This guide was created for those who write and edit St. Joseph’s College publications, marketing material and other forms of print and digital communication to maintain a greater consistency of editorial style throughout all offices and departments. In addition to addressing particular usage and style issues relating to St. Joseph’s, it offers easy reference to some widely used and troublesome words and terms, as well as guidelines on punctuation. Much of the material included here was drawn from The Associated Press Stylebook and Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary.

This manual is updated periodically to reflect revisions, additions and changes, and to keep it current, relevant and useful. It was last updated in May 2016.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. For your convenience, the guide can also be found on the St. Joseph’s College website at sjcny.edu/editorialstyleguide.

If you have questions about SJC style and usage, please call or email us.

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**Aa**

**a, an** Use the article *a* before consonant sounds: *a historic event, a one-year term* (sounds as if it begins with a *w*), *a united stand* (sounds like *you*). Use the article *an* before vowel sounds: *an energy crisis, an honorable man* (the *h* is silent), *an homage* (the *h* is silent), *an NBA record* (sounds like it begins with the letter *e*), *an 1890s celebration, an M.B.A., an M.S. in Nursing, an SJC program.*

**abbreviations** A few universally recognized abbreviations are required in some circumstances. Some others are acceptable depending on the context. But in general, refrain from using abbreviations unless necessary. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms that the reader would not quickly recognize. Do not use *A&S* to abbreviate *School of Arts and Sciences.*

It is not necessary to spell out the most common abbreviations on first reference. Frequently used standard abbreviations include the following:

- ACT
- A.D.
- a.m.; p.m.
- B.C.
- GNP
- GPA
- Mr.; Mrs.; Ms.
- NASCAR
- NBA
- NFL
- PGA
- R.N.
- SAT
- SJC

Consult *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* for an extensive list of standard abbreviations. Some names are usually abbreviated on first reference, including the names of government agencies, associations, service organizations and unions: AFL-CIO, CIA, NAACP, U.N., YMCA.

For most two-letter abbreviations, such as degrees, use periods: *Eric earned a B.A. in English.*

If it is a three- or more-lettered abbreviation that spells a word, use periods.

**academic degrees** See *degrees, academic.*

**acronyms** Acronyms are abbreviations that spell out pronounceable words: *Alcoa, ARCO, NATO, radar, scuba.*

If the acronym could be unfamiliar to your readers, or if it spells out an existing word, always first spell out the full name and put an acronym in parentheses on first reference, unless it is commonly known: *Residents of the South East (R.O.S.E.), FBI.*

Some acronyms do not have a spelled-out version; they are referred to only by the acronym: *Amtrak.*

For three-letter acronyms, only use periods if it spells out a word: *C.A.B., L.I.E.*

**acting, former** Always lowercase, but capitalize any formal title that may follow before a name: *acting Dean Doris Stratmann, former Dean S. Margaret Buckley.*

**A.D.** Acceptable in all references for *anno Domini:* in the year of the Lord.

Because the full phrase would read *in the year of the Lord 96*, the abbreviation *A.D.* goes before the figure for the year: *A.D. 96.*
Do not write: The fourth century A.D. The fourth century is sufficient. If A.D. is not specified with a year, the year is presumed to be A.D. See B.C.

addresses Use the abbreviations Ave., Blvd., and St. only with a numbered address: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. Spell them out and capitalize when part of a formal street name without a number: Pennsylvania Avenue. Lowercase and spell out when used alone or with more than one street name: Massachusetts and Pennsylvania avenues or Rider and South Ocean avenues.

Other similar words – alley, drive, court, terrace, road, etc. – always are spelled out. Capitalize them when they are part of a formal name without a number; lowercase when used alone or with two or more names: Oxford and Huntington courts.

Always use figures for an address number: 1 Terry St. or 9 Morningside Circle.

Capitalize, and spell out building when it is part of a proper name, but not when it stands alone or is used collectively: the State Tower Building, the Empire State and Chrysler buildings. See building names, SJC.

Spell out and capitalize First through Ninth when used as street names; use figures for 10th and above: 7 Fifth Ave., 100 21st St.

Capitalize, but do not spell out, the two-letter, compass-point abbreviations used in some city addresses after the street name: 222 E. 42nd St., 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (do not use periods). Do not abbreviate if the number in the address is omitted: East 42nd Street, K Street Northwest.

Capitalize each letter of the acronym ZIP (Zoning Improvement Plan) in ZIP code.

Use the two-letter Postal Service abbreviations ONLY with full addresses, including ZIP code. See state names and abbreviations.

addresses (email) While it is necessary to make distinctions between telephone numbers and fax numbers, it is no longer necessary to call special attention to an email or Internet address. For consistency, use these terms in the same order throughout the document. Use fax to distinguish from a number. It is unnecessary to indicate telephone, email or website with these elements. The correct form of address for most general usages is as follows:

Office of Institutional Advancement
St. Joseph’s College
1 Terry St., Suite 2
Patchogue, NY 11772
631.687.2650
Fax: 631.286.2526
advancement@sjcny.edu
sjcny.edu

adviser Not advisor.

affect, effect Affect, as a verb, means to influence: The game will affect the standings.

Affect, as a noun, is best avoided. It occasionally is used in psychology to describe an emotion, but there is no need for it in everyday language.

Effect, as a verb, means to cause: He will effect many changes in the company.

Effect, as a noun, means result: The effect was overwhelming. He miscalculated the effect of his actions. It was a law of little effect.

African-American Acceptable for an American black person of African descent. Also acceptable is black. The terms are not necessarily interchangeable. People from Caribbean nations, for example, generally refer to themselves as Caribbean-American. Follow a person’s preference.

after-school, after school Hyphenate when used to describe a program: Children participate in after-school activities. Otherwise, two words: She went to work after school.
ages Always use figures. The girl is 15 years old; the law is 8 years old; the 101-year-old house. When the context does not require years or years old, the figure is presumed to be years.

Use hyphens for ages expressed as adjectives before a noun or as substitutes for a noun. Examples: A 5-year-old boy, but the boy is 5 years old. The boy, 7, has a sister, 10. The woman, 26, has a daughter 2 months old. The race is for 3-year-olds. The woman is in her 30s (no apostrophe).

airfare One word.

alma mater No caps or italics.

alphabetizing Use the letter-by-letter method, alphabetizing up to the first comma that is not part of a series. Spaces, hyphens, apostrophes and slashes and the letters that follow them are considered part of one word. For example:

left
left, far
left, radical
left-bank
left field
left-hand
leftism
leftism and the 1980s
leftover
left, right, and ambidextrous
left wing
lefty

In personal names, an initial or initials used in place of a given name come before any name beginning with the same letter:

Smith, A. Tiffany
Smith, Andrew
Smith, B.D.

Smith, Barbara

Alphabetize acronyms by letter. Alphabetize numbers as if they were spelled out. Accented or other specially treated letters — such as those with umlauts — should be alphabetized as though unaccented.

Personal names containing particles such as de, la, di, la, von, van and saint should be treated on a case-by-case basis, because spacing after such elements varies according to personal preference. Consult a biographical dictionary. Alphabetize M’, Mc or Mac letter by letter — not as though the M’ or Mc were an abbreviation for Mac.

alumni class years In running text, use the following forms for class year:
Josephine Skeeter, a 1927 St. Joseph’s College graduate; 1927 graduate Josephine Skeeter.

When alumnus status is obvious from the context, use two-digit class-year contractions: Frances Oliveri Baicich ’37.

For alumni who have earned multiple degrees from St. Joseph’s College, list both class years, but include the abbreviation of the graduate degree(s) only: Bryan Gill ’06, M.B.A. ’10.

For dual degrees, list both abbreviations followed by the class year: Juan Carlos Pocasangre, M.S., E.M.B.A. ’05.

For alumni who have earned doctoral or other advanced degrees from outside institutions, list those abbreviations after the class year: S. Elizabeth A. Hill ’64, C.S.J., J.D.; Kaye M. Reid Lombardo ’94, M.D.; Christopher R. Carroll ’88, Esq.

Class-year contractions may also be used for current students who are pursuing a four-year degree: Sophomore Jackie Poppo ’15.

When crediting an accomplishment to two or more alumni, list the name of the
earlier graduate first. Jack Spellbinder ’71 and Steven Aron ’75 recently received a patent for a new kind of heat pump.

When two people are listed as a couple and only one is a graduate, the class year is listed after the graduate’s last name: Joseph and Mary Jones ’52.

When two alumni are married, the class year is listed after the first name of whoever is listed first and after the last name of whoever is listed second: Michael ’00 and Paula Barretta ’02, Dawn ’87 and Tom Stephens ’87.

In instances of two or more alumni from the same family, refer to alumni with full names and dates of graduation following each name. Siblings Kevin Jones ’89, Joe Jones ’91 and Mary Jones Smith ’93 were involved in the community food drive.

Note the direction of the apostrophe when used with class years. It faces the same direction as an apostrophe used to show possession: the apostrophe in St. Joseph’s College is the same as that in Joe Jones ’07.

Include the maiden names of married alumnae whenever possible: Paige Napoli Carbone ’02.

Capitalize Class when referring to a specific class: Class of 2012, Class of ’64.

**alumnus, alumni, alumna, alumnae**

Use alumnus (alumni in the plural) when referring to a man who has attended a school.

Use alumna (alumnae in the plural) for similar references to a woman.

Use alumni when referring to a group of men and women.

Do not use alum unless it is in a quote.

Joan is an alumna of St. Joseph’s College. Joan and Linda are alumnae. Henry is an alumnus. Joan, Henry and George are alumni.

**a.m., p.m.** Lowercase, with periods. Avoid the redundant 10 a.m. this morning. See times.

**ampersand (&)** Use the ampersand when it is part of a company’s formal name or composition title: House & Garden, Procter & Gamble, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

The ampersand should not otherwise be used in place of and, except for some accepted abbreviations: B&G, Re-B.

**apartment** On College forms, abbreviate as Apt. Do not write Apt. number or Apt. No., as units are often designated by letters instead of numbers.

**apostrophe (’)** Be sure to use smart apostrophes (‘ and ’) instead of dumb apostrophes (‘). Also, ensure they are facing the correct direction. Whenever an apostrophe is being used as a substitute for a letter or letters, the wide part of the apostrophe must be on top: Spirit of ’76; fish ’n’ chips; Keepin’ the Faith.

Use an apostrophe to indicate that a noun is possessive. If a noun does not end in an s, add ’s. Joan’s mother lives in New York City.

In most cases, if a noun is singular and ends in s, add only an apostrophe. I went to dinner with Phyllis’ sister.

If a noun is plural and ends in s, add only the apostrophe. Both actresses’ parts were humorous.

Joint possession and closely linked proper names may be treated as a unit in forming the possessive; use an apostrophe with the last noun only: Rodgers and Hart’s musicals; Jack and Jill’s house. Have you seen Jo and Mary’s biochemistry lab?
To show individual possession, make all nouns possessive. Helen’s and George’s jobs go to different designers.

As a general rule, if a noun ends in -ez or -eez when pronounced and s when written, use only an apostrophe after the s.

For most singular proper names ending in s, use only an apostrophe:

Achilles’
Descartes’
Dickens’
Hercules’
Jesus’
Jones’
Kansas’
Moses’
Ramses’
Socrates’
Williams’

An exception is St. James’s Palace.

**Arts and Sciences** Do not use A&S to abbreviate Arts and Sciences. Instead, spell out the entire proper term.

**as, because** Don’t interchange as with because. As refers to time: As I was walking down the trail I spotted John rummaging through the dumpster.

Because indicates a casual relationship: The truck crashed because its brakes failed.

**athletic teams** The Bears, the Lady Bears, the Golden Eagles.

**attrition** Attribute all quotes and facts obtained from other sources. In general, name the speaker before inserting said or says. “Pass the chips,” the man said. The inverted order is acceptable when the speaker is identified with a long title. “Pass the chips,” said Bill Smith, vice president of Couch Potatoes International. Don’t use unnatural expressions such as Said the man, “Pass the chips.”

**awhile, a while** Use awhile as an adverb: My in-laws plan to stay awhile.

Use a while with prepositions such as for, in or after: My in-laws plan to visit us for a while.

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**Bb**

**baccalaureate** See degrees, academic.

**backslash (\)** Not to be confused with a slash or forward slash (/), which is commonly used in Internet addresses, fractions and dates.

See slash.

**bar** Avoid capitalizing unless used when part of a proper name. He was admitted to the bar last spring. She is president of the Oregon State Bar.

**barbecue** Not barbeque or BBQ.

**B.C.** Acceptable in all references to a calendar year in the period before Christ.

Because the full phrase would be in the year 43 before Christ, the abbreviation B.C. is placed after the figure for the year: 43 B.C.

**best-seller, best-selling** Hyphenate in all uses.

**between, among** Between refers to two persons or things, among to more than
two. *The conversation was between Frank and Ellen. We chose among State Farm, Mutual of Omaha and Fidelity insurance companies.*

As with all prepositions, any pronouns that follow these words must be in the objective case: *among us, between him and her, between you and me.*

bi- Hyphens are generally not used with bi-: bilateral, bilingual, bipolar, biweekly, bimonthly.

**biannual, biennial** *Biannual means twice a year and is a synonym for the word semiannual. Biennial means every two years.*

**black** See *African-American.*

**board of trustees** Capitalize only when using with formal or full title of an organization on the first reference; *the board or the trustees* thereafter. *The St. Joseph’s College Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees of the Longwood School District determines policy issues. The board decided to reduce salaries.*

**book titles** See *titles of works.*

**brackets [ ]** Use brackets to add explanations or corrections to quoted material. “*Before I knew what happened,*” the coach said, “*he [Devlin] had scored.*” Cramer wrote, “*Jones scored his first touchdown in the Notre Dame game of ’73 [the year was 1972].*”

Use brackets as parentheses within parentheses. “*The game has been immortalized in articles and a book (Harry Walters, The Game That Went Down in History [New York: Good Sports Press, 1987]).*” See *parentheses.*

Use the Latin word *sic* (which means intentionally so written) in brackets to indicate that an error in the quoted material is being reproduced exactly. See *sic.*

**building, room and conference center names, SJC** The following are the official names and addresses of College buildings, with rooms and conference centers:

**Burns Hall**
245 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3688
- Administrative offices
- Board room
- Chapel
- Formal dining room
- The Parlors

**Business Technology Center**
32 Audubon Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772-2327
- Classrooms
- Department offices
- Office of Technology and Information Services
- Videoconference room

**Callahan Library**
25 Audubon Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772-2327
- Library
- Classrooms

**Clare Rose Playhouse**
155 West Roe Boulevard
Patchogue, NY 11772-2399
- Theater

**Dillon Child Study Center**
239 Vanderbilt Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-4104
- Department of Child Study
• Library
• Observation rooms
• Preschool rooms
• Testing and speech offices

Founders Hall
232 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3601
• Faculty residences

Great River Complex
3500 Sunrise Highway
Suite 200
Great River, NY 11739
• Office of Financial Aid
• Office of the Registrar
• Office of the Bursar
• Information technology services

The Hill Center
212 Vanderbilt Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-4103
• Fitness room
• Gymnasium
• Multipurpose room

John A. Danzi Athletic Center
155 West Roe Boulevard
Patchogue, NY 11772-2399
• Fitness room
• Gymnasium
• Multipurpose room
• Swimming pool
• Weight training room

Lorenzo Hall
265 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3602
• Administrative offices
• Department of English
• Meeting rooms

McEntegart Hall Library
222 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3697
• Academic Center
• Cafeteria
• Chapel
• Classrooms
• College bookstore
• Computer laboratories
• Department offices
• Library
• Student lounge
• Videoconference room

O’Connor Hall
155 West Roe Boulevard
Patchogue, NY 11772-2399
• Academic Center
• Administrative offices
• Art studio
• Biology and chemistry laboratories
• Board Room
• Campus Activities Board
• Campus Ministry
• Chapel
• Classrooms
• College bookstore
• Computer laboratories
• Department offices
• Eagle’s Nest Cafeteria
• McGann Conference Center
• The Muriel and Virginia Pless Center for Performing Arts (formerly the D’Ecclesiis Auditorium)
• Music Room
• Shea Conference Center
• Student Government Center
• Student publications office
• Student lounges
• Videoconference room
Office of Institutional Advancement
1 Terry St., Suite 2
Patchogue, NY 11772-1720
- Administrative offices

Office of Transfer Admissions
319 West Roe Blvd.
Patchogue, NY 11772-2333

Outdoor Field Complex
246 Sunrise Highway
East Patchogue, NY 11772-1818
- Danzi Stadium
- Gregg Alfano Field
- Softball stadium
- Tennis courts

St. Angela Hall
296 Washington Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205-4201
- Art studio
- Auditorium
- Classrooms
- Department offices
- Marygrace Calhoun Dunn
- Academic Center (ACES)
- Meeting room
- Office of Campus Ministry
- Student lounge
- Student publications office
- Videoconference room

St. George Hotel
100 Henry St.
Brooklyn, NY 11201-1713
- Off-campus housing

St. Joseph’s Hall
256 Clinton Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3601
- Bloodgood Garden

- Office of Institutional Advancement
- Department offices

Thomas E. Molloy Memorial
256 Clinton Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3601
- Outdoor theater

Tuohy Hall
245 Clinton Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205-3688
- Administrative offices
- Alumni room
- Art studio
- Auditorium
- Biology laboratories
- Chemistry laboratories
- Classrooms
- Game room
- Gymnasium/exercise area
- Physics laboratories
- Student Government Association
- Student lounges

**bullets** In bulleted lists, capitalize the first word following the bullet. Use a period at the end of each section if it is a full sentence. If it is not a full sentence, use no punctuation.

Do not combine complete sentences and fragments in a particular bulleted list. If it is a mix, change it to either fragments or complete sentences for consistency.

*To accomplish this mission, St. Joseph’s College has established the following goals:*
- *To offer curricula that foster the knowledge and intellectual skills associated with the liberally educated person*
- *To encourage students to develop personal value systems and responsible self-direction*
• To foster committed participation in the local and global communities
• To help students develop as whole persons by providing individual
  attention, interactive teaching and opportunities for active participation
  in academic and extracurricular programs

Cc

campus Lowercase unless used with
Brooklyn or Long Island: The event was held at the Brooklyn Campus. The campus is beautiful. Lowercase when combining
campuses in a sentence: the Brooklyn and Long Island campuses.

capitalization Only capitalize
pronouns. Never capitalize an entire word
unless it is part of a company or
organization’s name. If there is no listing in
this style guide for a particular word or
phrase, consult The Associated Press
Stylebook and Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate
Dictionary.

Do not capitalize the, a or an when they
appear within a sentence unless they are part
of a formal title. I visited the First Baptist
Church on Sunday. The class enjoyed the
artwork showcased in The Frick Collection.

Do not use capital letters for St. Joseph’s
College majors, minors, programs of study,
departments or offices, unless referring to an
official title: Cara is a child study major. The
Department of Child Study is part of the
School of Arts and Sciences. See majors,
titles of works.

On forms, capitalize only the first word
for each entry. Depending on the usage, an
exception may be made when slashes are
placed between words in an entry: First
name, Home phone, Social Security number,
Date paperwork was filed, City/State/ZIP.

captions In general, follow the
Associated Press formula for photo captions.

The first sentence should describe who is
in the photograph and what is going on
within the photo in the present tense,
followed by the location and date.

Names should always be listed in order,
left to right, unless it is impossible for the
caption to read normally otherwise. With
multiple people identified within the caption,
足够的 representations to placement are
necessary so there is no confusion as to each
subject’s identity.

The second sentence is used to give
context to the news event or describes why
the photo is significant. There may be some
instances when a second sentence is not
needed. Many sports photos taken during a
game or match, for example, do not require
a second sentence; nor do photos from some
ongoing news events.

Whenever possible, try to keep captions
to no more than two concise sentences,
while including the relevant information.
Try to anticipate what information the
reader will need.

For online publications such as SJCNY,
credit the photographer in parentheses at
the end of the caption.

Sample photo caption: Brian Lynch ’96,
Christina King ’01, Angela Chiarella
Campagna ’96, Michael Reichert ’04 and
Timothy Trava ’04 display their plaques after
their induction to the Golden Eagles Athletic
Hall of Fame on October 5. Also inducted
were the 1993 women’s tennis team and the
1994 baseball team. (Photo by Kathy Stanley)
catalog, cataloged, cataloger, cataloging, catalogist Not catalogue.

center on, revolve around Not center around.

century Lowercase, spelling out numbers less than 10: the first century, the 20th century.
For proper names, follow the organization’s practice: 20th Century Fox, Twentieth Century Fund, the Century Fund.

chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairperson Capitalize as a formal title before a name: company Chairman Henry Ford; department Chairperson Gail C. Lamberta, Ph.D.
Do not capitalize as a casual, temporary position: meeting chairman Robert Jones.
At St. Joseph’s College, use chair, chairman, chairwoman or chairperson depending upon the preference of the person who holds the position.

checklist One word.

cchild care Two words, no hyphen, in all cases. Child care is a growing industry.

cities and towns Capitalize them in all uses.
Capitalize official titles, including separate political entities such as East St. Louis, Ill., or West Palm Beach, Fla.
The preferred form for the section of a city is lowercase: the west end, northern Los Angeles. But capitalize widely recognized names for the sections of a city: South Side (Chicago), Lower East Side (New York).
Always spell out the names of cities. Do not use terms such as L.A. and Philly.

civic titles and offices The following list offers examples of how various civic titles and offices might appear in running text: Barack Obama, president of the United States; President Obama; the president; Hillary Rodham Clinton, secretary of state; Secretary of State Clinton; the secretary of state; Andrew M. Cuomo, governor of the state of New York; Governor Andrew M. Cuomo; the governor of New York.
Abbreviate Honorable unless it is preceded by the: Hon. Joan B. Carey ’61; the Honorable Tim Bishop. This formality is not required in running text.

class year For general College publications, combine the class years of students with their college: Meghan Nolan, a senior in the School of Arts and Sciences. For College-specific publications, lowercase terms designating the academic years freshman, sophomore, junior and senior: Paul Torpey, a junior in marketing; Victoria Janes, a second-year M.B.A. student.

coa- Retain the hyphen when forming nouns, adjectives and verbs that indicate occupation or status: co-chair; co-author; co-worker.
Use no hyphen in most other combinations: coed, coeducation, coexist. At St. Joseph’s, co-curricular is an exception.
Cooperate, coordinate and related words are exceptions to the rule that a hyphen is used if a prefix ends in a vowel and the word that follows begins with the same vowel.

coed The preferred term as a noun is female student, but coed is acceptable as an adjective to describe coeducational institutions. No hyphen.

coeducational No hyphen.
collective nouns See subject-verb agreement.

College Capitalize in all specific references to St. Joseph’s College. *The College accepted 450 new freshmen this year. Also, School of Arts and Sciences; School of Professional and Graduate Studies.*

colleges and universities Use the full name of the college or university on first reference: *St. Joseph’s College, University of Notre Dame.* In subsequent references, use the name of the college or university alone, or use an abbreviation if one exists: *Wisconsin, RPI.* Lowercase college or university when plural: *St. Joseph’s and Loyola colleges.*

colon (:) The most frequent use of a colon is at the end of a sentence to introduce lists, tabulations, texts, etc.

Use a colon to introduce a list or series. *The dean mentioned three likely candidates for the award: Shriver, Gomez and O’Bannon.*

Do not use a colon between a verb and its complement or object. *The three candidates are Shriver, Gomez and O’Bannon.*

Capitalize the first word after a colon only if it is a proper noun or the start of a complete sentence: *He promised this: The company will make good all the losses. But: There were three considerations: expense, time and feasibility.*

The colon often can be effective in giving emphasis: *He had only one hobby: eating.*

Use a colon for dialogue. In coverage of a trial, for example:

*Bailey: What were you doing the night of the 19th?*

*Mason: I refuse to answer that.*

Q AND A: The colon is used for question-and-answer interviews:

*Q: Did you strike him?*

*A: Indeed I did.*

Use a comma to introduce a direct quotation of one sentence that remains within a paragraph. Use a colon to introduce long quotations within a paragraph and to end all paragraphs that introduce a paragraph of quoted material.

Colons go outside quotation marks unless they are part of the quotation itself.

comma (?) Do not use the final comma when using and or or in a series. *Now he had taken exams in algebra, trigonometry and calculus.*

Use a comma to separate independent clauses that are joined by but, for, nor, because or so. *You should congratulate her, for she has performed splendidly.*

If the clauses themselves contain commas, use a semicolon instead of a comma. *The dean, Dr. John Smith, gave a persuasive presentation; but the faculty, weary of the issue, remained unconvinced.*

Use a comma after a long introductory word group. *After completing his most difficult examination, he went to a movie.*

If the introductory element is short (typically five words or fewer), don’t use a comma. *After the examination he went to a movie.*

But use the comma if the sentence would be confusing without it. *The day before, he spent six hours reviewing his notes.*

Use a comma to set off a word group that isn’t essential to the sentence. *Coyotes, which have always fascinated me, differ totally from dogs. In the early days, when things were different, SJC only had one building in a thick forest.*

Use a comma to set off transitional words such as however and moreover. *John was satisfied. Mary, however, did not like the dinner.*
Don’t use commas if the word group is essential to the meaning of the sentence.

Cheetahs live in various regions in Africa and Asia where they are able to find deer and antelope.

Use a comma to introduce a complete, short quotation. *Henry said, “I know the killer’s name.”* But use a colon to introduce longer quotations.

Do not use a comma at the start of an indirect or partial quotation. *He said his victory put him “firmly on the road to a first-ballot nomination.”*  

Use a comma to separate elements of an address. *Barker comes from Jacksonville, Fla., and now lives in Hartford, Conn.* See addresses.

When a phrase lists only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, set off the year with commas: *January 1972 was a cold month. January 2 was the coldest day of the month. His birthday is May 8. February 14, 1987, was the target date. She testified that it was Friday, December 3, when the accident occurred.*

Commas always go inside single and double quotation marks.  
See semicolon.

**commencement** Uppercase the formal ceremony; lowercase the generic usage. *Commencement will be held at the Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum. The Brooklyn Campus holds two commencements.*

**committee** Capitalize only when part of a formal name: *Web Advisory Committee.* Lowercase when shortened versions are used.

**compared to, compared with** Use *compared to* when asserting a similarity between two essentially different things. *She compared his head to a billiard ball.*  
Use *compared with* to asset a difference between two or more similar things. *The state’s largest public university enrolls 10,040 students, compared with its largest private university’s 1,580.*

**compose, comprise, constitute**  
*Compose* means to create or put together. It commonly is used in both the active and passive voices: *She composed a song. The United States is composed of 50 states. The zoo is composed of many animals.*  

*Comprise* means to contain, to include all or embrace. It is best used only in the active voice, followed by a direct object: *The United States comprises 50 states. The jury comprises five men and seven women. The zoo comprises many animals.* Never use *comprised of.* Remember, the whole comprises the parts.  
*Constitute*, in the sense of form or make up, may be the best word if neither *compose* nor *comprise* seems to fit: *Fifty states constitute the United States. Five men and seven women constitute the jury. A collection of animals can constitute a zoo.*

Use *include* when what follows is only part of the total: *The price includes breakfast. The zoo includes lions and tigers.*

**connote, denote** *Connote* means to suggest or imply something beyond the explicit meaning: *To some people, the word “marriage” connotes too much restriction.*  
*Denote* means to be explicit about the meaning: *The word “demolish” denotes destruction.*

**consensus** It means agreement of opinion. *Consensus of opinion* is therefore redundant.
contractions Contractions are verb forms in which apostrophes are substituted for one or more letters of the standard spelling: can’t, you’re, I’m, don’t, they’ve. Avoid excessive use of contractions. Contractions listed in the dictionary are acceptable, however, in informal contexts where they reflect the way a phrase commonly appears in speech or writing.

course names Do not italicize or place course names in quotation marks. Capitalize the principal words, including prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters.

course numbers and titles When a course number and title are given together, give the alpha symbol and number followed directly by the title. There is no intervening punctuation, nor should there be any abbreviation or words in the title: ART 183 Drawing I, CS 320 Educational Assessment, COM 200 Computer Science: An Overview.

controversial issue Avoid this overused, redundant expression. For example: They’ll debate the issue of abortion. This class will discuss the controversy over abortion.

convocation Capitalize when used as part of a formal name: St. Joseph’s College Honors Convocation. Otherwise, keep lowercase.

corporate titles and offices The following list offers examples of how various corporate titles and offices might appear in running text: Carly Fiorina, president and chief executive officer, Hewlett-Packard; the president and chief executive officer, David Teiger, chairman and chief executive officer, United Research Corporation; the chairman of the corporation.

On first reference, CEO, CFO, COO, CIO and other abbreviations of titles should be spelled out: chief executive officer; chief financial officer; etc. On second reference, the abbreviation is acceptable.

couple When used in the sense of two people, the word takes plural verbs and pronouns: The couple were married Saturday and left Sunday on their honeymoon. They will return in two weeks.

In the sense of a single unit, use a singular verb: Each couple was asked to give $10.

criterion, criteria Criterion is singular; criteria is plural. A decision can be based on a single criterion or on several criteria.
**cross section, cross-section** Use cross section as a noun. The survey represents a cross section of the population. Use cross-section as a verb. Canals cross-section the city.

**C.S.J.** Stands for Congregation of St. Joseph. Always use periods between the letters. Use this suffix after the name of a congregation member, separated by a comma: S. Margaret Buckley, C.S.J.

It precedes the person’s doctoral title: S. Suzanne Franck, C.S.J., Ph.D.

If a congregation member is also a St. Joseph’s College alumna, the class year should immediately follow the person’s last name: S. Elizabeth A. Hill ’64, C.S.J. See **alumni class years**.

On subsequent references, refer to members of this congregation as S. Elizabeth, S. Margaret, etc.

See **Sister**.

**curriculum** Use curricula for plural. Curriculums is also acceptable.

**curriculum vitae** Usually longer and more detailed than a résumé. Abbreviate as CV.

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**Dd**

**dash (—)** Also called an em dash, it should be equal in length to two hyphens. Put a space on both sides of a dash in all uses. Follow these guidelines:

**ABRUPT CHANGE:** Use dashes to denote an abrupt change in thought in a sentence or an emphatic pause: *We will fly to Paris in June — if I get a raise. Smith offered a plan — it was unprecedented — to raise revenues.*

**SERIES WITHIN A PHRASE:** When a phrase that otherwise would be set off by commas contains a series of words that must be separated by commas, use dashes to set off the full phrase: *He listed the qualities — intelligence, humor, conservatism, independence — that he liked in an executive.*

**ATTRIBUTION:** Use a dash before an author’s or composer’s name at the end of a quotation: “*Who steals my purse steals trash.*” — Shakespeare.

**HOW TO TYPE A DASH:** Use Shift + Option + [hyphen] in Mac OS and Alt+0151 in Windows.

**data** Technically a plural noun that takes plural verbs and pronouns. *The data show that average pay has risen.* It becomes a collective noun taking a singular verb when the quantity or group is a unit. *The data is sound.* The true singular is *datum*.

**dates** Numerical dates are only accepted on the College website. Correct: Jan. 7, 2013. Incorrect: 1/7/13.

Do not use ordinal numbers such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

When a phrase lists only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, set off the year with commas: *January 1972 was a cold month. Jan. 2 was the coldest day of the month. His birthday is May 8. Feb. 14, 1987, was the target date. She testified that it was Friday, Dec. 3, when the accident occurred.* See **comma**.

**days of the week** Capitalize them. Do not abbreviate, except when needed in a
tables or outlines: Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat (three letters, without periods).

**decades** Use Arabic figures to indicate decades of history. Use an apostrophe to indicate numerals that are left out; show plural by adding the letter s with no apostrophe: the 1890s, the '90s, the 1920s, the mid-1930s.

**decision-making** Hyphenate in all uses.

**degrees, academic** Use an apostrophe in bachelor's degree, a master's, etc., but there is no possessive in Bachelor of Arts or Master of Science. Also: an associate degree (no possessive).
Refer to degrees as a bachelor’s, doctoral or master’s degree, or an associate degree, not his or her associate, bachelor's, master’s or doctoral degree. He received an associate degree in art. She is pursuing a bachelor’s degree in elementary education.
Do not use degree combined with a degree name, e.g. Bachelor of Arts degree. It is redundant.
Cum laude, magna cum laude and summa cum laude are not in italics or set off with commas. Joan received a B.S. summa cum laude in speech pathology.
Use these abbreviations only after a full name — never after just a last name.
When used after a name, an academic abbreviation is set off by commas: Francis Antonawich, Ph.D., spoke at the event.
Do not precede a name with a courtesy title, such as Dr., for an academic degree and follow it with the abbreviation for the degree in the same reference.

**departments and offices, SJC**
Capitalize when referring to official department or office names: Office of Institutional Advancement, Department of Fine Arts. Lowercase when unofficial names are used: members of the child study department.
Following are the academic departments of St. Joseph’s College, with class types under the direction of each department.

Department of Accounting and Business Administration
Department of Biology
Department of Chemistry
Department of Child Study
Department of Community Health and Human Services
Department of Education
Department of English
Department of Fine Arts
Department of General Studies
Department of Health Administration
Department of History
Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management
Department of Journalism and New Media Studies
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Department of Modern Languages
Department of Nursing
Department of Philosophy
Department of Physical Education
Department of Physical Sciences
Department of Psychology
Department of Recreation
Department of Religious Studies
Department of Social Sciences
Department of Speech Communication
Following are the administrative offices of St. Joseph’s College. Offices are active on both campuses unless otherwise noted.

Office of the President

Office of Academic Affairs
  • Academic Center
  • Offices of Admissions and Enrollment Management
  • Callahan Library (L.I.)
  • Dillon Child Study Center (B)
  • McEntegart Hall Library (B)
  • Office of Registration and Records
  • Office of Technology and Information Services

Office of Business Affairs
  • Physical plant
  • Office of Security

Office of Student Life
  • Counseling and Wellness Center
  • Office of Athletics
  • Office of Campus Ministry
  • Office of Career Development and Engagement
  • Office of Financial Aid Office of Global Studies
  • Office of Multicultural Student Life (L.I.)
  • Student Accessibility Services
  • Student Health Services

Office of Institutional Advancement
  • Office of Advancement Services
  • Office of Alumni Relations
  • Office of College Advancement
  • Office of Grants and Planned Giving
  • Office of Print and Digital Communications
  • Office of Public Relations
  • Office of Special Events

**directions and regions** In general, lowercase east, west, southwest, etc., when they indicate a compass direction. The cold front is moving east. Capitalize only when designating regions. The North is cold in winter. The storm system that developed in the Midwest is spreading eastward.

Capitalize widely known and legendary names; do not place them within quotation marks: the Bay Area; the Big Apple; the Delta; the Lone Star State; the Twin Cities; the West Side; the Tri-State area; the New York Metropolitan area; metropolitan New York; Long Island’s East End; the east end of Long Island.

With states and cities, the preferred form is to lowercase directional or area descriptions when referring to a section of a state or city: western Montana, southern Atlanta.

**disabilities** Phrases such as the handicapped and the retarded should never be used as nouns. In general, phrases such as persons with severe disabilities and children with autism are appropriate, emphasizing the person first, rather than the disability.

Avoid descriptions that connote pity, such as afflicted with or suffers from multiple sclerosis. Rather, has multiple sclerosis.

Refer to the most recent edition of the Associated Press Stylebook for information regarding the discussion of disabilities.

**District of Columbia** Abbreviate as D.C. when used with Washington. Spell out when used alone. In subsequent references, use the district, not D.C.
**Ee**

**e.g.** Meaning *for example*, it is always followed by a comma. See *i.e.*

**either** Use it to mean one or the other, not both.
- Right: *She said to use either door.*
- Wrong: *There were lions on either side of the door.*
- Right: *There were lions on each side of the door. There were lions on both sides of the door.*

**either ... or, neither ... nor** The nouns that follow these words do not constitute a compound subject; they are alternate subjects and require a verb that agrees with the nearer subject:
- *Neither they nor he is going. Neither he nor they are going.*

**ellipsis ( ... )** In general, treat an ellipsis as a three-letter word, constructed with three periods and two spaces, as shown here. Leave one regular space on both sides of an ellipsis.

- Use an ellipsis to indicate the deletion of one or more words in condensing quotes, texts and documents. Be especially careful to avoid deletions that would distort the meaning.
- An ellipsis also may be used to indicate a thought that the speaker or writer does not complete. Substitute a dash for this purpose, however, if the context uses ellipses to indicate that words actually spoken or written have been deleted.
- If the words that precede an ellipsis constitute a grammatically complete sentence, either in the original or in the condensation, place a period at the end of the last word before the ellipsis. Follow it with a regular space and an ellipsis: *I no longer have a strong enough political base. ...*

  - When the grammatical sense calls for a question mark, exclamation point, comma or colon, the sequence is word, punctuation mark, regular space, ellipsis: *Will you come? ...*

  - When material is deleted at the end of one paragraph and at the beginning of the one that follows, place an ellipsis in both locations.

  - In writing a story, do not use ellipses at the beginning and end of direct quotes:
    “*It has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base,*” Nixon said.
    - Not “... it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base ... ,” Nixon said.

**email** Acceptable in all references for *electronic mail*. Present email addresses in lowercase: *bsutch@sjcny.edu.*
- Avoid breaking email addresses. If the address will not fit on a line, break the line before the address. Don’t add a hyphen or other punctuation.
- See *URL.*

**emeritus** This word often is added to formal titles to denote that individuals who have retired retain their rank or title. When used, place *emeritus* after the formal title: *Professor Emeritus Samuel Eliot Morison.*

*Emeritus* is the singular, masculine form. For references to women, use *emerita* (singular) or *emeritae* (plural). *Emeriti* may serve as the plural for a group that is
composed of men only or of men and women together. All references follow the noun: *professor emerita of music; professors emeriti; faculty emeriti; president emerita.*

**entitled** Use it to mean a right to do or have something. Do not use it to mean *titled.*

*Right:* She was entitled to the promotion.  
*Right:* The book was titled "Gone With the Wind."

**ensure, insure, assure** Use *ensure* to mean guarantee: Steps were taken to ensure accuracy.

Use *insure* for references to insurance: The policy insures his life.

Use *assure* to mean to make sure or give confidence: She assured us the statement was accurate.

**Esse non videri** St. Joseph’s College’s motto (not its mission) should be italicized when using the Latin version. Also, use a dash to separate the Latin version and its translation, with quotations around the translation: *Esse non videri — “To be, not to seem.”*

**et al.** A Latin abbreviation meaning *and others.* It is most appropriate in formal and academic styles. There is a period after *al.* but not after *et,* which is a complete word. Italicize.

**etc.** A Latin abbreviation for *et cetera,* used in English to mean *and so on.* It should be used only when readers can continue the thought or series for themselves. *My birthday will be celebrated each day of the week — Monday, Tuesday, etc.* If you must use *etc.* in running text, place a comma before and after it and do not italicize it. It is always followed by a period.

**ethnic and racial designations** Use a hyphen to designate dual heritage: *Italian-American, Mexican-American.* Exceptions are *French Canadian* and *Latin American.*

Use the preferred ethnic designations — *African-American, Asian* and *Latino/Latina* — instead of other identities. *Native American* is preferred over *American Indian.*  
Lowercase *black* and *white* when using them as racial designations.

**exclamation point (!)** Follow these guidelines:

**EMPHATIC EXPRESSIONS:** Use the mark to express a high degree of surprise, incredulity or other strong emotion.  
**AVOID OVERUSE:** Use a comma after mild interjections. End mildly exclamatory sentences with a period.  
**PLACEMENT WITH QUOTES:** Place the mark inside quotation marks when it is part of the quoted material:  
*“How wonderful!” he exclaimed. “Never!” she shouted.*  
Place the mark outside quotation marks when it is not part of the quoted material: *I hated reading Spenser’s “Faerie Queene”!*  
**MISCELLANEOUS:** Do not use a comma or a period after the exclamation mark:  
*Wrong:* “Halt!”, the corporal cried.  
*Right:* “Halt!” the corporal cried.

**extracurricular** One word, no hyphen
faculty When used as a collective noun, faculty becomes singular. The faculty decides. When members act as individuals, faculty becomes plural and requires plural verbs and pronouns. See subject-verb agreement.

faculty rank In formal lists of faculty members and in course catalogs, always denote rank and be sure the rank is correct: David T. Sullivan, professor of biology; Barbara Gross, assistant professor of English. On second reference, use a person’s last name alone.

Refer to adjunct faculty members as instructors on second reference.

fall See seasons; semesters.

farther, further Farther refers to physical distance: He walked farther into the woods.

Further refers to an extension of time or degree: She will look further into the mystery.

Father Use the Rev. in first reference before the names of Episcopal, Orthodox and Roman Catholic priests: The Rev. Francis Pizzarelli. Use Father or Fr. before a name only in subsequent references: Fr. Frank.

fax Never FAX. Fax is a shortened, altered form of facsimile, not an acronym. See telephone numbers.

federal Capitalize only when part of an official name: Federal Reserve Bank, Federal Trade Commission.

Lowercase when used as an adjective to distinguish something from state, county, city, town or private entities: federal assistance, federal court, the federal government, a federal judge.

Also: federal District Court (but U.S. District Court is preferred) and federal Judge Ann Aldrich (but U.S. District Judge Ann Aldrich is preferred).

feel, think Do not use feel and think interchangeably. Feel refers to a sensation and think to a thought process.

fewer, less In general, use fewer for individual items, less for bulk or quantity.

Wrong: The trend is toward more machines and less people. (People in this sense refers to individuals.)

Wrong: She was fewer than 60 years old. (Years in this sense refers to a period of time, not individual years.)

Right: Fewer than 10 applicants called. (Individuals.)

Right: I had less than $50 in my pocket. (An amount.) But: I had fewer than 50 $1 bills in my pocket. (Individual items.)

fields of study Do not capitalize names of fields of study, majors or minors. Do not capitalize the words major, minor or program—only the program name if it is a formal title. He was studying history at St. Joseph’s College. The College offers the business administration major. The nursing program has undergone changes. There are various degree options within the Graduate Management Studies program.

fieldwork One word.

flier, flyer Flier is the preferred term for an aviator or a handbill.
foreign words and phrases Some foreign words and abbreviations have been accepted universally into the English language: bon voyage; versus, vs.; et cetera, alma mater, boutique, cum laude, debris, magna cum laude, etc. They may be used without explanation if they are clear in the context. Do not italicize.

foreword Used at the beginning of a book or report. Not forward or foreward.

fractions Spell out amounts less than 1 in stories, using hyphens between the words: two-thirds, four-fifths, seven-sixteenths, etc.

Use figures for precise amounts larger than 1, converting to decimals whenever practical.

When using fractional characters, remember that most newspaper type fonts can set only 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4 and 7/8 as one unit; for mixed numbers, use 1 1/2, 2 5/8, etc. with a full space between the whole number and the fraction.

freshman, freshmen Use freshman when writing of one first-year student, freshmen when writing of more than one. Use freshman as a modifier. ENG 103 is generally considered a freshman course. She is one of 450 incoming freshmen. She is a member of the freshman class.

See class year.

from In a construction indicating range or extent, do not use a hyphen or dash if the word from has been used. He served as head of the department from 1995 to 1997. In 1995-1997, she served as vice president. The lecture is scheduled for June 19, 2:30-5 p.m.

full time, full-time Hyphenate when used as a compound modifier. He works full time. She has a full-time job.

fundraising, fundraiser One word in all cases.

further, farther Further refers to an extension of time or degree: She will look further into the mystery. Farther refers to physical distance: He walked farther into the woods.

Gg

GPA All caps, no periods. Use this abbreviation for grade point average. Use figures to at least one decimal point: 3.0, 2.4, 2.75.

governmental bodies Capitalize all specific references to governmental legislative bodies: the U.S. Senate; the Senate; state Senate.

graduate As a noun, use graduate instead of the colloquial grad.

As a verb, graduate is correctly used in the active voice: She graduated from the university.

It is correct, but unnecessary, to use the passive voice: He was graduated from the university.

Greek Capitalize when referring to social organizations, honor societies or
similar groups. Roughly 20 percent of SJC students belong to Greek organizations.
Always uppercase when referring to the culture, nation, people or language of Greece or ancient Greece.

**groundbreaking** One word, whether used as a compound modifier (*SJC held a groundbreaking ceremony for the new Brooklyn gym.*) or as a synonym for *innovative* (*She was honored for her groundbreaking work in nuclear physics.*)

**gut-wrenching, heart-rendering** To wrench is to twist, to rend is to tear. Upsetting events can be *stomach-* or *gut-wrenching* (agonizing) or *heart-rending* (heartbreaking, making you feel terribly sad), but many people confuse the two and come up with *heart-wrenching.*

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**Hh**

**he or she, him or her** Use these rather than *he/she* or *him/her.*

**headlines** Capitalize the principal words, including prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters. Capitalize an article — *the, a, an* — or words of fewer than four letters if it is the first or last word in a title.

**health care** Two words.

**highway designations** Use these forms, as appropriate in the context, for highways identified by number: *U.S. Highway 1, U.S. Route 1, U.S. 1, state Route 34, Route 34, Interstate Highway 495, Interstate 495.* On second reference only for *Interstate: I-495.*

When a letter is appended to a number, capitalize it but do not use a hyphen: *Route 1A.*

**historic, historical** A *historic* event is an important occurrence, one that stands out in history. Any occurrence in the past is a *historical* event. Do not use *an* before either word.

**home page** Two words. The “front” page of a particular website.

**honorary degrees** See *alumni year.*

**honors program** Do not capitalize.

**hyphen (-)** Hyphens are joiners. Use them to avoid ambiguity or to form a single idea from two or more words.

Use of the hyphen is far from standardized. It is optional in most cases, a matter of taste, judgment and style sense. But the fewer hyphens the better; use them only when not using them causes confusion. 

*(Small-business owner, but health care center.*) See individual entries in this book. If not listed here, use the first listed entry in *Webster’s New World College Dictionary.*

Some guidelines:

**AVOID AMBIGUITY:** Use a hyphen whenever ambiguity would result if it were omitted: *The president will speak to small-business men.* (*Businessmen normally is one word. But the president will speak to small businessmen is unclear.*)

Others: *He recovered his health. He recovered the leaky roof.*

**COMPOUND MODIFIERS:** When a compound modifier — two or more words
that express a single concept — precedes a noun, use hyphens to link all the words in the compound except the adverb very and all adverbs that end in -ly: a first-quarter touchdown, a bluish-green dress, a full-time job, a well-known man, a better-qualified woman, a know-it-all attitude, a very good time, an easily remembered rule.

Many combinations that are hyphenated before a noun are not hyphenated when they occur after a noun: The team scored in the first quarter. The dress, a bluish green, was attractive on her. She works full time. His attitude suggested that he knew it all.

But when a modifier that would be hyphenated before a noun occurs instead after a form of the verb to be, the hyphen usually must be retained to avoid confusion: The man is well-known. The woman is quick-witted. The children are soft-spoken. The play is second-rate.

The principle of using a hyphen to avoid confusion explains why no hyphen is required with very and -ly words. Readers can expect them to modify the word that follows. But if a combination such as little-known man were not hyphenated, the reader could logically be expecting little to be followed by a noun, as in little man. Instead, the reader encountering little known would have to back up mentally and make the compound connection on his own.


COMPOUND PROPER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES: Use a hyphen to designate dual heritage: Italian-American, Mexican-American.

No hyphen, however, for French Canadian or Latin American.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES: See prefixes and suffixes, and separate entries for the most frequently used prefixes and suffixes.

AVOID DUPLICATED VOWELS, TRIPLED CONSONANTS: Examples: anti-intellectual, pre-empt, shell-like.

WITH NUMERALS: Use a hyphen to separate figures in ratios, scores, some fractions and some vote tabulations. See examples in entries under these headings.

When large numbers must be spelled out, use a hyphen to connect a word ending in -y to another word: twenty-one, fifty-five, etc.

SUSPENSIVE HYPHENATION: The form: He received a 10- to 20-year sentence in prison.

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i.e. Abbreviation for the Latin id est or that is. It is always followed by a comma. See e.g.

**imply, infer** Writers or speakers imply in the words they use. A listener or reader infers something from the words.

**incorporated** Abbreviate and capitalize as Inc. when used as a part of a corporate name. Set off with commas according to the company’s own usage: Vigon International, Inc.

**initials** Use periods and no space when an individual uses initials in place of a name: J.K. Rowling, George R.R. Martin.

Do not give a name with a single initial (J. Jones) unless it is the
individual’s preference or a first name cannot be learned.

Use middle initials according to a person’s preference: S. Elizabeth A. Hill.

in order to This is never necessary. Don’t write: In order to write a clear sentence, do this. Instead write: To write a clear sentence, we do this.

instructor Instructor in, not instructor of.

international student Use instead of foreign student.

Internet A decentralized, worldwide network of computers that can communicate with each other. In later references, the Net is acceptable.

The World Wide Web, like email, is a subset of the Internet. They are not synonymous and should not be used interchangeably in stories.

Internet addresses See URL.

investiture St. Joseph’s College held its investiture on September 18. Capitalize when used as part of a formal name. The St. Joseph’s College Investiture was held on September 18.

irregardless A double negative. Regardless is correct.

italics Use italics for emphasis and for more obscure foreign words and phrases. Italicize words used as words. The word sensitivity connotes responsiveness.

See titles for rules regarding italics and titles.

If the text is already italicized, do not italicize words or phrases that would be italicized if they stood alone.

This was not true of King Lear though.

it’s, its It’s is a contraction for it is or it has: It’s up to you. It’s been a long time.

Its is the possessive form of the neuter pronoun: The company lost its assets.

Jj

Jr., Sr. Abbreviate as Jr. and Sr. only with full names of persons or animals. Do not precede with a comma: Martin Luther King Jr.

The notation II or 2nd may be used if it is the individual’s preference. Note, however, that II and 2nd are not necessarily the equivalent of junior —

they often are used by a grandson or nephew.

If necessary to distinguish between father and son in second reference, use the elder Smith or the younger Smith.

junior See class year.
Kk

**kickoff, kick off** One word as a noun; two words as a verb. *Kickoff will be at 1 p.m. The tour will begin with a kickoff party. The candidate will kick off his campaign with a speech.*

**kindergarten** The preferred spelling for a kindergarten student is kindergartner.

Kwanzaa A seven-day celebration, based on African festivals, from December 26 through January 1. The name comes from the Swahili for “first fruits.”

Li

**lady** Do not use as a synonym for woman. *Lady* may be used when it is a courtesy title or when a specific reference to fine manners is appropriate without patronizing overtones.

**last, past** Use *last* to refer to something that won’t happen again or hasn’t recurred. *I took the last train to New York last night. The last time I saw Jack was in 1989.* Use *past* to refer to something that might continue. *He’s gone to school here the past three years.*

The word *last* is not necessary to convey the notion of most recent when the name of a month or day is used:

Preferred: *It happened Wednesday. It happened in April.* Correct, but redundant: *It happened last Wednesday.*

But: *It happened last week. It happened last month.*

**Latino/Latina** See ethnic and racial designations.

**LCSW** Spell out licensed clinical social worker on the first reference.

When the abbreviation is used as a suffix (on first reference only), set it off from a person’s name with a comma: *Denise Dicupe, LCSW.*

**letter grades** Do not italicize letter grades. Do not use apostrophes for the plurals, except with the letter A to avoid being confused with the word as: *Maria received five A’s. Bob received two Bs.*

**lifelong** One word.

**lifetime** One word.

**Long Island** Use *L.I.* (with periods) when abbreviating.

**Long Island Expressway** Use *L.I.E.* (with periods) when abbreviating.

**long-standing** Hyphenated.

**long term, long-term** Hyphenate when used as a compound modifier: *We will win in the long term. He has a long-term assignment.*
long time, longtime They have known each other a long time. They are longtime partners.

magazines and newspapers

major, minor Avoid overusing major in place of student majoring in. Also: double major (n.); double-major (adj.); double- major (v.)

majors Lowercase except English and Spanish, except when listed (as on a postcard or other recruitment piece). As for the degrees with the word major in them, follow this format for consistency purposes:
M.S. with a major in Nursing
Business Administration with a major in Accounting
The word major is lowercase, but the major itself is capitalized because it is part of the degree title. When referring to the formal degree (B.S. in Biology), capitalize. But bachelor’s in biology or master’s degree in business would stay.

master’s program Plural is master’s programs. Also, master’s degree; master’s degrees. See degrees, academic.

MasterCard

me, myself Use me unless you’re emphasizing or referring back to a pronoun mentioned previously in the sentence. Correct: The panelists included Hillary Clinton, Elizabeth Dole and me. I myself am to blame. I wore myself out. Incorrect: The award was quite an honor for Dan and myself.

media, medium Media is the preferred plural form of medium; it should be used with a plural verb. The media are always under scrutiny.

midnight Do not put a 12 in front of it. It is part of the day that is ending, not the one that is beginning. See noon and times.

military-connected students Use this term to describe SJC students who are active-duty service members or veterans of the armed forces.

military titles Capitalize a military rank when used as a formal title before an individual’s name. Spell out and lowercase a title when it is substituted for a name: Gen. John Jones is the top U.S. commander in Afghanistan. The general endorsed the idea.

In some cases, it may be necessary to explain the significance of a title: Army Sgt. Maj. John Jones described the attack. Jones, who holds the Army’s highest rank for enlistees, said it was unprovoked.

Refer to the AP Stylebook for a complete list of abbreviations for military titles, or contact the Office of
Print and Digital Communications for more information.

**minors** Lowercase in all uses, except in lists.

**minority and minorities** Also acceptable: traditionally underrepresented.

**money** Use figures in reference to money: $9.50; $1,300; $20,000; $3 million; $1.5 billion.

A dollar value with no cents is always set without the decimal point and zeros. *Admission is $5 on Sundays.*

For cents, spell out the word cents and lowercase, using numerals for amounts less than a dollar: 5 cents, 12 cents. Use the $ sign and decimal system for larger amounts: $1.01, $2.50.

**monsignor** Capitalize only when used as a formal title before an individual's name. On first reference, precede with the *Rev.* On subsequent references, you may abbreviate as *Msgr.*, followed by the individual's last name: *The Rev. Monsignor John J. Strynkowski, Msgr. Strynkowski.*

**months** Capitalize the names of months in all uses. When a month is used with a specific date, abbreviate only Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. Spell out the names of all months when using alone, or with a year alone.

When a phrase lists only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, set off the year with commas.

**EXAMPLES:** *January 2015 was a cold month. His birthday is Jan. 7. Oct. 15, 2012, was the target date. She testified that it was Friday, Sept. 16, when the accident occurred.*

**more than, over** More than is preferred with numerals: *Their salaries went up more than $20 a week. Over generally refers to spatial relationships: The plane flew over the city.*

**multicultural** One word.

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**Nn**

**names** Refer to both men and women by first and last name, without courtesy titles, on first reference: *Susan Smith* or *Robert Smith.* Use middle initials according to a person's preference (*S. Elizabeth A. Hill*) and in personal names used as the titles of buildings and professorships (*the John A. Danzi Athletic Center, the Thomas A. Doherty Scholarship*).

Refer to both men and women by last name, without courtesy titles, in subsequent references. Use the courtesy titles *Mr.*, *Miss, Ms.*, *Mrs. or Dr.* only in direct quotations or after first reference when a woman specifically requests it: for example, where a woman prefers to be known as *Mrs. Smith* or *Ms. Smith.*

If applicable, academic or religious abbreviations should be included only on first reference, and set off by commas: *Frank Antonawich, Ph.D.; S. Mary Ann Cashin, C.S.J.* In subsequent references: *Antonawich; S. Mary Ann.*

Use *Jr., II, 3rd,* etc. only with the person's complete name. The abbreviations are not preceded or
followed by a comma: Martin Luther King Jr.

When persons are referred to by initials only, no periods are used: JFK, FDR.

Use a maiden name when a woman prefers usage; do not use hyphens unless specified: Hillary Rodham Clinton. Include the maiden name in alumni publications whenever possible: Erin McGuire Carden '57.

When it is necessary to distinguish between two people who use the same last name, as in married couples or brothers and sisters, use the first and last name, without courtesy title.

In cases where a person's gender is not clear from the first name or from the story's context, indicate the gender by using he or she in subsequent reference.

Native American See ethnic and racial designations.

New York Spell out the state name when it stands alone in textual material.

Use the two-letter Postal Service abbreviation (NY) only with a full address, including ZIP code: 245 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11205.

Use N.Y., separated by a comma, in conjunction with the name of a city, county, town, village or military base: Patchogue, N.Y.

Use New York state (lowercase) when necessary to distinguish the state from New York City (capital).

See state names.

Nicolls Road This is the correct spelling of Suffolk County Road 97, which runs from Patchogue to Stony Brook. It is not to be confused with Old Nichols Road, or simply Nichols Road, which is located in Hauppauge and Islandia.

No. Use as the abbreviation for number in conjunction with a figure to indicate position or rank: No. 1 man, No. 3 choice.

Do not use in street addresses, with this exception: No. 10 Downing St., the residence of Britain's prime minister.

Do not use in the names of schools: Public School 19.

Spell out number on College forms: phone number, Social Security number — not phone No. or Social Security No.

nonprofit, not-for-profit Nonprofit (adj. and n.) refers to tax-exempt charitable organizations. Not for profit may vary under state laws, but generally means the company must forego dividends or other cash payments from the operating net. It is hyphenated as an adjective.

nonsexist language In general, remember that persons, people and humankind are substitutes for man, men and mankind when both genders are intended. Use substitutes for the –man words: businessperson, firefighter, police officer, letter carrier, line worker.

Use homemaker rather than housewife. Chair is preferred, not chairman, chairwoman or chairperson. Use news anchor, not anchorperson.

noon Do not put a 12 in front of it. See midnight and times.

not only This should be followed by but also. Jessica decided not only to buy the dress but also to purchase a pair of shoes.
numbers In general, spell out one through nine: The Yankees finished second. He had nine months to go. Use figures for 10 or above and whenever preceding a unit of measure or referring to ages of people, animals, events or things.

Follow the same rule for round numbers in the millions and billions: eight billion people, 11 million people. When the numbers are not round, use decimals: 2.5 million people.

Use a hyphen between the tens and units number when writing out the numbers twenty-one to ninety-nine in words: two hundred fifty-six. Use a hyphen between the numerator and denominator when a fraction is written out in words and the fraction is an adjective. Two thirds of the Senate overrode the veto. A two-thirds majority overrode the veto.

Always use numerals in scores, dollar amounts, court decisions, legislative votes and percentages: a 5-4 victory; a Senate vote of 64-36.

Spell out a numeral at the start of a sentence: Forty years was a long time to wait. Fifteen to 20 cars were involved in the accident. The only exception is years: 1992 was a very good year.

Spell out casual expressions involving numbers. I told him a hundred times. He walked one half-mile. Thanks a million.

Use figures for ages. A 6-year-old girl, an 8-year-old law, the 7-year-old house. Use hyphens for ages expressed as adjectives before a noun or as substitutes for a noun. A 5-year-old boy, but the boy is 5 years old. The boy, 5, has a sister, 10. The race is for 3-year-olds. The woman is in her 30s. 30-something, but Thirty-something to start a sentence.

Use figures for hours of the day: 7 p.m. or 7:30 p.m. (never 7:00 p.m.), 4 o’clock.

Use figures for addresses: 210 Main St. Spell out numbered streets nine and under: 5 Sixth Avenue; 3012 50th St.

Use commas for numbers more than 1,000. See Social Security number.

off campus/off-campus, on campus/on-campus Standard hyphenation rules apply to these terms. When used as a modifier, either term must be hyphenated. When campus is used as a noun, drop the hyphen. At SJC, the on-campus fitness center is state of the art. Students who work on campus find it convenient. Off-campus fitness centers range in cost from $100 to $200 per month. That building is located just off campus on Waverly Avenue.

office, department, division, institute, center Capitalize formal titles such as the Office of the Dean of Students; the Department of Chemistry; the Office of Institutional Advancement; the Institute for Research and Technology.

Lowercase informal forms: the dean’s office, the alumni office, the chemistry department, the center, the school.

See departments and offices, SJC for a complete listing.
OK, OK’d, OK’ing, OKs Do not use okay.

on Do not use on before a date or day of the week when its absence would not lead to confusion, except at the beginning of a sentence: The meeting will be held Monday. He will be inaugurated Jan. 20. On Sept. 3, the committee will meet to discuss the issue.

Use on to avoid an awkward juxtaposition of a date and a proper name: John met Mary on Monday. He told Reagan on Thursday that the bill was doomed.

Use on also to avoid any suggestion that a date is the object of a transitive verb: The House killed on Tuesday a bid to raise taxes. The Senate postponed on Wednesday its consideration of a bill to reduce import duties.

online One word.

organizations and institutions
Capitalize the full names of organizations and institutions: the American Medical Association; First Presbyterian Church; General Motors Co.; Harvard University, Harvard University Medical School; the Procrastinators Club; the Society of Professional Journalists.

Retain capitalization if Co., Corp. or a similar word is deleted from the full proper name: General Motors.

SUBSIDIARIES: Capitalize the names of major subdivisions: the Pontiac Motor Division of General Motors.

INTERNAL ELEMENTS: Use lowercase for internal elements of an organization when they have names that are widely used generic terms: the board of directors of General Motors, the board of trustees of Columbia University, the history department of Harvard University, the sports department of the Daily Citizen-Leader.

Capitalize internal elements of an organization when they have names that are not widely used generic terms: the General Assembly of the World Council of Churches, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, the House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Episcopal Church.

FLIP-FLOPPED NAMES: Retain capital letters when commonly accepted practice flops a name to delete the word of: Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Harvard Dental School.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS: Some organizations and institutions are widely recognized by their abbreviations: Alcoa, GOP, NAACP, NATO.

Pp

page numbers Use figures and capitalize page when used with a figure. When a letter is appended to the figure, capitalize it but do not use a hyphen: Page 1, Page 10, Page 20A.

parentheses ( ) Parentheses are jarring to the reader. The temptation to use parentheses is a clue that a sentence is becoming contorted. Try to write it another way. If a sentence must contain
incidental material, then commas or dashes are frequently more effective. Use these alternatives whenever possible.

There are occasions, however, when parentheses are the only effective means of inserting necessary background or reference information. When they are necessary, follow these guidelines:

PUNCTUATION: Place a period outside a closing parenthesis if the material inside is not a sentence (such as this fragment).

(An independent parenthetical sentence such as this one takes a period before the closing parenthesis.)

When a phrase placed in parentheses (this one is an example) might normally qualify as a complete sentence but is dependent on the surrounding material, do not capitalize the first word or end with a period.

INSERTIONS IN A PROPER NAME: Use parentheses if a state name or similar information is inserted within a proper name: The Huntsville (Ala.) Times. But use commas if no proper name is involved: The Selma, Ala., group saw the governor.

**people, persons** Use person when speaking of an individual: One person waited for the bus.

The word people is preferred to persons in all plural uses. For example: Thousands of people attended the fair. What will people say? There were 17 people in the room.

Persons should be used only when it is in a direct quote or part of a title as in Bureau of Missing Persons.

People also is a collective noun that takes a plural verb when used to refer to a single race or nation: The American people are united. In this sense, the plural is peoples: The peoples of Africa speak many languages.

**percent** One word. It takes a singular verb when standing alone or when a singular word follows an of construction: The teacher said 60 percent was a failing grade. He said 50 percent of the membership was there.

It takes a plural verb when a plural word follows an of construction: He said 50 percent of the members were there.

Use figures for percent and percentages: 1 percent, 2.5 percent (use decimals, not fractions), 10 percent, 4 percentage points.

For a range, 12-15 percent, or between 12 and 15 percent.

For amounts less than 1 percent, precede the decimal with a zero: The cost of living rose 0.6 percent.

**periods (.)** Follow these guidelines:

END OF DECLARATIVE SENTENCE: The style guide is finished.

END OF A MILDLY IMPERATIVE SENTENCE: Shut the door.

Use an exclamation point if greater emphasis is desired: Be careful!

END OF SOME RHETORICAL QUESTIONS: A period is preferable if a statement is more a suggestion than a question: Why don’t we go.

END OF AN INDIRECT QUESTION: He asked what the score was.

MANY ABBREVIATIONS: For guidelines, see abbreviations and acronyms.

INITIALS: John F. Kennedy, T.S. Eliot (No space between T. and S., to prevent them from being placed on two lines in typesetting.)
Abbreviations using only the initials of a name do not take periods: JFK, LBJ.

ELLIPSIS: See ellipsis.

ENUMERATIONS: After numbers or letters in enumerating elements of a summary: 1. Wash the car. 2. Clean the basement. Or: A. Punctuate properly. B. Write simply.

PLACEMENT WITH QUOTATION MARKS: Periods always go inside quotation marks. See quotation marks.

SPACING: Use a single space after a period at the end of a sentence.

**Ph.D., Ph.D.s** The preferred form is to say a person holds a doctorate and name the individual’s area of specialty. See degrees.

**phone numbers** See telephone numbers.

**places** See directions and regions.

**please** Avoid using excessively in text: please call, please reply, please return should be phrased to call, reply, return.

**p.m.** See a.m., p.m.; times.

**postdoctoral, postsecondary**

**prefixes** Generally do not hyphenate when using a prefix with a word starting with a consonant.

Three rules are constant:
1. Except for cooperate and coordinate, use a hyphen if the prefix ends in a vowel and the word that follows begins with the same vowel.
2. Use a hyphen if the word that follows is capitalized.
3. Use a hyphen to join doubled prefixes: sub-subparagraph.

**presently** Use it to mean in a little while or shortly. Use currently to mean now.

**preschool, prekindergarten** Both one word, but pre-K.

**preventive** This is preferred to preventative; the extra syllable is unnecessary.

**problem-solving**

**Professional and Graduate Studies** Use PGS on second reference. Spell out the proper name on first reference. The term School of Professional and Graduate Studies is no longer in use as of October 2013.

**professorships, named** Titles of named professorships and fellowships are always capitalized. He holds the Thomas J. Watson Professorship.

**programs** Lowercase all programs, majors and minors, except English and Spanish: honors program, child study, computer information systems.

**prove, proved, proving** Use proven only as an adjective: a proven remedy.

**punctuation** In all cases, use only one space after punctuation.
Quad The Quad is the area of the Long Island Campus surrounded by O'Connor Hall and the Callahan Library. While Quad is short for Quadrangle, the shortened form is acceptable. Use College Mall when referring to the lawn area on the Brooklyn Campus that is bordered by the Thomas E. Molloy Outdoor Theater, the Dillon Child Study Center and Founders Hall (232 Clinton Avenue).

quantities In nontechnical text, physical quantities are expressed according to the rules for numbers entry: two square feet, 20 miles, 240 volts, nine meters, 300 acres.

Quotations consisting of whole numbers and fractions should be expressed in figures: 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper.

If an abbreviation is used for the unit of measure, use figures: 3 mi., 9 rpm, 7 hrs., 55 mph, 20 sq. ft. See numbers.

quotation marks (“ ”) The basic guidelines for open-quote marks (“) and close-quote marks (”):
Be sure to use smart quotes (“ and ”) instead of dumb quotes (”). Also ensure they are facing the correct direction.

FOR DIRECT QUOTATIONS: To surround the exact words of a speaker or writer when reported in a story:
“I have no intention of staying,” he replied.
“I do not object,” he said, “to the tenor of the report.”
Franklin said, “A penny saved is a penny earned.”

A speculator said the practice is “too conservative for inflationary times.”

RUNNING QUOTATIONS: If a full paragraph of quoted material is followed by a paragraph that continues the quotation, do not put close-quote marks at the end of the first paragraph. Do, however, put open-quote marks at the start of the second paragraph. Continue in this fashion for any succeeding paragraphs, using close-quote marks only at the end of the quoted material.

DIALOGUE OR CONVERSATION: Each person’s words, no matter how brief, are placed in a separate paragraph, with quotation marks at the beginning and the end of each person’s speech:
“Will you go?”
“Yes.”
“When?”
“Thursday.”

NOT IN Q-and-A: Quotation marks are not required in question-and-answer formats that identify questions and answers by Q: and A:.

COMPOSITION TITLES: See titles of works for guidelines on the use of quotation marks in book titles, movie titles, etc.

IRONY: Put quotation marks around a word or words used in an ironical sense: The “debate” turned into a free-for-all.

AVOID UNNECESSARY FRAGMENTS: Do not use quotation marks to report a few ordinary words that a speaker or writer has used:
Wrong: The senator said he would “go home to Michigan” if he lost the election.
Right: The senator said he would go home to Michigan if he lost the election.

PARTIAL QUOTES: When a partial quote is used, do not put quotation marks around words that the speaker could not have used.

Suppose the individual said, “I am horrified at your slovenly manners.”

Wrong: She said she “was horrified at their slovenly manners.”

Right: She said she was horrified at their “slovenly manners.”

Better when practical: Use the full quote.

QUOTES WITHIN QUOTES: Alternate between double quotation marks (“or”) and single marks (‘or’):

She said, “I quote from his letter, ‘I agree with Kipling that “the female of the species is more deadly than the male,” but the phenomenon is not an unchangeable law of nature,’ a remark he did not explain.”

Use three marks together if two quoted elements end at the same time:

She said, “He told me, ‘I love you.’”

PLACEMENT WITH OTHER PUNCTUATION: Follow these long-established printers’ rules:

— The period and the comma always go within the quotation marks.
— The dash, the semicolon, the question mark and the exclamation point go within the quotation marks when they apply to the quoted matter only. They go outside when they apply to the whole sentence.

Rr

racial designations See ethnic and racial designations.

range For constructions indicating a range (of time, for example or other inclusive numbers) use a hyphen: 7-10 p.m., 1995-1997, A-F, pages 211-215.

Other examples: $12 million to $14 million. Not: $12 to $14 million. Also: A pay increase of 12-15 percent. Or: A pay increase of between 12 and 15 percent.

ratios Use figures and hyphens: the ratio was 2-to-1, a ratio of 2-to-1, a 2-1 ratio. As illustrated, the word to should be omitted when the numbers precede the word ratio.

Always use the word ratio or a phrase such as a 2-1 majority to avoid confusion with actual figures.

re- re- The rules in prefixes apply. The following examples of exceptions to first-listed spellings in Webster’s New World College Dictionary are based on the general rule that a hyphen is used if a prefix ends in a vowel and the word that follows begins with the same vowel:

re-elect
re-enlist
re-election
re-enter
re-emerge
re-entry
re-employ
re-equip
re-enact
re-establish
re-engage
re-examine
For many other words, the sense is the governing factor:

recover (regain), re-cover (cover again)
reform (improve), re-form (form again)
resign (quit), re-sign (sign again)

Otherwise, follow Webster’s New World College Dictionary. Use a hyphen for words not listed there unless the hyphen would distort the sense.

regions See directions and regions.
registrar See titles, business and professional.

religious references The basic guidelines:
DEITIES: Capitalize the proper names of monotheistic deities: God, Allah, the Father, the Son, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Redeemer, the Holy Spirit, etc.
Lowercase pronouns referring to the deity: he, him, his, thee, thou, who, whose, thy, etc.
Lowercase gods in referring to the deities of polytheistic religions.
Capitalize the proper names of pagan and mythological gods and goddesses: Neptune, Thor, Venus, etc.
Lowercase such words as god-awful, goddamn, godlike, godliness, godsend.
LIFE OF CHRIST: Capitalize the names of major events in the life of Jesus Christ in references that do not use his name: The doctrines of the Last Supper, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Ascension are central to Christian belief.
But use lowercase when the words are used with his name: The ascension of Jesus into heaven took place 40 days after his resurrection from the dead.
Apply the principle also to events in the life of his mother: He cited the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception and the Assumption. But: She referred to the assumption of Mary into heaven.
RITES: Capitalize proper names for rites that commemorate the Last Supper or signify a belief in Christ’s presence: the Lord’s Supper, Holy Communion, Holy Eucharist.
Lowercase the names of other sacraments.
HOLY DAYS: Capitalize the names of holy days.
OTHER WORDS: Lowercase heaven, hell, devil, angel, cherub, an apostle, a priest, etc. Capitalize Hades and Satan.

religious titles The following list offers examples of how various religious titles and offices may appear in running text.
Pope Francis, the pope, the papacy
The Most Rev. Timothy Dolan, archbishop of New York; Archbishop Dolan; the archbishop
The Most Rev. William Murphy, bishop of Rockville Centre; Bishop Murphy; the bishop
S. Elizabeth A. Hill, C.S.J., J.D. former president of St. Joseph’s College; S. Elizabeth
Rabbi Gary Bretton-Granatoor, the rabbi
The Rev. Monsignor John J. Strynkowski, Ph.D.; Monsignor Strynkowski
The Rev. Francis Pizzarelli, S.M.M.; Father Pizzarelli
C.S.J. (which stands for Congregation of St. Joseph) and other religious orders always precede a doctoral title: S. Suzanne Franck, C.S.J., Ph.D. However, they follow a class year: S. Elizabeth A. Hill ’64, C.S.J.

**research associate** Research associate in, not research associate of.

**resume, résumé** Jim will resume counting the sheep. John sent his résumé to the human resources office.

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**Ss**

**SAT scores** Do not use commas: a 1200-combined score.

**scholar** Capitalize scholar in named scholarships: Remembrance Scholar, Presidential Scholar.

**scholar-athlete**

**scholarships** Lowercase except when used with proper names. Amy applied for the Presidential Scholarship. Jay received a scholarship.

**scholarships, SJC** The College has more than 50 endowed scholarships. Here’s a partial list of them in alphabetical order:

- Gregg Alfano ’93 and JoAnne Alfano Scholarship
- Agnes Woods Gill Allen Scholarship
- Dion Arroyo Memorial Scholarship
- Sheila Baird Scholarship
- Richard Barry Fund
- H. Joseph Bauch Scholarship
- Elaine Siwiec Beckwith Scholarship
- S. Margaret Buckley ’55 Scholarship
- Mary Butz ’69 Scholarship
- Louis Calder Scholarship
- Rosemary S. Chapman Memorial Scholarship
- Class of 1964 Scholarship
- Con Edison Math and Science Scholarship
- Dr. Frances Partridge Connor ’40 Scholarship
- Debellis Family Scholarship
- Thomas A. Doherty Scholarship
- Marygrace Calhoun Dunn ’46 ACES Scholarship
- Patricia A. Dyon Scholarship
- S. Marie Clotilde Falvey ’37 Scholarship
- James and Margaret Farrell Scholarships
- Mary E. McLoughlin Farrell ’35 Scholarship
- Drs. James Aloysius Gibson and Patricia Brozinsky Scholarship
- Elizabeth M. and Denis F. Gimblet Memorial Scholarship
- Sheila and Barry Gornick ’87 Scholarship

**room numbers** Capitalize Room when it is followed by a number.

**route numbers** Do not abbreviate route. Use figures and capitalize route when used with a figure: New York state Route 27, county Route 97.

**RSVP** No periods. The abbreviation for the French répondez s’il vous plait, it means please reply. It is therefore redundant to say please RSVP.
Emilia Longobardo Govan ’58 Scholarship
Graduate Management Studies Leadership Scholarship
S. Joseph Damien Hanlon ’46 Scholarship
Laura W. Heiden ’95 Memorial Scholarship
S. Elizabeth A. Hill ’64 Scholarship
Hurricane Sandy Student Relief Fund
Dr. Mary J. Huschle ’22 Scholarship
Dorothy Bloodgood Kennedy ’48 and Bernard Kennedy Scholarship
Anne Serena Klemmer ’50 and Raymond Klemmer Scholarship
King Kullen Grocery Company Scholarship
Professor Norma Mallia Cultural Award for Honors Students
Olga Marzano Scholarship
Anne Buckley McAssey ’57 Scholarship
Margaret Welch McDermott Nursing Scholarship
Elizabeth McKaigney Award
Linda Morgante Nursing Scholarship
Morris Family Scholarship
Eileen Mulcahy Scholarship
Edith And Frances Mulhall Achilles Foundation Scholarship
Edna Hall Murray ’41 Scholarship
New York Newspapers Foundation Scholarship
S. George Aquin O’Connor Scholarship
Rosemary O’Halloran ’42 Scholarship
Annie O’Rourke ’71 Scholarship
Kathleen Dorothy Beck Panoff ’50 Scholarship
Roseanne and Richard Pergolis First Generation Scholarship
Doris Oshinski Powers ’53 Scholarship
Erminia Rivera Scholarship
Gilbert Rivera Scholarship
Marion Russo Scholarship
S. Joseph Immaculate Schwartz ’38 Scholarship
Nicholas Scoyni Scholarship
Daniel and Margaret Smythe and Elaine Smythe ’52 Scholarship
Stanley and Grace Russo Spinola ’36 Scholarship
Kathleen and Ted Sorensen Scholarship
Taylor Fund
Town of Brookhaven Industrial Development Agency Scholarship
Janet Prendergast Vickrey ’31 Memorial Scholarship
Thomas J. Wendt ’88 Alumni Scholarship

**school names** On first reference use proper names: University of Connecticut, Boston College, Stony Brook University (not SUNY Stony Brook). Such colloquialisms as Pitt, UConn, and BC may be used on a second reference.

In a sports context, team nicknames may be used as a second reference: the Bears, the Golden Eagles, the Lady Bears.

**seasons** Lowercase spring, summer, fall, winter and derivatives such as springtime unless part of a formal name: Dartmouth Winter Carnival, Winter Olympics, Summer Olympics.

Seasons in publication issue names are not capitalized: the fall 2013 issue of SJCNY: St. Joseph’s College Magazine.

**semesters** Lowercase references to semesters: the spring 2011 semester.

**semicolon (;)** In general, use the semicolon to indicate a greater
separation of thought and information than a comma can convey but less than the separation that a period implies.

The basic guidelines:

TO CLARIFY A SERIES: Use semicolons to separate elements of a series when the items in the series are long or when individual segments contain material that also must be set off by commas:

He is survived by a son, John Smith, of Chicago; three daughters, Jane Smith, of Wichita, Kan., Mary Smith, of Denver, and Susan, of Boston; and a sister, Martha, of Omaha, Neb.

Note that the semicolon is used before the final and in such a series.

See dash for a different type of connection that uses dashes to avoid multiple commas.

TO LINK INDEPENDENT CLAUSES: Use semicolon when a coordinating conjunction such as and, but or for is not present: The package was due last week; it arrived today.

If a coordinating conjunction is present, use a semicolon before it only if extensive punctuation also is required in one or more of the individual clauses: They pulled their boats from the water, sandbagged the retaining walls, and boarded up the windows; but even with these precautions, the island was hard-hit by the hurricane.

Unless a particular literary effect is desired, however, the better approach in these circumstances is to break the independent clauses into separate sentences.

PLACEMENT WITH QUOTES: Place semicolons outside quotation marks.

senior See class year.

senior thesis Lowercase.

sic Use sic (which means intentionally so written) in parentheses to indicate that an error in quoted material is being reproduced exactly. He writes that he is a strong admirer of President Brush (sic). Italicize sic.

Sister Abbreviate as S. instead of Sr. when referring to a religious: S. Elizabeth A. Hill, C.S.J.; S. Elizabeth. See C.S.J.

Sisters of St. Joseph of Brentwood The founders and administrators of St. Joseph’s College.

SJC No periods. Acceptable on second reference to the College.

slash (/) Also called a forward slash, it is acceptable in descriptive phrases such as 24/7 or 9/11, but otherwise confine its use to special situations, as with fractions, Internet addresses or denoting the ends of a line in quoted poetry.

Use the slash to indicate alternatives, not combined ideas.

Correct: and/or. Incorrect: scholar/athlete (should be scholar-athlete, using a hyphen to combine the terms). Do not confuse a slash with a backlash.

See also he or she, him or her.

slideshow

Smart Board A brand name.

smart classrooms

so called (adv.) so-called (adj.) Use sparingly. Do not follow with quotation marks. Example: He is accused
of trading so-called blood diamonds to finance the war.

**Social Security number** Number is not capitalized unless used in a title. Never use SS# or the redundant SSN#.

**sophomore** See class year.

**spacing** Use a single space after a period at the end of a sentence.

**spring** See seasons and semesters.

**St. Joseph’s College Magazine**
The official title of the College magazine is *SJCNY: St. Joseph’s College Magazine*. It was rebranded in fall 2012 to create consistency between the print and digital versions. The magazine is published in the spring and fall.

Italicize this proper title on first reference. Call it *SJCNY* (italicized) or the magazine (not italicized) in subsequent references.

When referencing the digital magazine, be sure to include its URL, *magazine.sjcny.edu*.

**state names** The names of the 50 U.S. states should be spelled out when used in the body of a story, whether standing alone or in conjunction with a city, town, village or military base.

Use the two-letter Postal Service abbreviations below only with full addresses, including ZIP code.

- Alabama — AL
- Alaska — AK
- Arizona — AZ
- Arkansas — AR
- California — CA
- Colorado — CO
- Connecticut — CT
- Delaware — DE
- District of Columbia — DC
- Florida — FL
- Georgia — GA
- Hawaii — HI
- Idaho — ID
- Illinois — IL
- Indiana — IN
- Iowa — IA
- Kansas — KS
- Kentucky — KY
- Louisiana — LA
- Maine — ME
- Maryland — MD
- Massachusetts — MA
- Michigan — MI
- Minnesota — MN
- Mississippi — MS
- Missouri — MO
- Montana — MT
- Nebraska — NE
- Nevada — NV
- New Hampshire — NH
- New Jersey — NJ
- New Mexico — NM
- New York — NY
- North Carolina — NC
- North Dakota — ND
- Ohio — OH
- Oklahoma — OK
- Oregon — OR
- Pennsylvania — PA
- Rhode Island — RI
- South Carolina — SC
- South Dakota — SD
- Tennessee — TN
- Texas — TX
- Utah — UT
- Vermont — VT
- Virginia — VA
- Washington — WA
- West Virginia — WV
- Wisconsin — WI
- Wyoming — WY
PUNCTUATION: Place one comma between the city and the state name, and another comma after the state name, unless ending a sentence or indicating a dateline: He was traveling from Nashville, Tennessee, to Austin, Texas, en route to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said Cook County, Illinois, was Mayor Daley’s stronghold.

MISCELLANEOUS: Use New York state (lowercase) when necessary to distinguish the state from New York City (capital).

State University of New York
See SUNY.

States, the He returned to the States after the trip abroad. See United States, U.S.A., U.S.

student-athlete

SUNY State University of New York on first reference, though the multiple campuses are sometimes initially called the state universities of New York. SUNY is acceptable on all subsequent references.

Local campuses include Stony Brook University (not SUNY Stony Brook), Farmingdale State College and University at Albany.

Always check a campus’ website for its proper name.

syllabus, syllabuses

symposium, symposia

Tt

telephone numbers Use figures. The form: 718.940.5300. St. Joseph’s College always uses periods in place of hyphens.

If extension numbers are needed, use a comma to separate the main number from the extension: 212.621.1500, ext. 2.

For internal College correspondence, extensions may be written as x5583.

temperatures Use figures for all except zero. Use a word, not a minus sign, to indicate temperatures below zero.

Right: The day’s low was minus 10.
Right: The day’s low was 10 below zero.
Wrong: The day’s low was -10.
Right: The temperature rose to zero by noon.
Right: The day’s high was expected to be 9 or 10.

Also: 5-degree temperatures, temperatures fell 5 degrees, temperatures in the 30s (no apostrophe).

Temperatures get higher or lower, but they don’t get warmer or cooler.

Wrong: Temperatures are expected to warm up in the area Friday.
Right: Temperatures are expected to rise in the area Friday.

textbook

that, which (pronouns) Use that and which in referring to inanimate objects and to animals without a name. Use that for essential clauses, important to the meaning of a sentence, and without commas: I remember the day that we met. Use which for nonessential clauses, where the pronoun is less
necessary, and use commas: *The team, which finished last a year ago, is in first place.*

(Tip: If you can drop the clause and not lose the meaning of the sentence, use *which*; otherwise, use *that*. A *which* clause is surrounded by commas; no commas are used with *that* clauses.)

**theater** Use this spelling unless the proper name is *Theatre: Shubert Theatre.*

**their, there, they’re** *Their* is a possessive pronoun: *They went to their house.*

*There* is an adverb indicating direction: *We went there for dinner.*

There also is used with the force of a pronoun for impersonal constructions in which the real subject follows the verb: *There is no food on the table.*

*They’re* is a contraction for *they are.*

**time element** Use the days of the week, not today or tonight, in print copy.

Use Monday, Tuesday, etc., for days of the week within seven days before or after the current date.

Use the month and a figure where appropriate. See months for forms and punctuation.

Avoid such redundancies as last Tuesday or next Tuesday. The past, present or future tense used for the verb usually provides adequate indication of which Tuesday is meant: He said he finished the job Tuesday. She will return Tuesday.

Avoid awkward placements of the time element, particularly those that suggest the day of the week is the object of a transitive verb: The police jailed Tuesday. Potential remedies include the use of the word on (see the **on** entry), rephrasing the sentence, or placing the time element in a different sentence.

**times** Use figures except for *noon* and *midnight*. Use a colon to separate hours from minutes: 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 9-11 a.m., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

For a time range, use a hyphen with no spaces between the numbers.

Incorrect: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Correct: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. or 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Do not repeat a.m. or p.m. when they refer to the same period.

Incorrect: 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Correct: 9-11 a.m.

If there are no minutes involved, do not include a colon and two zeroes.

Incorrect: 3:00 p.m.
Correct: 3 p.m.

Avoid such redundancies as 10 a.m. this morning, 10 p.m. tonight or 10 p.m. Monday night. Use 10 a.m. or 10 p.m. Monday, etc., as required by the norms in **time element**.

The construction 4 o’clock is acceptable, but time listings with *a.m.* or *p.m.* are preferred.

See **midnight; noon; and numerals**.

**titles, academic** See **faculty rank**.

**titles, business and personal** Capitalize before a name. Lowercase when used after name. *Manager of Web Technology Justin Hansen presided over the meeting. Brian Sutch is editor-in-chief.*

**titles of works** Capitalize the first letter of each word in titles except articles (*the, a, an*), conjunctions (*and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*) and prepositions (*at, in, to, with, etc*). Capitalize the principal words, including prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters.
Capitalize the articles the, a and an, and prepositions and conjunctions of fewer than four letters if they come at the beginning or end of a title.

Italicize the names of books, long works and compositions, works of art and art exhibitions, legal cases, magazine, pamphlets, plays, movies, television programs, symphonies, concerts and operas. Titles of songs are in quotation marks, album names in italics. If running text appears in italics, place titles and other words usually in italics in roman type instead. See italics.

In general, italicize the following:

- Blogs
- Books (and pamphlets):
- Comic strips and web comics:
- Computer and video games (but not other software)
- Films (including short films) and documentaries
- Long or epic poems
- Media franchises (including series of books, comics, games, videos, and other releases)
- Musical albums
- Musicals
- Named exhibitions (artistic, historical, scientific, educational, cultural, literary, etc.)
- Named orchestral works
- Operas, operettas, oratorios
- Paintings, sculptures and other works of visual art
- Periodicals (newspapers, journals, and magazines)
- Plays
- Television and radio series and serials (but individual episodes should appear in quotes)

Abbreviations of the above should also be italicized.

Italics are generally used only for titles of longer works. Titles of shorter works should be enclosed in double quotation marks. It particularly applies to works that exist as a smaller part of a larger work. Examples of titles that are quoted:

- Articles, essays or papers
- Blog posts
- Chapters of a longer work
- Entries in a longer work (dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.)
- Single episodes of a television series or Web-distributed video series
- Single named story lines in comic books or graphic novels
- Short poems
- Short stories
- Songs and singles
- Speeches and lectures, where the speaker has titled the speech, or that use a speech line as a title

Names of most websites and apps are capitalized without italics or quotes: Facebook, Twitter.

toward Not towards.

trademark A trademark is a brand, symbol, word, etc., used by a manufacturer or dealer and protected by law to prevent a competitor from using
it: *AstroTurf*, for a type of artificial grass, for example.

In general, use a generic equivalent unless the trademark name is essential to the story.

When a trademark is used, capitalize it.

Examples of registered trademarks include: *Band-Aid, Fiberglas* (note the single *s*), *Frisbee, Kleenex, Photoshop, Ping-Pong, Post-it, Velcro, Wite-Out, Xerox*

**trustees** See board of trustees.

**T-shirt**

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Uu

**underrepresented**

**underway** One word in all uses.

**United States** Use periods in the abbreviation, *U.S.* within texts, but no periods in USA.

**unique** It means one of a kind. Do not describe something as *rather unique, most unique* or *very unique*.

**upper-class**

**URL** Uniform Resource Locator, an Internet address. An example: http://www.sjcny.edu

When the URL does not fit entirely on one line, break it into two or more lines without adding a hyphen or other punctuation mark.

In general, write out only the server and domain (*sjcny.edu*) using all lowercase letters, and omit the protocol (http://) and www.

Keep URLs as short as possible. Do not use long, confusing URLs in printed materials (such as https://alex.sjcny.edu/WebAdvisor/WebAdvisor?TYPE=Me&PID=CORE-WBMAIN&TOKENID=9784208794).

Contact webmaster@sjcny.edu for information on how to shorten your Web page’s URL.
versus Spell it out in ordinary speech and writing: The proposal to revamp Medicare versus proposals to reform Medicare and Medicaid at the same time ... In short expressions, however, the abbreviation vs. is permitted: The issue of guns vs. butter has long been with us.

For court cases, use v: Marbury v. Madison.

videoconference, videoconferencing One word.

Visa Use Visa, not VISA, when referring to the credit card. Lowercase when referring to an immigration document.

voice mail Two words.

vote tabulations Always use figures for the totals.

Spell out below 10 in other phrases related to voting: by a five-vote majority, with three abstentions, four votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

For results that involve fewer than 1,000 votes on each side, use these forms: The House voted 230-205, a 230-205 vote.

Web Short form of World Wide Web, it is a service, or set of standards, that enables the publishing of multimedia documents on the Internet. The Web is not the same as the Internet, but is a subset; other applications, such as email, exist on the Internet.

Also, website, webcam, webcast and webmaster. But as a short form and in terms with separate words, the Web, Web page and Web feed.

See Internet.

who Do not use which to refer to persons. Use who instead. That is generally used to refer to things, but may also be used to refer to a group or class of people. He wondered how a man who ate so many sweets could stay as trim as Bob. The team that scores the most points will go to the playoffs.

who, whom Who is the pronoun used for references to human beings and to animals with a name. It is grammatically the subject (never the object) of a sentence, clause or phrase: The woman who rented the room left the window open. Who is there?

Whom is used when someone is the object of a verb or preposition: The woman to whom the room was rented left
the window open. Whom do you wish to see?

winter See seasons; semesters.

work-study, Federal Work-Study Program, work-study

students Use work-study as an adjective, not a noun.

workers’ compensation Not workmen’s compensation.

workforce, workplace

Xx

X-ray (n., v. and adj.) Use for both the photographic process and the radiation particles themselves.

Yy

years Use figures, without commas: 1975. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, set off the year with a comma: Sept. 30, 2013, is the target date. Use an s without an apostrophe to indicate spans of decades or centuries: the 1890s, the 1800s.

Years are the lone exception to the general rule in numerals that a figure is not used to start a sentence: 2007 was a very good year.

For a range of years, use the full four digits for both the start and end: the 2012-2013 academic year.

See A.D.; B.C.; century; numbers.

you’re, your You’re is a contraction that means you are. Your is a possessive pronoun. Your mother wants to know if you’re going.

Zz

ZIP code Use all-caps ZIP for Zoning Improvement Plan, but always lowercase the word code.

Run the five digits together without a comma, and do not put a comma between the state name and the ZIP code. Use only once space: Brooklyn, NY 11205.

Do not use the ZIP+4 codes for SJC building addresses.
Index

**Aa**  
a, an ............................................................... 2  
abbreviations ................................................ 2  
academic degrees ........................................ 2  
acronyms ...................................................... 2  
acting, former ............................................... 2  
A.D. ............................................................... 2  
addresses ....................................................... 3  
adviser ........................................................... 3  
affect, effect .................................................. 3  
African-American ....................................... 3  
after-school, after school ............................ 3  
ages ................................................................ 4  
airfare ............................................................ 4  
alma mater .................................................... 4  
apartment ..................................................... 5  
apostrophe (’) ............................................... 5  
alphabetizing ................................................ 4  
alumni class years ........................................ 4  
alumnus, alumni, alumna, alumnae ........ 5  
a.m., p.m. ...................................................... 5  
ampersand (&) ............................................. 5  
bar .................................................................. 6  
barbecue ........................................................ 6  
B.C. ................................................................ 6  
best-seller, best-selling ................................ 6  
between, among ........................................... 6  
bis ................................................................... 7  
biannual, biennial ........................................ 7  
black .............................................................. 7  
board of trustees .......................................... 7  
book titles .................................................... 7  

**Bb**  
baccalaureate............................................... 6  
backslash (\) ................................................. 6  
bar ................................................................. 6  
barbecue ...................................................... 6  
B.C. ............................................................... 6  
best-seller, best-selling ................................ 6  
between, among .......................................... 6  
be- .............................................................. 7  
biiannual, biennial ........................................ 7  
black .............................................................. 7  
board of trustees .......................................... 7  
book titles .................................................... 7  

**Cc**  
campus ........................................................ 10  
capitalization ............................................... 10  
captions ....................................................... 10  
catalog ......................................................... 11  
center on, revolve around ........................ 11  
century ........................................................ 11  
chair, chairperson ...................................... 11  
checklist ....................................................... 11  
child care .................................................... 11  
cities and towns ......................................... 11  
civic titles and offices ................................. 11  
class year ..................................................... 11  
co ................................................................. 11  
coed .............................................................. 11  
coeducational ............................................. 11  

collective nouns ......................................... 11  
College ........................................................ 12  
colleges and universities ........................... 12  
colon (;) ....................................................... 12  
comparable to, comparable with .............. 13  
compose, comprise, constitute .................. 13  
con, note, denote .......................................... 13  
consensus .................................................... 13  
contractions ............................................... 14  
controversial issue ................................... 14  
convocation ................................................. 14  
corporate titles and offices ....................... 14  
couple .......................................................... 14  
course names .............................................. 14  
course numbers and titles ....................... 14  
coursework ................................................ 14  
CPA ............................................................. 14  
credit hours .............................................. 14
criterion, criteria ........................................ 14
cross section, cross-section ...................... 15
C.S.J. ............................................................ 15
curriculum .................................................. 15
curriculum vitae ........................................ 15
dash (—) ..................................................... 15
data .............................................................. 15
dates ............................................................. 15
days of the week ......................................... 15
decades ........................................................ 16
decision-making ........................................ 16
degrees, academic ...................................... 16
departments and offices, SJC ................... 16
directions and regions .............................. 17
disabilities ................................................... 17
District of Columbia ................................. 17
e.g............................................................... 18
either ........................................................... 18
either … or ................................................. 18
ellipsis ( … ) ............................................... 18
emeritus ...................................................... 18
entitled ........................................................ 19
ensure, insure, assure ............................... 19
Esse non videri ........................................... 19
et al. ............................................................. 19
e etc. ................................................................ 19
ethnic and racial designations ................. 19
exclamation point (!) ................................ 19
extracurricular ........................................... 19
faculty .......................................................... 20
faculty rank ................................................. 20
fall ................................................................ 20
farther, further ........................................... 20
Father .......................................................... 20
fax ................................................................ 20
federal........................................................ 20
feel, think .................................................... 20
fewer, less .................................................... 20
fields of study ............................................. 20
fieldwork.................................................... 20
flex, flyer ...................................................... 20
foreign words and phrases ....................... 21
foreword ..................................................... 21
fractions ..................................................... 21
freshman, freshmen .................................. 21
from ............................................................. 21
full time, full-time ..................................... 21
fundraising, fundraiser ............................. 21
further, farther ........................................... 21
GPA ............................................................. 21
governmental bodies ................................. 21
graduate ...................................................... 21
Greek ........................................................... 21
groundbreaking ......................................... 22
gut-wrenching, heart-rending ..................... 22
he or she, him or her ................................. 22
headlines ..................................................... 22
health care .................................................. 22
highway designations ............................... 22
historic, historical ...................................... 22
home page .................................................. 22
honorary degrees ....................................... 22
honors program ......................................... 22
hyphen (-).................................................. 22
i.e. .............................................................. 23
imply, infer ................................................. 23
incorporated.............................................. 23
initials .......................................................... 23
in order to ................................................... 24
instructor .................................................... 24
international student ............................... 24
Internet ....................................................... 24
Internet addresses ..................................... 24
investiture ................................................... 24
irregardless ................................................. 24
italics .......................................................... 24
it’s, its ....................................................... 24
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character(s)</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>Jr., Sr., junior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>kickoff, kindergarten, Kwanzaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ll</td>
<td>lady, last, past, Latino/Latina, LCSW, letter grades, lifelong, lifetime, Long Island, Long Island Expressway, long-standing, long term, long-term, long time, longtime, lower-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>magazines and newspapers, major, minor, majors, MasterCard, master's program, me, myself, media, medium, midnight, military-connected students, military titles, minors, minority and minorities, money, monsignor, months, more than, over, multicultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>New York, Nicolls Road, Nicolls Road, nonprofit, not-for-profit, nonsexist language, noon, not only, numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>off campus, on campus, office, department, etc., OK, OK'd, OK'ing, OKs, on, online, organizations and institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pp</td>
<td>page numbers, parentheses ( ), people, persons, percent, periods ( ), Ph.D., Ph.D.s, phone numbers, places, please, p.m., postdoctoral, postsecondary, prefixes, preschool, prekindergarten, presently, preventive, problem-solving, Professional and Graduate Studies, professorships, named, programs, prove, proved, proving, punctuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qq</td>
<td>Quad, quantities, quotation marks (“ ”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>racial designations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ratios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>re-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>registrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>religious differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>religious titles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>research associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>resume, résumé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>room numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>route numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RSVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>syllabus, syllabuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>symposium, symposia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>telephone numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>temperatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>that, which (pronouns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>their, there, they’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>titles, academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>titles, business and personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>titles of works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trademark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trustees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SAT scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scholar-athlete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scholarships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scholarships, SJC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semesters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semicolon (;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>senior</td>
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<td>senior thesis</td>
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<td>sic</td>
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<td>Sister</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sisters of St. Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SJC</td>
</tr>
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<td>slash (/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slideshow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smart Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smart Classrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>so called, so-called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Security number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sophomore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Joseph’s College Magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>state names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State University of New York</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>States, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compensation</td>
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<td>contract</td>
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<td>major field of study</td>
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<td>minimum</td>
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<td>minor</td>
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<td>nonprofit</td>
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<td>on campus</td>
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<td>opportunity</td>
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<td>springboard</td>
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<td>summer</td>
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Xx
X-ray........................................45

Yy
years........................................45
you’re, your ................................45

Zz
ZIP code....................................45