

In a few words...	<p style="text-align: center;">Hard &amp; Fast Rules for <b>Commas</b></p>	
	<b>Rule</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Lists	1. Do use a comma to separate three or more items or elements in a series.	I ate pork, potatoes, and bread.  She ran out the door, jumped in the car, and sped off down the road.
Adjectives	2. Do use a comma between two adjectives only when the word “and” could be inserted in its place.	Jason is a handsome, charming boy.  (You could say he is a handsome and charming boy.)
Rename noun	3. Do use a comma before and after a word or phrase that renames the noun (appositives).	George, my oldest brother, has red hair.  Albany, New York’s capital, is a big city.
Intro word	4. Do use a comma when a sentence begins with an introductory word or phrase such as <i>well</i> , <i>yes</i> , <i>therefore</i> , <i>for example</i> , or <i>on the other hand</i> .	Yes, you can stay up an extra hour.  However, you must still wake up on time.  On the other hand, you could simply go to bed now.
Interrupt	5. Do use a comma before and after a word used as an interrupter, such as <i>however</i> .	The dog, however, still needs to be taken outside.
City, State	6. Do use a comma between a city and state and after the state if the sentence continues.	I was born in Lake Charles, Louisiana, over 30 years ago.
Date	7. Do use a comma to separate the day of the month from the year and after the year.	We moved to Texas on February 29, 2000, and have lived here since.
Phrases & Clauses	8. Do use a comma when a sentence begins with a prepositional phrase, adverbial clause, or dependent clause.	Under the bridge, the fog made it difficult to see.  Because the bridge was iced over, the state police closed the road.
Quotes	9. Do use a comma to interrupt direct quotations or before or after a direct quotation.	“Why,” I asked, “must you leave?”  “Because I have to work in the morning,” replied Sam.  I laughed and said, “Right. I forgot.”