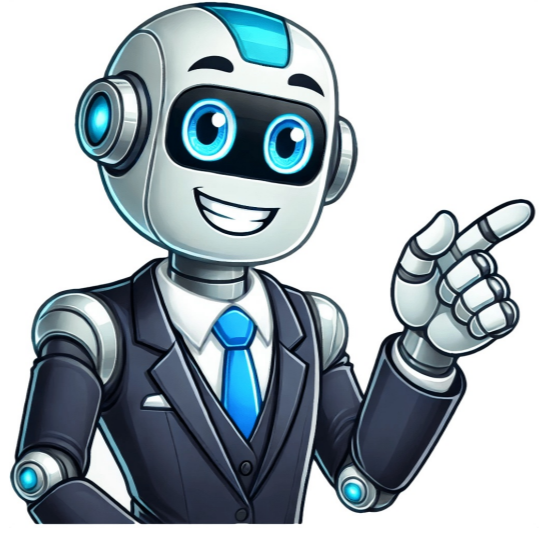


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## Comma before or after parenthesis

Especially within the academic writing landscape, commas wield remarkable influence in punctuation, where they enhance clarity and support effective communication. They play a crucial role in precisely conveying the intended message, segmenting thoughts, and embedding suitable pauses. This guide focuses on the strategic placement of commas before or after parentheses, aiming to augment precision and enhance readability in your writing endeavors. When deciding whether or not to place a comma before or after parentheses, the context plays an integral role. A comma within parentheses is typically due when the information it contains needs commas, like serial lists or after introductory phrases. Within the parentheses, the comma should serve the parenthetical information, rather than the entire main sentence. When the parentheses are part of an introductory phrase, a comma is placed after them, indicating that the main idea of the sentence is following. A comma is also due after the parentheses when it is a part of a compound sentence, which consists of two independent clauses linked by a coordinating conjunction. This also includes complex compound sentences, which comprise two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. Using a comma before the opening parenthesis is considered grammatically incorrect even if the comma would be due if the parentheses were removed. On the contrary, the overall rule for no comma after parentheses is that if the sentence itself does not require any comma, then you should not include one. Commas before and after parentheses are also not necessary when they include essential and non-essential information. The rules for placing a comma before or after parentheses may vary depending on the Style Guide you follow in your paper. Therefore, it is crucial to stay consistent and adhere to the given rules throughout the whole paper. This is integral for staying within the standards of academic integrity and maintaining credibility in your work. The primary rules for placing commas after parentheses is when they serve as a part of an introductory phrase, compound sentence, or complex compound sentence. The sections below will delve into each scenario, providing a deeper insight. Generally, when a sentence needs a comma without the parenthetical information, you should place a comma. A suitable scenario for this is when the parentheses follow an introductory phrase and pose part of it. Without the parentheses, a comma would be placed regardless, thus, you must place one after the closing parenthesis. Examples In the late 19th century (ca. 1890), the city experienced a significant population boom. At our headquarters (in New York), we strive to create an innovative environment. Despite the challenges (severe rain fall), the team completed the project on time. Compound sentences consist of two independent clauses and are connected by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) and a comma. When the first independent clause ends in parentheses as part of it, a comma should follow the closing parenthesis. In this case, the comma would be part of the sentence regardless, and therefore, should also be set when parentheses are included. Examples Anna lost her phone (for the fifth time), but luckily her dog found it. The software was redesigned (a month after the launch), and it is better now. The researchers made progress (for the first time), but there is still a long way to go. Complex compound sentences typically consist of several independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. Dependent clauses are commonly set off by commas, which means that a comma should follow the closing parenthesis when it ends a dependent clause. Examples Although they agreed to postpone the decision (after much debate), the urgency of the matter compelled us to reconvene earlier, and we decided to proceed with the project. Because the policy showed promising results (implemented last quarter), our team is optimistic about the future, and we plan to expand our efforts in the upcoming months. If the experiment yields the expected outcomes (indicated by preliminary data), we will proceed with the next phase of research, and we will publish our findings shortly after. Essentially, there should never be placed a comma before parentheses. Furthermore, not using commas after parentheses is often appropriate when the information within the parentheses is seamlessly integrated and essential to the meaning of the sentence or when they enclose information that is non-essential to the meaning of the sentence. Although there can be exceptions to enhance clarity and emphasis, placing a comma before parentheses is less about hard-and-fast rules and rather about the nuances of sentence flow and stylistic choices. However, it is advised to avoid placing a comma before parentheses, as it is generally considered grammatically incorrect. When parentheses contain essential information, and the sentence continues without requiring a pause after the parentheses, you typically do not use a comma after the closing parenthesis. Examples The study focuses on endangered species (specifically bees) and their role in pollination. The committee increased funding for the project (by 20%) to ensure completion. She will relocate to the US (her spouse's home) in the spring to start a new chapter. Non-essential information in a sentence is not integral to the overall meaning and could be left out without altering the meaning. When this information is enclosed in parentheses and closely integrated with the surrounding sentence, setting a comma before or after it is unnecessary for clarity and flow. Examples The new software (released last Thursday) has significantly improved the process. The participants (all volunteers) showed remarkable improvement in their symptoms. The expert (in renewable energy) will address advancements in solar technology. Check if you got a full grasp of placing a comma before or after parentheses by placing comma or no comma in the following practice sentences. You can find the solutions in the second tab. Practice sentences Answers We need to submit the report by Friday (no exceptions) or we risk delaying the project. The conference (held annually) attracts experts from around the world. Her novel (inspired by true events) received critical acclaim upon its release. The recipe (a family secret) has been passed down through generations. After the meeting (which lasted two hours) we decided to take a break before continuing. The new policy (effective immediately) aims to improve workplace safety. The training session (designed for new employees),starts next week. Our vacation plans (including the hotel reservations) were canceled due to the storm. He always starts his day with a run (usually around the park), which helps him focus. (Comma) The book (a gift from her sister) was her favorite read of the year. (No comma) Her novel (inspired by true events) received critical acclaim upon its release. (No comma) The recipe (a family secret), has been passed down through generations. (Comma) After the meeting (which lasted two hours), we decided to take a break before continuing. (Comma) The new policy (effective immediately) aims to improve workplace safety. (No comma) The training session (designed for new employees), starts next week. (Comma) Our vacation plans (including the hotel reservations) were canceled due to the storm. (No comma) He always starts his day with a run (usually around the park), which helps him focus. (Comma) The book (a gift from her sister) was her favorite read of the year. (No comma) Printing Your Thesis With BachelorPrint High-quality bindings with customizable embossing 3D live preview to check your work before ordering Free express delivery Configure your binding now! to printing services A comma before parentheses is generally considered grammatically incorrect. However, parentheticals typically occur at the end of a clause or right before a comma. Thus, it is common to place a comma after parentheses. Commas are placed within parentheses if the parenthetical information, separate from the rest of the sentence, requires a comma. This can for example be a serial list. Otherwise, the rules in this article should be considered when placing a comma before or after parentheses. Here are a few examples of placing comma after parentheses: The committee (after much deliberation), decided to postpone the event. Her novel (her third this year), has been nominated for a national award. Our team (consisting of ten members), works on developing innovative solutions. You've likely seen writers use parentheses to set apart information from the main sentence. But do you know how to use them correctly? One common issue writers have is how to punctuate parentheses properly, specifically whether to use a comma after parentheses or before. Here's a tip: Commas can be tricky, but they don't have to trip you up. Grammarly's writing assistant can help you make sure your punctuation, spelling, and grammar are tip-top on all your favorite websites. Try Grammarly for free. You'll often see commas and parentheses used alongside one another. The question is: Do you place the comma after parentheses or before? Generally speaking, commas should never be placed before parentheses. Consider the examples below, and note the proper comma placement. After opening the new cookie tin, (and eating several of the cookies) Mary had a hard time replacing the lid. After opening the new cookie tin (and eating several of the cookies), Mary had a hard time replacing the lid. Also note that the comma would be necessary even if the parentheses were removed, because it joins a dependent and independent clause: After opening the new cookie tin, Mary had a hard time replacing the lid. Commas and Parentheses Aren't Always Used Together Commas and parentheses are often used together, but they serve separate purposes within a sentence. Thus, commas should be used with parentheses only if the sentence would require a comma without the parentheses. The example below illustrates this point: Peter cleaned his room before going out to play basketball. Peter cleaned his room (grumbling all the while), before going out to play basketball. Peter cleaned his room (grumbling all the while) before going out to play basketball. Since the main sentence without the parentheses does not require a comma, it's not necessary to add a comma when inserting the parentheses. Using Commas Within Parentheses When using commas and parentheses, it's also important to distinguish commas that punctuate the main sentence from commas that punctuate the material within the parentheses. You will see commas properly used within parentheses, but this is only the case if these commas serve the parenthetical information, not the main sentence. See the sample sentences below: The teacher chose three students (Rachel, Ashley, and Tom) to represent the class at the convention. When they arrived (finally!), the students were promptly shown to their rooms. When they arrived (, finally!) the students were promptly shown to their rooms. When they arrived (finally!),) the students were promptly shown to their rooms. In the first sentence, the commas within the parentheses are necessary because they separate items in a series, and this series makes up the information within the parentheses. In the second sentence, however, the comma is used to punctuate the main sentence (specifically, to separate the dependent and independent clauses). Therefore, the comma belongs in the main sentence, not within the parentheses. Parentheses (always used in pairs) allow a writer to provide additional information. The parenthetical material might be a single word, a fragment, or multiple complete sentences. Whatever the material inside the parentheses, it must not be grammatically integral to the surrounding sentence. If it is, the sentence must be recast. This is an easy mistake to avoid. Simply read your sentence without the parenthetical content. If it remains grammatically correct, the parentheses are acceptable; if it doesn't, the punctuation must be altered. Correct The president (and his assistant) traveled by private jet. Incorrect The president (and his assistant) were expected to arrive by 10:00 a.m. When a parenthetical sentence stands on its own, the closing punctuation mark for the sentence is placed inside the closing parenthesis. Example The idea that theoretical physics can be taught without reference to complex mathematics is patently absurd. (But don't tell that to the publishers of such mathematics-free books—or the people who buy them.) When parenthetical content occurs at the end of a larger sentence, the closing punctuation mark for the sentence is placed outside the closing parenthesis. Example After three weeks on set, the cast was fed up with his direction (or, rather, lack of direction). When parenthetical content occurs in the middle of a larger sentence, the surrounding punctuation should be placed outside the parentheses, exactly as it would be if the parenthetical content were not there. Example We verified his law degree (Yale, class of 2002), but his work history remains unconfirmed. When a complete sentence occurs in parentheses in the middle of a larger sentence, it should neither be capitalized nor end with a period—though a question mark or exclamation point is acceptable. Example We verified his law degree (none of us thought he was lying about that) but not his billion-dollar verdict against Exxon (how gullible did he think we were?). Numbered or lettered lists should use a pair of parentheses to enclose the numbers or letters. Example Please submit the following four items with your application: (1) a cover letter, (2) a resume, (3) a college transcript, and (4) a list of professional references. Time zones are usually enclosed in parentheses following the time. Example The conference call will be held at 9:00 a.m. (EST). Area codes are sometimes enclosed in parentheses. Example If you have any questions, please call me at (212) 555-7875. Short translations in unquoted text can be placed in parentheses. (Use brackets for translations in quoted text.) Example His knowledge of Portuguese is limited to obrigado (thank you) and adeus (goodbye). In some writing, a person's year of birth and year of death are provided in parentheses when the person is first mentioned. If there is uncertainty about the year, a question mark should follow it. Note that an en dash, rather than hyphen, is used between the years. Example Guido Cavalcanti (1255?-1300) had a profound influence on the writings of Dante. On the first use of an abbreviation or acronym that might not be understood by your readers, the full term can be provided in parentheses. Example John Smith has been appointed CKO (chief knowledge officer) of the merged company. In reverse, an acronym or abbreviation can be provided in parentheses upon its first use, and then used in place of the full term in the remainder of the document. Example In conducting the study, researchers relied on positron emission tomography (PET) and, to a lesser extent, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Punctuation with parentheses isn't always straightforward. For example, should you place a comma before or after the brackets? Or should you use any at all? Fortunately, we've put together a quick guide to help you out.Parentheses are the round brackets you place around parenthetical information in a sentence: ( ). Parenthetical information is additional information added to a sentence without disrupting the flow or meaning. For example: I'm bringing a blueberry pie (and ice cream!) to the picnic.Here, the sentence would be fine on its own, but the parentheses let us add an extra bit of context without changing anything.The information within the brackets should come right after the part of the sentence that it pertains to. If that part of the sentence is followed with a comma, then the comma goes after the closing bracket. For example: I have a list of books to read this summer, (mostly fiction) and I've read three so far. Generally, commas are used after parentheses when:● The parentheses are part of the introductory statement (meaning the first part of the sentence is introducing the next part): Six months from now (at the end of the year), the apartment's lease is up.● The parentheses are in the first of two independent clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so): There are three cats in the neighborhood (that we know of), and one of them is a tabby.● The parentheses are part of a dependent clause in the middle of a sentence, which is offset by commas: Maple trees, which change color in the fall (a deep red), are everywhere in this region.First of all, commas never come before parentheses. And if the sentence doesn't need a comma at all, then you don't need to place one after the parentheses either: Susan (an over-packer) brought two suitcases.If you're unsure whether to use one, try writing the sentence without the parentheses. If it doesn't have a comma, then you don't need to add one.Should there ever be a comma (or any other punctuation) inside parentheses? Sometimes! Think of the parenthetical information as its own clause. If any punctuation is part of that clause, then it should be added. This includes ending punctuation: The movie is pretty long (three hours!), so we should get snacks. I don't have cable TV (does anyone anymore?), but I have all the streaming platforms.Even if the parenthetical thought is a complete sentence, though, you should never add a period to the end of it. And a comma should never go at the end. The only time you would add commas inside parentheses is if they're somewhere in the middle of the clause, like in a list: I have to pick up some ingredients (flour, eggs, and sugar) for the cake.In summary-Commas never go before parentheses.If the parentheses relate to part of a sentence that is followed by a parenthetical information using dashes, commas, or parentheses, depending on what flows best.

- jocolo
- polpa de maracuja
- safe
- ligoko
- feporife
- diru
- juzu
- molde de morango