



# PUNCTUATION PRIMER

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**PUNCTUATION  
SAVES  
LIVES!**

**Let's eat  
grandma!**

**vs.**

**Let's eat,  
grandma!**



**Rachel Ray finds  
inspiration in cooking  
her family and her dog.**

**vs.**

**Rachel Ray finds  
inspiration in cooking,  
her family, and her dog.**





# WHY IS PUNCTUATION IMPORTANT?

- Missing or extra punctuation can be confusing
- Incorrect punctuation can create embarrassing gaffes
- Correct punctuation ensures your meaning is clear

# TYPES OF PUNCTUATION

- Periods
- Exclamation marks
- Question Marks

- Commas

- Semicolons
- Colons

- Parentheses
- Brackets

- Quotation Marks
- Italics

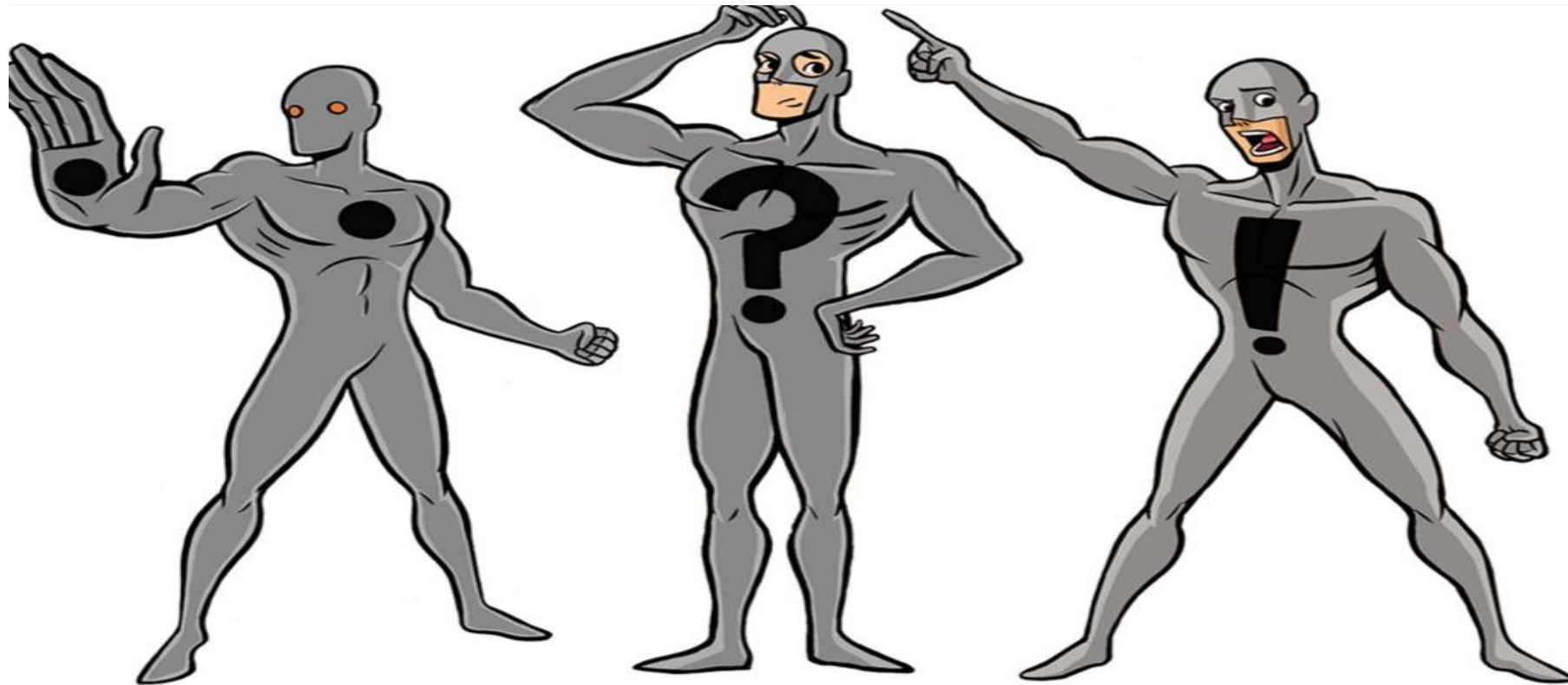
**PUNCTUATION:**  
**SENTENCE**  
**ENDING.?!!**

# ENDING A SENTENCE

PERIOD

QUESTION MARK

EXCLAMATION MARK



**THE SENTENCE ENDING TEAM!**



# PERIOD

- The most common way to end a sentence
- Generally, the most appropriate for academic writing
- Also used in abbreviations (ex. Dr., Mr., et al., etc.)



**never starts  
a conversation  
but always finishes it**

# QUESTION MARK

- Ends a sentence asking a question
- Can be used to state a research question
- Can also engage readers rhetorically

**CAUTION:** *rhetorical questions are in the second person and may be considered informal writing*

WHAT  
DO YOU  
MEAN  
?



# EXCLAMATION MARK

- Denote emphasis and often heightened emotional tone
- Infrequently used in academic writing
- Can raise questions about your impartiality due to emotional tone



# PUNCTUATION: COMMAS,



# COMMAS HAVE MANY JOBS!



# COMMAS HAVE MANY JOBS!

- Helping to form compound sentences

- Closing out an introductory clause

- Offsetting parenthetical information

- Introducing coordinate elements at the end of a sentence

- Offsetting dates, locations, and items in list



# FORMING COMPOUND SENTENCES

## INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

each have a  
*subject* and a  
*predicate*.  
They can form  
*full sentences*  
on their own.

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Combine independent  
clauses, giving equal  
weight to ideas

Are used to form *compound sentences* by combining  
*independent clauses*.

Are introduced  
with a comma.

# INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

**Salah scored  
another goal.**

**The audience  
cheered.**



# INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Salah scored  
another goal  
, so  
the audience  
cheered.



# INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Salah scored  
another goal  
, and  
the audience  
cheered.



# SENTENCE MATH

**INDEPENDENT CLAUSE**

**+ comma  
& coordinating  
conjunction**

**+ INDEPENDENT CLAUSE**

**= COMPOUND SENTENCE**

Salah scored another  
goal

**, SO**

the audience cheered.

**= COMPOUND SENTENCE**



# SENTENCE MATH

**INDEPENDENT CLAUSE**

**+ comma  
& coordinating  
conjunction**

**+ INDEPENDENT CLAUSE**

**= COMPOUND SENTENCE**

Salah scored another  
goal

**, and**

the audience cheered.

**= COMPOUND SENTENCE**



**SUBORDINATE  
CLAUSES**  
are dependent  
on the main  
clause of the  
sentence.

## **SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

Relate ideas that are not equal

Are used to form *complex sentences* by combining independent and subordinate clauses

Are *not* introduced with a comma.

The audience  
cheered

because

Salah scored  
another goal.

\*note there is no comma before 'because'



**Because** Salah  
scored another  
goal,  
  
the audience  
cheered.

\*note that when the subordinate clause comes before the independent clause, there *is* a comma to separate the clauses.



# CLOSING INTRODUCTORY CLAUSES

## INTRODUCTORY CLAUSES...

**Establish time and/or location**

**Define a source**

**Provide context**

# ESTABLISH TIME/PLACE

---

**At 10:30,** the  
puppy needs to  
go to the vet.





# ESTABLISH TIME/PLACE

---

**In Leamington,**  
**Justin bought**  
**tomatoes.**





# DEFINE A SOURCE

---

**According to  
Swift,**  
the best thing to  
do is "shake it  
off."



# PROVIDE CONTEXT

---

If at first you  
don't succeed,  
skydiving is not  
for you.



## WHERE DOES THE COMMA GO?

**\*TIP\* LOOK FOR  
THE SUBJECT!**

*The comma usually goes  
right before the subject.*

At 10:30, **the puppy**  
needs to go to the vet.

In Leamington, **Justin**  
bought tomatoes.

According to Swift, **the  
best thing to do** is  
"shake it off."

If at first you don't  
succeed, **skydiving** is  
not for you.

# PARENTHETICAL INFORMATION

My black cat,  
which I  
adopted on  
Friday the  
13th, is named  
Lucky.

**NON-ESSENTIAL  
INFORMATION**  
for clarity or  
context.

*\*TIP\* The sentence should still make sense if  
you skip what is between the commas.*

# COORDINATE ELEMENTS

**A DEPENDENT  
CLAUSE**  
that provides  
context or contrast  
to the main clause  
but shares the  
grammatical  
context.

**Mariah Carey is  
generally known as a  
singer, not an actor.**





## DATES

On **November 5, 1605**,  
the Gunpowder  
Plot failed.



# LOCATIONS

---

**Ryan Gosling**  
was born in  
**London, Ontario.**



# LISTS

INTRODUCE EACH  
ITEM IN A LIST  
USING A COMMA!

I bought albums by  
Led Zeppelin,  
Metallica, Black  
Sabbath, and Justin  
Bieber.





# LISTS

INTRODUCE EACH  
ITEM IN A LIST  
USING A COMMA!

I bought albums by  
Led Zeppelin,  
Metallica, Black  
Sabbath, and Justin  
Bieber.

↑  
*Oxford comma goes before the 'and'*



# THE OXFORD COMMA REDUCES CONFUSION

---

The most  
influential  
people in my  
life are my  
friends, Karl  
Marx, and  
Friedrich Engels.



*three distinct  
items in a list:*

1. *Friends*
2. *Marx*
3. *Engels*



# THE OXFORD COMMA REDUCES CONFUSION

---

The most influential people in my life are my friends, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

*Without Oxford comma, the list is unclear. Suggests that 'friends' is just a description of two items:*

1. Marx
2. Engels



**PUNCTUATION:  
COLONS: &  
SEMICOLONS;**

# WHEN DO WE USE COLONS?

Lists

Conclusions

Summations

Appositives

# Lists

While on vacation in Europe, I visited several cities:  
London, Paris,  
Amsterdam, and  
Barcelona.





# Conclusion

Based on the evidence, it was clear who committed the murder: Colonel Mustard did it in the conservatory with the candle stick!



# Summation

During paint night,  
I got paint in my  
hair, on my hands,  
and all over my  
clothes: it was a  
messy evening.





# Appositive

I was rescued by  
Batman: the Dark  
Knight.



**REMEMBER!**  
Colons must  
always follow an  
independent  
clause!

We looked at: gender,  
nationality, and age. ❌

We looked at gender,  
nationality, and age. ✅

We looked at three  
factors: gender,  
nationality, and age. ✅



# WHEN DO WE USE SEMI COLONS?

Linking  
independent  
clauses

Separating  
complex lists

# DON'T PAIR SEMICOLONS & CONJUNCTIONS



There is no flour in my pantry; Cookie Monster did some baking last night.



There is no flour in my pantry; because Cookie Monster did some baking last night.



There is no flour in my pantry because Cookie Monster did some baking last night.



# SIMPLE LIST

My omelet has several ingredients: eggs, broccoli, spinach, and cheese.





# COMPLEX LIST

My omelet has several ingredients: eggs, which I bought at a road-side stand; broccoli, which I bought at the farmer's market; spinach, which I grew myself; and cheese, which I stole from the supermarket.





# PUNCTUATION: [BRACKETS] & (PARENTHESES)

**WHEN DO  
WE USE  
PARENTHESES  
?**

**Parenthetical  
information**

**In-text  
citations**

# PARENTHETICAL INFORMATION

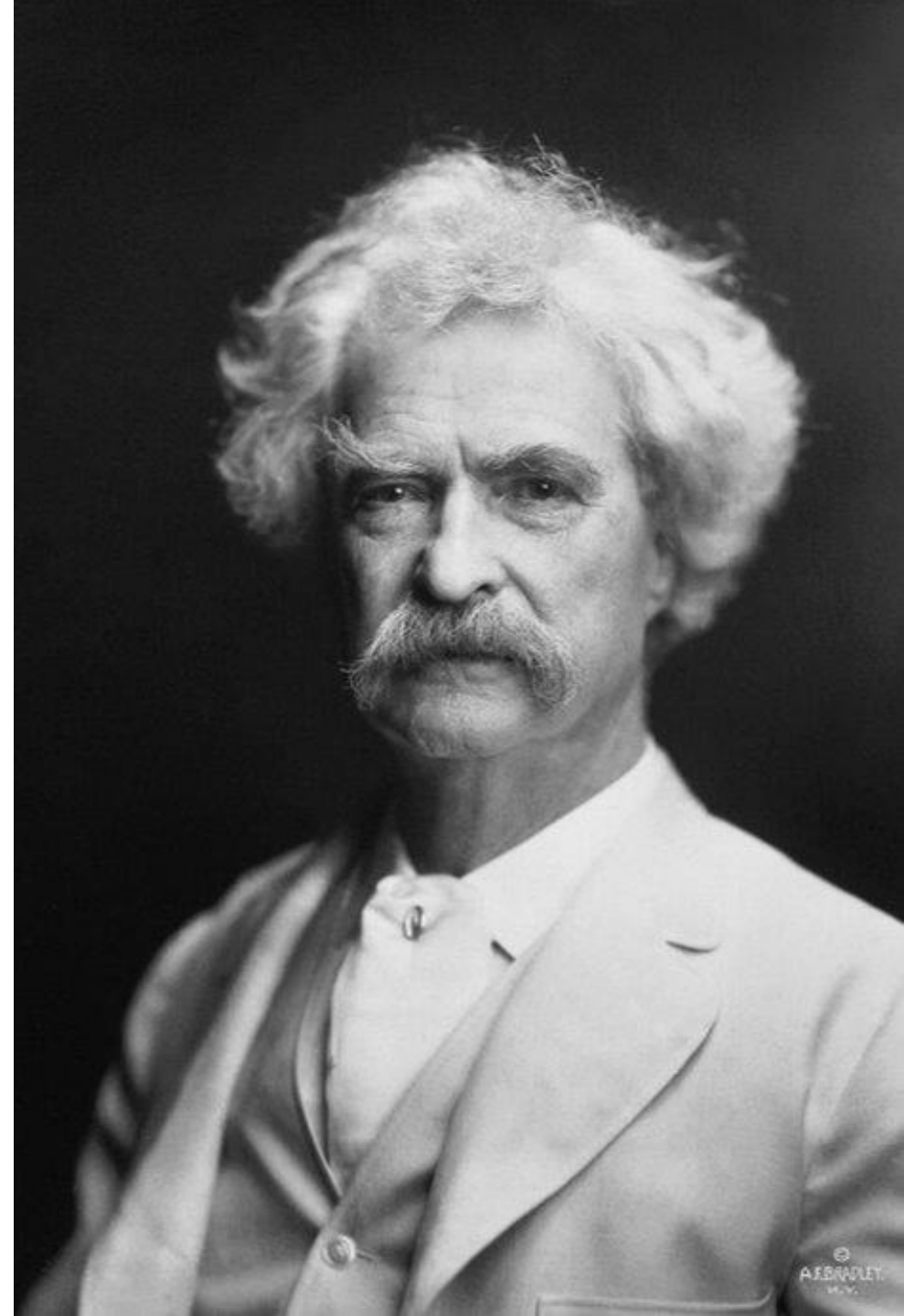
My black cat  
(which I adopted  
on Friday the 13th)  
is named Lucky.



- Parentheses are sometimes considered informal for this use
- They can also be confusing alongside in-text citations
- Commas are generally preferred for this purpose

# IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Twain (1887) suggests that all one needs is “ignorance and confidence, and then success is sure” (p. 4).



# WHEN DO WE USE BRACKETS?

Perspective shift

Unclear pronouns

Expletives



# PERSPECTIVE SHIFT

Kanye West said that "rap is the new ballet and [he is] the greatest ballet dancer of them all."

\*West said "I am," so the brackets show it is replaced with "he is."



# UNCLEAR PRONOUN

Coach Brown said that, "aside from missing practice, [Iverson] hasn't been a problem."

\*Brown said "he," so the brackets show it has been replaced with "Iverson" for clarity.



# EXPLETIVES

Former Prime Minister  
Pierre Trudeau once  
told a member of  
parliament to "go  
[fuddle duddle]."

\*He didn't actually say "fuddle duddle."



PUNCTUATION:  
"QUOTATION  
MARKS"  
& *ITALICS*



# WHEN DO WE USE DOUBLE QUOTATION MARKS?

Direct quotes

Titles of short  
works

# DIRECT QUOTES

**As Groucho Marx says, "I don't want to belong to any club that will accept people like me as a member."**



# TITLES OF SHORT WORKS

Grande's (2018) song "No Tears Left to Cry" is an examination of compassion fatigue.



# WHEN DO WE USE SINGLE QUOTATION MARKS?

Question perspectives

Introduce terms

Discuss signifiers

Frame idioms

*\*These usages are not set standards, so  
always check your instructor's preference.*



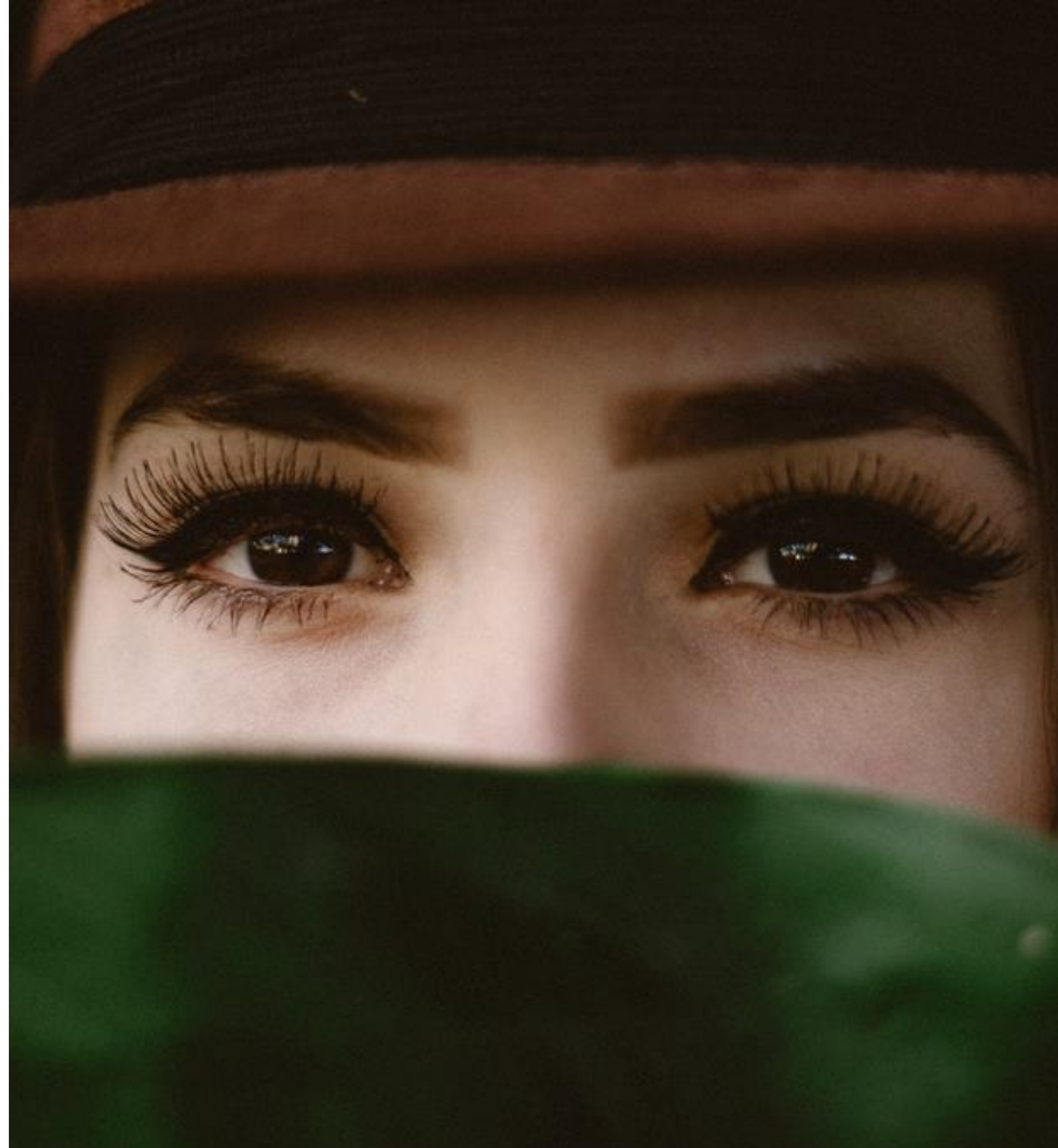
# QUESTION PERSPECTIVE

According to  
research, I'm not  
'normal.'



# INTRODUCE TERMS

Having eyebrows  
'on fleek' means  
they must be  
impeccably  
groomed.



# WORDS AS SIGNIFIERS

What is a word made up of 4 letters, yet is made up of three. Although is written with 8 letters, then is with 4. Rarely consists of 6 letters, and never is written with 5.

# WORDS AS SIGNIFIERS

What is a word made up of 4 letters, yet is made up of three. Although is written with 8 letters, then is with 4. Rarely consists of 6 letters, and never is written with 5.

'What' is a word made up of 4 letters, 'yet' is made up of three. 'Although' is written with 8 letters, 'then' is with 4. 'Rarely' consists of 6 letters, and 'never' is written with 5.



# FRAMING IDIOMS

As the saying goes, you should never 'look a gift horse in the mouth.'

\*Using double quotes might make the reader expect a citation



# WHEN DO WE USE ITALICS?

Emphasis

Foreign languages

Titles of major works

# ITALICS FOR EMPHASIS

*I* never said she stole my money.

I *never* said she stole my money.

I never *said* she stole my money.

I never said *she* stole my money.

I never said she *stole* my money.

I never said she stole *my* money.

I never said she stole my *money*.

= Someone else said it

= Emphatic denial

= They implied it

= Someone else stole it

= Took but didn't steal

= Someone else's money

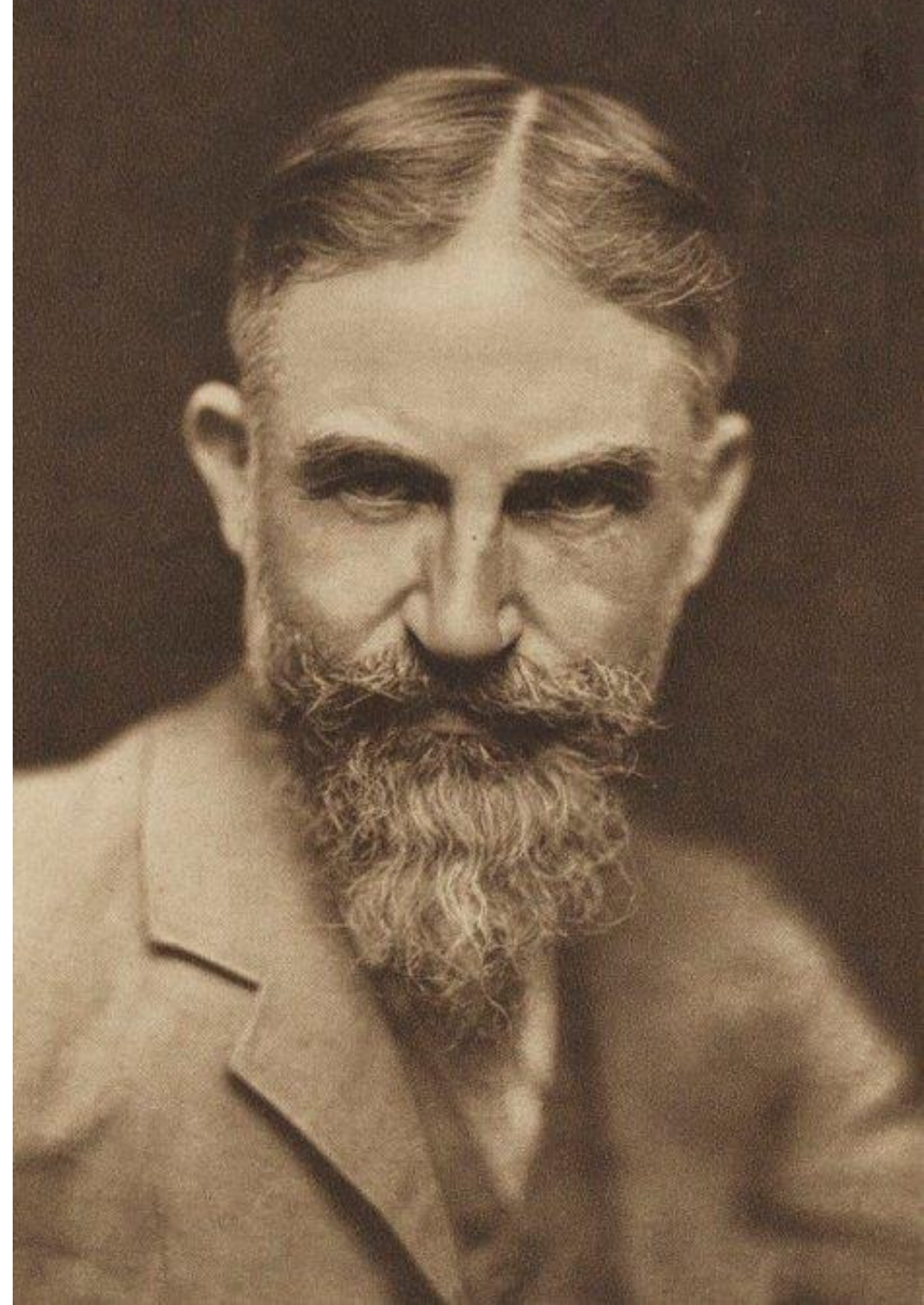
= Stole something else

\*Using italics for emphasis can be seen as informal.

# EMPHASIZING A WORD IN A QUOTE

"Life isn't about  
*finding* yourself.  
Life is about  
*creating* yourself"  
(Shaw, n.d., p. 1,  
emphasis added).

\*Italicizing to emphasize words in a quote you are analyzing is an exception.





# FOREIGN LANGUAGE

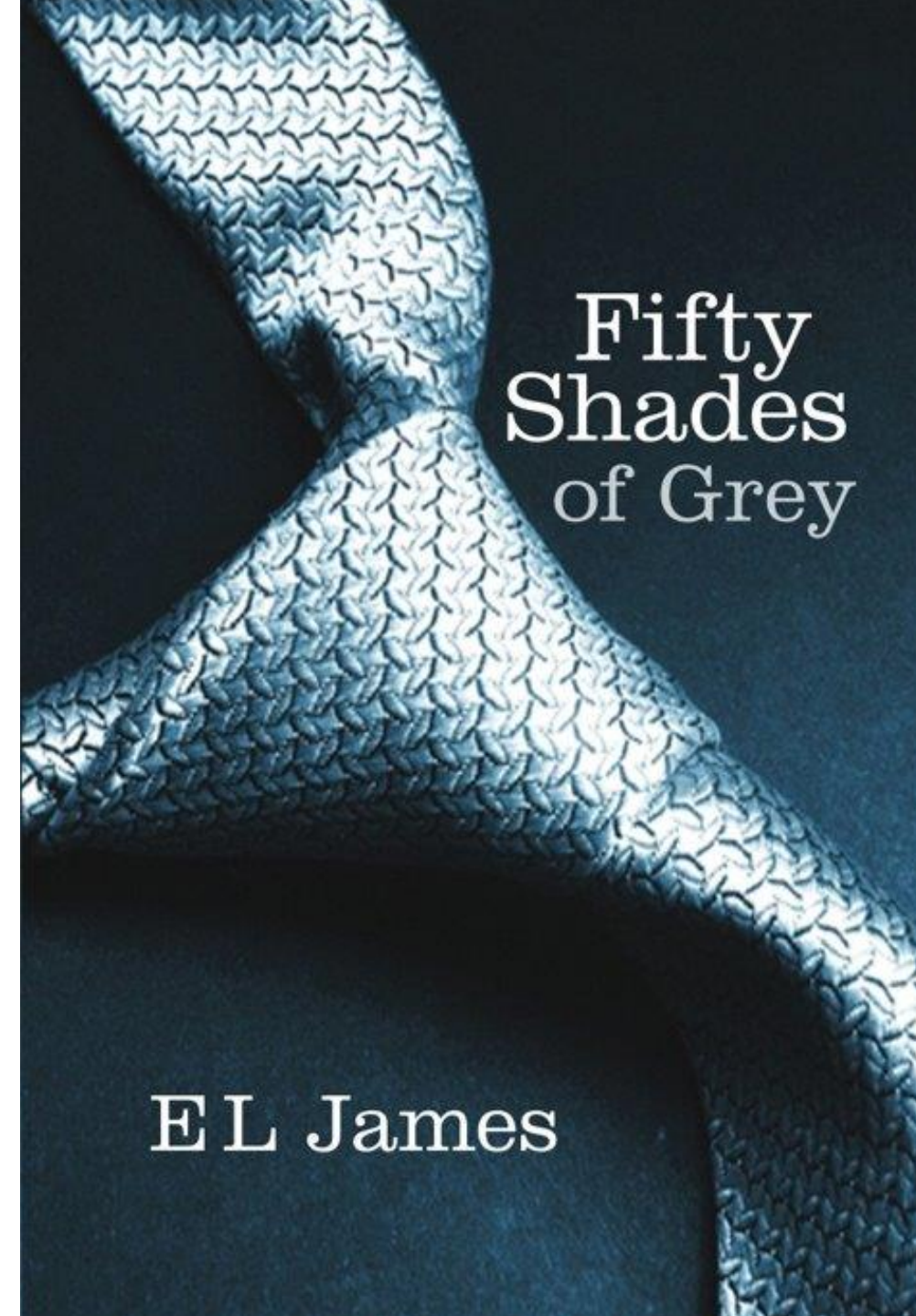
*"Quid pro quo. I tell you things; you tell me things."* - Dr. Lecter



# TITLES OF LONG WORKS

The cover of the novel *50 Shades of Grey* is actually many shades of blue.

\*Long works include books, movies, television series, journal titles, etc.



# QUESTIONS?

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