Pattern 1: Compound Sentence: Semicolon, No Conjunction (two short, related sentences now joined)

\[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad ; \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} . \]

- Example: “My forefathers didn’t come over on the Mayflower; they met the boat.” —Will Rogers

Pattern 1a: \[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad ; \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} , \] conjunctive adverb (however/hence/therefore/thus/then/moreover/nevertheless/likewise/consequently/accordingly)

- Example: This car looks as if it has been wrecked; therefore, it’s not a good buy.

Pattern 1b: \[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad ; \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} , \] coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)

- Example: It was the right color; it fit, and it was cheap.

Pattern 1c: \[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad ; \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} ; \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} . \]

- Example: John got an A; Jennie also got an A; unfortunately George got a C.

Pattern 2: Compound Sentence With Elliptical Construction (comma indicates the omitted verb)

\[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad , \quad \text{DO} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{SC} \quad \text{(subject complement)} ; \quad \text{S} \quad , \quad \text{DO} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{SC} . \]

- Example: Bill played a musical number by Bach; Joan, one by Beethoven.

Pattern 3: Compound Sentence With Explanatory Statement (clauses separated by a colon)

- Example: Remember Yogi Berra’s advice: It ain’t over till it’s over.

Pattern 4: A Series Without a Conjunction (a series in any place in the sentence)

\[ \text{A}, \quad \text{B}, \quad \text{C} . \]

- Example: Their friendship has endured, in spite of arguments, boyfriends, distance.

Pattern 4a: A Series With a Variation

\[ \text{A} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{B} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{C} . \]

- Example: Even though he is smart, I have never seen Keith arrogant or annoyed or impatient.

Pattern 5: A Series of Balanced Pairs (note the rhythm)

\[ \text{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{B} \quad , \quad \text{C} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{D} \quad , \quad \text{E} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{F} . \]

- Example: Antony and Cleopatra, Romeo and Juliet, Tristan and Isolde, Lancelot and Guinevere were all famous lovers in literature.

Pattern 6: An Introductory Series of Appositives (with a dash and a summarizing subject)

- Example: Mickey Mouse, Magic, Mountain, the Light Parade—these mean Disneyland to children.

Pattern 7: An Internal Series of Appositives or Modifiers (enclosed by a pair of dashes or parentheses)

\[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} . \]

- Example: On our trip to Italy, the major sights—the Vatican in Rome, the Duomo in Florence, the tower in Pisa—didn’t impress us as much as the food and the kindness of the people.

Pattern 7a: A Variation: A Single Appositive or a Pair

\[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} . \]

- Example: My grandfather’s motto—take that extra step—guided him and now guides me.
Pattern 8: Dependent Clauses in a Pair or in a Series (at beginning or end of sentence)
If…, if…, then S V.
When…, when…, when…, S V.
S V that…, that…, that…
(omit the third clause and have just two, if you wish)
   o Example: If he had the money, if he had the time, if he had a companion, he would take that trip around the world.

Pattern 9: Repetition of a Key Term
S V key term or repeated key term
(use dash or comma before repetition)
Repeated term: brute may become brutal; breath may become breathtaking; battle may become battling.
   o Example: We all have problems but we can find a solution, a solution that works, a solution that is equitable.

Pattern 9a: A Variation: Same Word Repeated in Parallel Structure
S V repeated key word in same position of the sentence.
   o Example: Rodin’s The Thinker presents the perfect figure in the perfect pose.
   o Example: If you have unrealistic dreams, you may need to find other goals, other desires.

Pattern 10: Emphatic Appositives at End, After a Colon
S V word: the appositive (the second naming).
(with or without modifiers)
   o Example: Her room contained a collection of trash: old clothes, soda cans, McDonald’s wrappers.

Pattern 10a: A Variation: Appositive (single or pair or series) After a Dash
S V word — the appositive.
(echoed idea or second naming)
   o Example: Pandas eat only one food—bamboo shoots.
   o Example: E-mail is wonderful and so easy to send but also represents a major problem—answering it.

Pattern 11: Interrupting Modified Between S and V
S _ modifier _, V .
S — modifier — V .
S (modifier that whispers) V .
   o Example: A small drop of ink, falling (as Byron said) like dew upon a thought, can make millions think.
   o Example: Wolves—once feared and killed—are being reintroduced into the environment.
   o Example: Relaxation and informality are important parts of our fantasies about life in a tropical paradise, and once you get accustomed to having twenty people waiting on you hand foot (it doesn’t take very long), you no longer feel like a guest.

Pattern 11a: A Full Sentence (statement or question or exclamation) as Interrupting Modifier
—a full sentence—
S or V
(a full sentence)
   o Example: Juliet’s famous question—early in the balcony scene she asks, “Wherefore art thou Romeo?”—is often misunderstood; she meant not “where,” but “why.”
   o Example: One of Thoreau’s most famous analogies—“If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears, however measured or far away.”—echoes Shakespeare’s advice that we should be true to ourselves.
   NOTE: Here the statement before the dash is a quotation, and the period is correct.
   o Example: He leaped at the chance (too impetuously, I thought) to go whitewater rafting.

Pattern 12: Introductory or Concluding Participles
Participial phrase , S V .
S V , Participial phrase .
   o Example: Persevering, determined to succeed, driven by wanderlust, blest with discipline, the pioneers forged a civilization out of a wilderness.
   [Persevering (present regular), determined (past regular), driven (past irregular), blest (past irregular)]
Pattern 13: A Single Modifier Out of Place for Emphasis

Modifier_________ , _______ S _______ V ______ .
(modifier may be in other positions)
  o Example: Inside, the child was noisy. (NOTE: the comma is vital here—why?)
  o Example: Frantic, the young hiker rushed over with the rescue rope.
  o Example: The general demand absolute obedience, instant and unquestioning.
  o Example: All day the walkers sweated in the sun, pleased that they were walking for a good cause—preventing breast cancer.

Pattern 14: Prepositional Phrase Before S and V

Prepositional phrase________ S V (or V S) .
  o Example: After a long pause, the teacher continued.
  o Example: In the park the ducks waddled toward the pond.
  o Example: Under the care of Bishop Jean Baptist Lamy, Sante Fe, New Mexico, became an important, thriving village.

Pattern 15: Object or Complement Before S and V

Object or Subject complement S V .
  o Example: His kind of sarcasm I do not like.
  o Example: Satisfied with his first draft, good grades he will never have.
  o Example: No friend of snakes is my sister Jean.

Pattern 15a: Complete Inversion of Normal Pattern

Object...or Complement... or Modifier... V S .
  o Example: Westward the country was free; (Mod S V C)
  westward, therefore, lay their hopes; (Mod V S)
  westward flew their dreams. The West became (Mod V S)
  for everyone the promised land of milk and honey. (Prep. Phrase out of place between V and SC)
  o Example: From the guru’s prophecy radiated a faith that ultimately all would be well.
  o Example: Down the field and through the weeds pranced the little puppy.

Pattern 16: Paired Constructions

Not only S V , but also S V . (The also may be omitted.)
  Just as S V , so too S V . (may be so also or simply so)
  The more S V , the more S V . (may be the less)
  The former S V , the latter S V .
  If not , at least * . (*Note that the if not...at least construction joins individual grammatical units, not complete clauses.)
  o Example: if not praise, at least not blame
  o Example: Just as the Yankees dominate the World Series, so Tiger Woods dominates the golf world.
  o Example: The more he tried to please, the less pleased I was.

Pattern 16a: A Paired Construction for Contrast Only

A “this, not that” or “not this but that” construction .
  in some place other than the verb position
  o Example: For some hummingbirds, migration involves a much smaller range, measure in hundreds, not thousands, or miles.
  o Example: Hard work, not luck, gets you promotes in business.
  o Example: The judge asked for acquittal—not conviction.

Pattern 17: Dependent Clause (in a “sentence slot”) as Subject or Object or Complement

S [dependent clause as subject] V .
  S ______[dependent clause as object or complement] .
  NOTE: The dependent clauses in this pattern, which serve as nouns, will begin with one of the following words: who, whom, which, that, what, why, where, when, how
  o Example: How he did that is still amazing to me.
  o What man cannot imagine, he cannot create.
  o Anne never discovered why her husband bought her a diamond necklace.
Pattern 18: Absolute Construction (noun plus participle) Anywhere in Sentence

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\[ \text{S, absolute construction, V.} \]

- or -

( or )

- Example: The walls being blank, the new tenant—an unemployed artist—promptly set about covering all of them in a mural of orange, vermillion, and yellow.
- Example: I want to go away to college (my parents willing) as soon as I graduate from high school.
- Example: The snow having stopped, we were able to continue our journey.

Pattern 19: The Short, Simple Sentence for Relief or Dramatic Effect

**Pattern 19:** The Short, Simple Sentence for Relief or Dramatic Effect

\[ \text{S V.} \]

- Example: Well, I wonder; Days passed; It was magical; That is okay; Everything changed.

Pattern 19a: A Short Question for Dramatic Effect

**Pattern 19a:** A Short Question for Dramatic Effect

(Interrogative word) auxiliary verb \( S V ? \)

(Interrogative word standing alone) \( ? \)

(Question based solely on intonation) \( ? \)

Auxiliary verb \( S V ? \)

- Example: Can we change? How did she cope? What is next?
- Example: Was it easy? What if E.T. calls? That’s her mother?

Pattern 20: The Deliberate Fragment

**Pattern 20:** The Deliberate Fragment

Merely a part of a sentence

- Examples:
  1. in a description—
     - I wish you could have known the Southwest in the early day. The way it really was. They way the land seemed to reach out forever. And those endless stretches of blue sky!
  2. for transition—
     - Now, on with the story.
     - Bit to get back to the subject.
     - So much for that.
  3. for indication conclusions—
     - Fair enough. All too late. No matter. Fine.
  4. in structuring a question or an answer—
  5. for making exclamations and for emphasis—
     - What a price to pay! Probably not! Never! The next step—martyrdom.
  6. for making explanations—
     - All to no avail. But for short journeys.
  7. and sometimes in aphorisms or fragments of clichés—
     - The more the merrier for them, too. But there’s the rub.
     - Early to bed! Absolute power corrupting once more.