requires many full dates—no commas are needed. Thanks! Lowell33 1625, 10 August 2007 UTC Lowell33 2133, 13 August 2007 UTC In many cases, silence implies consent, but silence in WP is not necessarily consensus. This style seems a bit stiff to me, but that's not my main objection. I didn't respond earlier because I didn't want to lead the opposition; it seems like that's all I get to do lately, as just about every other day brings a proposal to turn Wikipedia on its head. Nothing personal, but let's not charge ahead on this until we hear from some other editors. Chris the speller 0101, 14 August 2007 UTC Lowell33 1451, 14 August 2007 UTC I know it's a very common mistake, but it's a mistake nonetheless. In Lowell's example, the first postyear comma is required to mark the end of a nested phrase; the second is good because it separates to numerical items. The third and subsequent instances are within direct quotes, so cannot be touched. I wouldn't have used them, especially the last one, which is silly—bump, bump, hiccup, bump. Tony 0125, 14 August 2007 UTC. It's a noun, and the year is set off by commas because it is parenthetical. Lowell33 1451, 14 August 2007 UTC. Offsetting years at least in American style dates with commas on both sides is correct per every English teacher I have ever had. Omitting the comma after the year is incorrect. Everywhere else, commas have been dropped from dates, starting by moving the day away from the year 17 January 1903. It's not an American project, but international. <http://cjsayles.com/~cjsayles/images/euro-2000t-alpha-manual.xml>

- **comma after date chicago manual of style, comma after date chicago manual of style, comma after date chicago manual of style 2017, comma after date chicago manual of style 2016, comma after date chicago manual of style crossword, comma after date chicago manual of style house.**

The Chicago Manual of Style

Two styles: The Chicago Manual of Style allows for two different types of reference styles: the Author-Date System and the Author-Page System, and the Documental-Note Style used in literature, history, and the arts. The following guide is based on The Chicago Manual of Style, 15th ed. (CMS). This guide deals exclusively with the Author-Date System. The Documental-Note Style is covered in another guide.

Author-Date System

Used in the Physical, Natural, and Social Sciences

OVERVIEW

- Citations are indicated in parentheses within the body of your text, with the author's last name, publication date, and page number (if needed).
- Parenthetical text citations are placed within the text where they offer the least resistance to the flow of thought, frequently just before a mark of punctuation.
- The full citation occurs at the end, in an alphabetically ordered list headed either "References", or "Works Cited."

SPECIAL NOTE—To save space, this guide is formatted using single space. When formatting your paper, be aware that *The Chicago Manual of Style* requires double space throughout (Rule 2.12)—i.e., the text, the reference list, everything!

EXAMPLE

Get a feel for the CMS Author-Date System by examining the following example (Schwartz, Hoffman and Ghara 2005: 227). Although the text and citation data come from this article, the citation style was modified by the authors of this guide to comply with the CMS Author-Date System.

"Applying the concept of episodic memory to animal memory is a controversial issue. There is no agreed operational definition of non-human episodic memory (Hampton and Schwartz 2004). This has led to huge differences in pre-existing assumptions as to the nature of episodic memory in non-humans. On the one hand, there are some commentators (e.g., Donald 1991 and Oitton 1984) who have argued that episodic memory is widespread in the animal kingdom, whereas others (e.g., Suddendorf and Corballis 1997 and Tulving 1983) have argued that episodic memory is uniquely human. Clearly, these authors are making their claims based on different operational definitions of episodic memory."

References

- Donald, Merlin. 1991. *Origins of the modern mind: Three stages in the evolution of culture and cognition*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Hampton, Robert R., and Bennett L. Schwartz. 2004. Episodic memory in nonhumans: What, and where, is when? *Current Opinion in Neurobiology* 14:192-197.
- Oitton, David S. 1984. Comparative analysis of episodic memory. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*. 7:250-251.
- Suddendorf, Thomas, and Michael C. Corballis. 1997. Mental time travel and the evolution of the human mind. *Genetic, Social, and General Psychology Monographs* 123 (2).
- Tulving, Endel. 2002. Episodic memory and common sense: How far apart. In *Episodic memory: New directions in research*, ed. Martin A. Conway, John P. Aggleton, and Alan D. Baddeley, 269-289. New York: Oxford University Press.

Tony 2357, 14 August 2007 UTC Its nothing personal, but, in my view, it affects Wikipedias credibility to keep repeating this punctuation error everywhere. You wont find it in mainstream encyclopedias, American or not. Internationally, dates of that format have both commas. Septentrionalis PM Anderson 2328, 15 August 2007 UTC Lowell33 0223, 16 August 2007 UTC I fear that were heading towards a nasty war. On the issue at hand, Lowell, can you advise whether its now mandatory to insert a comma after all autoformatted dates. I dont see how the final comma can be included without its inclusion in other dateforms that would be very unsatisfactory. Tony 0319, 16 August 2007 UTC Im thinking it would be easiest to get a consensus on the correct punctuation first. Lowell33 0346, 16 August 2007 UTC But that doesnt seem to be on the cards. I removed it again. Chris the speller 1739, 16 August 2007 UTC Chris the speller 1801, 16 August 2007 UTC Another problem is that, where another punctuation mark follows the year, there should be no comma. Is autoforformatting sophisticated enough to recognize situations like that. I doubt it, but like I said Im not up to speed on autoforformatting. Lowell33 1452, 16 August 2007 UTC The manual is not the place for any one editor to offer general suggestions, or to insert directions that differ from what a consensus of editors has previously built on that page. Lets determine what a consensus of editors think is the desired style, and then determine how close we should try to come to that style, given the limitations of the Wikimedia software. Until we do both, and figure out exactly where were going and how to get there, lets not dispense instructions to other editors that could disrupt Wikipedia. Chris the speller 1847, 16 August 2007 UTC I reiterate my proposal to clarify in the guidelines that the year in the American daymonthyear format should always be followed by a comma unless it is followed by some other punctuation.

Thanks! http://buyapension.com/7strategy/multichem/assets/fck_upload_files/image/euro-graco-stroller-manual.xml

work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

The Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to *The Chicago Manual of Style*'s annotated bibliography and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

BASIC ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All bibliographic entries must be alphabetized by the authors' last names, and authors' names are inverted (last name first, first name last).
- Elements of a citation are separated with periods.
- The publication facts of a source should not be enclosed in a parenthesis.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated bibliographies serve the same function as normal bibliographies but also contain a brief summary and/or statement about a given source. Citations should be listed alphabetically and retain the same format as bibliographies that correspond with endnotes and footnotes. If only a few works require annotation, the annotated bibliography writer's comments follow the sources' publication facts in brackets. When more in-depth annotations are necessary, the annotations should begin on a new line immediately following the entry. Annotations often begin with a paragraph indentation.

Note: Annotated Bibliographies are not to be confused with a bibliographic essay.

EXAMPLE AND SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Format for a book with a single author.

Last name, First name. *Title of a good book*. City of publication: Publishing company, Year.

This is where you would write the annotation to a given work. A brief summary of the source, the source's relevancy to your research, or additional comments about the information or publishing facts of the source are all appropriate for an annotation, but not all of these elements are required. See the example below.

- For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, you may use the 3-em dash to replace that author's, editor's, translator's, or compiler's name in the bibliographic entry; however, check with your professors before you do this because each professor might prefer the 3-em dash be handled a different way.

Lowell33 1913, 16 August 2007 UTC. What Chris proposes here is contrary to policy, which has long since decided that we should not prefer any national variety of English. Speaking of consensus, does anyone else support Chriss preference of the Automagic date conversions over the American final comma. Neither Tony nor I do. 1917, 16 August 2007 UTC There is a correct way to punctuate the British daymonthyear format and a correct way to punctuate the American monthdayyear format. I am talking only about the correct way to punctuate the American monthdayyear form, in which the year is parenthetical and should be set off by commas before and after unless some other punctuation follows the year. Thanks Lowell33 1951, 16 August 2007 UTC I agree that the style actually used in American English is the final comma. Chris removed the following paragraph, which states that as fact, and one of the elements to be considered; I am still unclear whether he disagrees, and if so, on what grounds Septentrionalis PM Anderson 2000, 16 August 2007 UTC Chris, what do you think. Thanks Lowell33 2014, 16 August 2007 UTC. All dates containing day, month and year in any order should be linked, to allow the date style preference to work. The comma between day and year is regulated by the template translator, to adapt to the preference. The trailing comma is not modified. So if you include the comma, it will also appear in the daymonthyear or yearmonthday styles, in which it is incorrect. So it seems there is no solution yielding always correct results. As it stands, Wikipedia is reinforcing the commonly held misconception that a comma after the year in the monthdayyear format is unnecessary. Thats not right. Lowell33 2043, 16 August 2007 UTC Note the comma after the year, which is incorrect. The problem is how to implement that. The first option is for an editor writing in the American style to type the second comma manually i.e., without changing autoformatting.

The problem with that option is that a reader with a British preference setting will see an out of place comma after the year. That wont work. Option two we change autoformatting to put a second comma after the year in American style dates. The problem with that option is that it will result in double punctuation after the year in many instances for example, if the date is at the end of a sentence. Is there any way to fix that problem. Lowell33 2142, 16 August 2007 UTC Although Im American, I would be happy to settle on whatever would make Wikipedia look consistent, and then let viewers specify how they want their dates to appear. I dont have a subscription to Chicago Manual of Style, but Ive seen enough websites discussing it, and according to them, Chicago is starting to recommend daymonthyear over monthdayyear. I can go with that. Americans are not so stupid as to be unable to understand 4 July 1776. But even if every editor who ever read this guideline agreed, we would still need Wikimedia software to properly add commas for those who prefer to see American monthdayyear formats. Until they do and its not hard, folks, its not hard at all, whatever they tell you, the imperfect status quo that has gotten us through the last several years

will just have to do for another few months or few years. Chris the speller 0215, 17 August 2007 UTC There seems to be a general feeling that it wouldnt be an easy task to fix the software in this respect, let alone the other three issues that Ive listed below. We have three optionsIm quite happy to put up with a number of date formats on WP, unlinked, as long as theyre consistent within each article. This would be the same situation as for the varieties of spelling that we tolerate. Tony 0728, 17 August 2007 UTCThe choice is, fundamentally, between requiring those articles written in American to be ungrammatical, or accepting that the mechanical translation of dates into British usage will sometimes be ungrammatical.



Using RoboHelp (2017 release)



May 2, 2017

<http://superbia.lgbt/flotaganis/1653101379>

We can duck this by not autolinking American dates; but I would prefer to say that those who rely on mechanical translation will sometimes be disappointed. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1553, 17 August 2007 UTC The devil you know is better. Chris the speller 1626, 17 August 2007 UTC Lowell33 1651, 17 August 2007 UTCIf it is true that very few readers set these preferences, why are we catering to them Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1734, 17 August 2007 UTC Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0404, 11 August 2007 UTC. Better to give the actual months. Tony 0514, 11 August 2007 UTC Can you direct me to an exampleThis would go after the present paragraph on seasons, which makes the point about hemispheres.Mention the months by name. It seems a useful word. 81.178.208.1 20070811 2048 UTC.Assuming a particular hemisphere viewpoint with season names becomes an WPNPOV problem. Season name usage should be limited to specific cases e.g. quotes, material about seasons themselves, or where using season names is the lesser of evils. Note the WPSEASON section of MOSDATE suggests wording options other than month name ranges. D12000 2231, 11 August 2007 UTC Folks who live in the tropics and have only wet and dry season, and read English know generally what summer and winter mean. If youre talking about roads that can only be travelled when frozen solid in the winter in Siberia, its not necessary to relocate Siberias hemisphere,

because this has already been done in the introduction. KP Botany 2317, 11 August 2007 UTC I chose my examples essentially at random, two of the four were not American, and one was in the opposite hemisphere from the United States. This is good advice, but why do we need it here. This is not a list of clichés; although we could make one the link is not useful. I would support Eschew surplus words with a citation to Strunk and White, if anyone feels they need a quote to employ on the stubborn.

<http://i-facet.com/images/cargo-manual-Ing.pdf>

Reference Generator

HARVARD STYLE OF REFERENCING

Date	The date follows after the author's name
Author's name	The author's last name is spelled out and the first name is reduced to initials.
Punctuation	Commas between all elements except author's initials and date. Full stop at the end with a period, after the place of publication.

You can use a [Harvard online reference generator](#) if you have jumbled the rules in referencing. Avoid plagiarism easily with this handy tool that is user-friendly.

Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2334, 12 August 2007 UTC I proposed it because I wasn't sure. Tony 2353, 14 August 2007 UTC It's been applied to all of the Solar System planet articles by an unknown editor. — RJH talk 1634, 11 August 2007 UTC I'm no expert on this. Tony 2356, 11 August 2007 UTC Since it's inappropriate to use commas after the decimal point or comma, a space is inserted after each group of three digits to enhance readability and reduce transcription errors. I didn't know that it had made it into an ISO, though. Askari Mark Talk 0228, 12 August 2007 UTC They have a link to this section. Tony 0542, 12 August 2007 UTC Is there any support for this. Tony 1217, 12 August 2007 UTC Chris the speller 1543, 12 August 2007 UTC Chris the speller 1511, 13 August 2007 UTC Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2326, 12 August 2007 UTC This is not the place for you. Tony 2340, 12 August 2007 UTC Do you disagree Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2351, 12 August 2007 UTC Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0011, 13 August 2007 UTC Tony 0602, 13 August 2007 UTC After all an editor who is too politically correct to accept him as common gender, and so cunning that he cannot change to him or her or change number to them can hardly be lacking in subtlety, can they. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1846, 13 August 2007 UTC Singular they is one of several solutions, and not one I favour. Tony 0117, 14 August 2007 UTC. It would be no problem to change the sentence to speak of readers. Please read what is in front of you. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0252, 14 August 2007 UTC It will have to be changed. Tony 2339, 12 August 2007 UTC This is both clear and consistent as an objective. Precisely the opposite is true; many editors will look for the clause on the matter they have in mind, and not bother to read the header. If it is important to remind editors what is not worth revert warring over, it is often worthwhile to do it twice.

<https://jdleducation.com/images/cargo-securement-manual.pdf>



Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2348, 12 August 2007 UTC
Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0014, 13 August 2007 UTC
Every single one. Are you going to do that. I say that its not needed there. And to claim that your edits were not unclear, inconsistent and misleading is just poppycock. Want me to point out in detail why. Tony 0600, 13 August 2007 UTC
More is not necessary. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1849, 13 August 2007 UTC. The shorter and cleaner the text, the more likely its comprehension by users. Overriding principles need to be stated at the top, preferably once unless there is some critical need to do otherwise. I dont see that here. The adjustments should be done here; thats what a talk page is for. Please address my invisible inline queries on your latest attempt. You have a talent for redundancy and vagueness, and theyre difficult to fix without your specialised knowledge. Um. collaboration, I think its called. Tony 0114, 14 August 2007 UTC
I couldnt decipher todays edits; glad theyre sorted out now. Sandy Georgia Talk 0127, 14 August 2007 UTC. Analysis follows. For the Roman Republic, where the invariable and largely unavoidable custom is to use the Roman calendar which is neither Julian nor Gregorian, and for parts of which the correction to Gregorian is unknown. For ancient Greece normally, where feasible, converted to Julian. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0239, 14 August 2007 UTC
Clarity is the goal; the MOS is a means. It should not be used as an powertrip. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0239, 14 August 2007 UTC. Tony 0311, 14 August 2007 UTC
To say that the composite is normal is simply wrong; It is probably most common, but its more likely to be a plurality than a majority, and it depends on the level of competence the author expects of the reader and the date of the subject; New Year on January 1 was more common in the early eighteenth century than before. Serious books at least use both years for dates between January and March.

This would be clearer, btw, if the example were earlier than March. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 0034, 13 August 2007 UTC
Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2106, 15 August 2007 UTC
One is a change of the calendar date to 1 January as in this document. The other is a full conversion to Gregorian calendar as in this source. This means that the dates will match the dates in the primary sources for that period. In Europe, there should be explicit indication that the dates are in the Julian calendar if this is necessary; for nonEuropean calendars, it will usually be obvious they are not Gregorian. For example with the exception of the Battle of the Boyne, all events during the C17 th in the UK are usually recorded as Julian with year adjustment. The should not be in the Gregorian calendar. Ive made it explicit. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2135, 15 August 2007 UTC
This also throws up the problem of whether to refer to events as Gregorian calendar or New Style, because it is not clear if the date is New Style start of year adjustment or New Style Gregorian calendar adjustment. But then one has to decide if it is February 13, 1689 New Style or February 23 1689 New Style
This enables the correlation of dates in countries and at times in which different calendars are or were used. The conversion should be explicit unless this is obvious to readers; it is useful to check that the sources have not already converted them. What is needed here is follow the lead of reliable secondary sources. Again it should be follow the advise of reliable secondary sources. For example, Elizabeth I of England died, according to her English contemporaries, on 24 March, 1602, the eve of New Year; the equivalent Gregorian date was 3 April, 1603. There are two overall points, on which I think reasonable editors can agree
But it is useless rulemaking to require every article to do so.

<https://www.nationaalgolfcongres.nl/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/16283f78b8c86c---Buderus-gb162-manual.pdf>

Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1825, 14 August 2007 UTC We should remember that there will always be boundary cases much of the eighteenth century in Englishspeaking countries where a mixed approach is desirable. We should not prohibit it in favor of Julian any more than in favor of Gregorian. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1838, 14 August 2007 UTCUnless otherwise stated in the article, Julian calendar years will start on 1 January.I am not as convinced as PBS that actual usage is as uniform as all that Ive seen a lot of doubledating works of reference; but if it is, the recommendation will apply. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2135, 15 August 2007 UTC The symbol % may be more common in scientific or technical articles, or in complex listings. If the 10% commission had instead be raised by 5%, the new rate would have been 10.5%. Percentage point is always spelled out; after the first occurrence, it may be abbreviated to point, unless this would be unclear, and should not be confused with basis point, which is a hundredth of a percentage point. Tony 1419, 15 August 2007 UTC A caution to be careful would be justified. The rest of these, which already exist, should be pruned; they are except perhaps for no spaces before % more examples of the sort of thing MOS should not be deciding. Leave articles which succeed in communicating with the reader alone. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 2058, 15 August 2007 UTC Please make amends. Tony 0011, 16 August 2007 UTCSeptentrionalis PMAnderson 0225, 16 August 2007 UTCAgain, I ask you to desist from blundering in with your errorprone language. I wonder why I bother to raise things here first, if you take it upon yourself to unilaterally make substantive changes to the page. Tony 0311, 16 August 2007 UTCWe should not insist on violations of idiom; and if we are going to play schoolmaster, we should get it right.

Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1634, 16 August 2007 UTCTony 0632, 17 August 2007 UTC If it turns out to be the standard usage in Indian English, for example, we should permit it, as we use Mumbai; and would lose little by doing so. The example here would be using % in tables, because its shorter. Two examplesThe canonical example here is the choice between footnotes and Harvard referencing; each has its good points, and some editors feel strongly about the choice between them. Here we should permit both; ideally, we would describe the advantages and disadvantages of each.There is a tradeoff between the clarity of points and the additional length and weight it adds to the sentence; it should not be mandated. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1634, 16 August 2007 UTC A spaced percentage sign is harder to read, IMV, and theres benefit in forcing a standardisation. Almost all instances are unspaced, anyway.I do not regard this as a good. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1559, 17 August 2007 UTC I dont think its worth making an exception for headers. This has been in the guidelines for quite a long time, I think. Why not abbreviate The more white space in a table, the less cluttered and easier to read it is. I see no reason to change longstanding policy here.Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1559, 17 August 2007 UTC Usually they mean 10 percentage points. This distinction needs to be enforced, as occurs explicitly in quite a few house styles. Tony 0641, 17 August 2007 UTC. Septentrionalis PMAnderson 1555, 17 August 2007 UTC By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. To see search results from any of these areas of The Chicago Manual of Style Online, click on the appropriate tab.The Chicago. The Chicago Manual of Style Online. The Chicago Manual of Style is a registered trademark of The University. This is largely due to the many different ways the comma is used. Sometimes, the comma indicates a pause that would occur if the sentence were spoken aloud.

Other times, the comma separates grammatical components of the sentence. Finally, there are mechanical and stylistic uses of the comma that are simply conventional. In extreme cases, an erroneous comma can make a sentence mean the exact opposite of what the writer intended. A careful writer must be a careful user of commas. The use or omission of the comma is well established, and writers need only to apply the rules. The exceptions include years, page numbers,

and street addresses. When the day of the week is provided before the month, the day of the week should be followed by a comma. Yet at least one significant authority Bryan Garner, in his fourth edition of *Garner's Modern English Usage* omits it. Given the uncertainty, it is best to recast the sentence. The final geographic element should also be followed by a comma when it appears in the middle of a sentence. In this usage, the comma separates a series of words, phrases, or independent clauses. Some writers omit it, but doing so can cause confusion. In the example immediately above, the serial comma makes it clear that the writer is taking two separate economics courses next semester. Omitting the serial comma makes this unclear. Is it one course covering both microeconomics and macroeconomics, or is it two separate courses. Even though not all sentences will be unclear with the omission of the serial comma, its consistent use is a good habit. See also the essay on style. In this usage, the comma substitutes for the conjunction *and*. The brothers name is grammatically nonessential and therefore set off with a comma. That serves as a restrictive pronoun and therefore does not take a comma. The fact that those cars are leased is not essential to the meaning of the sentence. Mastering the proper use of the comma in these situations is impossible without at least some understanding of grammar.

The rules are easiest to learn and deploy if you first understand four common sentence types compound, simple, complex, and compoundcomplex. Independent clauses are those that can stand alone as complete sentences. The most common coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but*, and *or*. In certain cases, *nor*, *yet*, *so*, and *for* act as coordinating conjunctions. When a simple sentence contains a conjunction, you might be tempted to insert a comma before the conjunction, as you do with a compound sentence. With a simple sentence, however, the general rule is to omit the comma. A dependent clause, unlike an independent clause, cannot stand on its own as a complete sentence. The conjunctions and prepositions most commonly used to introduce a dependent clause include *if*, *because*, *while*, *as*, *although*, *since*, and *unless*. For example There is a comma before the conjunction *but* , and the nonessential comment in the end is set off with a pair of commas. Today, such a sentence is considered overpunctuated. There are two schools of thought on how best to lighten the punctuation of such a sentence. Yet some writers object to this. They argue that whatever is inside a pair of commas should be capable of being removed without turning the sentence into nonsense. In this case, applying that test results in this The contemporary school of thought instead removes the comma before the conjunction But it's missing the comma that is ordinarily required before the conjunction linking two independent clauses. There are at least two possibilities. The nonessential in the end comment doesn't really need to be bracketed by commas; the meaning is clear enough without them. This eliminates the troubling conjunction *but* . One writer drew a lot of laughs saying, "I mean, I got A's in English. And copyeditors who don't necessarily have degrees in English cough cough nonetheless find plenty of commas to adjust in submitted manuscripts.

For decades, it's been the bestselling grammar and style reference in the US. The good news even after a century, very little has changed in *Elements* with regard to using commas. Once we venture into quotation marks, hyphens, and semicolons—not to mention the galaxy of issues beyond punctuation—it's easy to see why rules someone mastered in English comp years ago won't always stand up against a copyeditor with an up-to-date style manual. And if by chance a young scholar also learned to be supremely confident and inflexible in their command of commas and perhaps even to despise or pity those who depart from the rules they happened to learn, well, it's not hard to predict trouble at copyediting time. But copyeditors are there to help your commas shine. Next time you're thinking that a few classes you took years ago armed you with everything you need to publish a professional-looking story, article, novel, or script, rejoice if you have the privilege of having a copyeditor review your work before you submit. You might learn something. In January 2006, Kernigh transwikied the text from Wikibooks *Elements of Style* to Wikisource.". Where do you put the comma at the end of a bracketed insertion. Do you need a comma between coordinating and

subordinating conjunctions that appear next to each other when a dependent clause intervenes between two independent clauses Yes, that's a thing. You won't find all the answers in *The Elements of Style*. But never fear *The Chicago Manual of Style* has nearly twenty long pages of comma guidelines covering these issues and many more. Share this [Click to share on Twitter](#) Opens in new window [Click to share on Facebook](#) Opens in new window [More](#) [Click to email this to a friend](#) Opens in new window It's certainly what we were taught in school comma before direct address for formal punctuation. To my ear, though, the "freaking" sort of takes the sentence out of the formal register.

The lack of comma here is similar to its disappearance from email salutations "Hi Paul" has pretty much replaced "Hi, Paul." A writer might force the comma because a teacher hammered on it long ago, even though it creates a pause and an unwanted emphasis on the "dear" in this case. BTW, that was a great question! She returned it with commas seemingly sprinkled here and there. I ask what rule she was using for comma placement. She said she always heard that commas should be placed where one would breathe. One of the functions of punctuation is to aid in pacing; in that respect, commas along with semicolons, periods, etc. are analogous to rests in musical notation. A sentence that is economical with commas—particularly if it is a long one—may end up sounding unnatural sometimes approaching run-on sentence territory, or even confuse the reader. I know I have often had to go back to reread sentences because the lack of punctuation suggested a different reading—and then I got to the end, whereupon I had to go back to read it the right way. Granted, this will be a more important consideration when the text is intended to be read aloud. Must ride! Quarantine... sigh... coffee! Perfection really is a work of art..... perfection takes its sweet time. Now where was I... Train With Editors Canada Categories. With full date, use commas before and after year. AP style The concert will be Feb. 10, 2016, at Carson Music Hall. AP style Thursday, Nov. 12, 2015, was a normal day. AP style Please call before Oct. 1 to reserve your room. **PREFERABLY REWRITE** The concert on February 10, 2016, was a success. Hyphenate if two words We arrived on the seventh before dinner. You have until the twentyfifth to decide. CMS 16 did not mention it, but CMS 17 includes it in 6.38. CMS 16 did not mention it, but CMS 17 includes it in 6.38. It is also covered in Bryan A. Garner's *Modern American Usage*, p. 226, which states, "February 2010 is better than February of 2010.

Stylebooks have long agreed that no comma should appear between the month and the year." Spell out months with 4 letters or fewer. In fall 2008 I took my first class. They recognize that this looks strange, and recommend rewording the sentence to avoid it. Use Twenty sixteen is finally over. Or reword I can't believe 2016 is finally over. Also note Nineteen sixtythree was the year it happened. Your software will assume you want a left single quote at the beginning of a word, so you have to go back and change it manually! AP style They invaded in 36 B.C. and A.D. 400. AP uses periods, Chicago does not. Or just use an en dash or spell out in words. Your software will assume you want a left single quote at the beginning of a word, so you have to go back and change it manually! Go with your author's preference on this. But you can still use a comma if you like. CMS approves both styles. They are not clear on exactly what "short" means, so use your judgment and make sure it's clear. The shorter the phrase is, the less likely it will require a comma. Can be used in US English, but primarily for works with many full dates. Most US readers are used to the other style, so it can be distracting. Not recommended for formal prose, but allows dates to be sorted properly in lists and spreadsheets. Questions Feel free to comment or contact me. I would love to perfect these guides. I've found that being "copyeditor perfect" is a little more difficult when I'm writing incomplete sentences and shorthand for these concise guides. I appreciate it. For the best experience, this site requires Internet Explorer 10 or higher. [Click here to learn about upgrading](#). While most of our site should function with out, we recommend turning it back on for a better experience. The meeting is scheduled for the 30th of June. We have had tricks played on us on April 1. The 1st of April puts some people on edge.

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