



(1) Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is a sentence with a **main clause** (a phrase which makes sense on its own) and a **subordinate clause** (a phrase which doesn't make sense on its own).

Example: **I went to the park** **even though I didn't want to.**

I went to the park. This is a complete simple sentence.

even though I didn't want to This is not a complete sentence as it does not make sense until you add it to a main clause.

(2) Embedded Clauses

Embedded clause A subordinate clause in the middle of a complex sentence. It doesn't make sense on its own and must have punctuation on either side. You can use parentheses (brackets) or a pair of commas.

Examples: The crocodile **which had been lurking under the water** pounced towards its prey.
what the text makes you think of, the connotations of a text.

Examples:
The man was crying therefore **he** must be upset about something.
The **black sky** hung overhead: **Black** and **hung** have connotations of death.

(4) Word Patterns

Writers think carefully about the word choices in their writing in order to create a specific effect or mood for the reader or audience.

Some writers choose to create a **pattern** by linking words across a paragraph or whole text. The words that create a **pattern** can be grouped together in a **field**.

Lexical field: Words that are associated with a specific topic or subject.
Example: The lexical field of football would be: pitch, ball, players, goal, score, and team.

Semantic field: Words that are associated by meaning.
Example: A semantic field of violence would be: shred, ripped, beat, pulsed, throbbed, smashed, and shrieked.

(5) Grammar

Dash (—) shorten it.

Examples: "I'm... I'm pleasantly surprised."
'The house was large, red, brick...and built over 100 years ago.'

An ellipsis can also be used to leave a **clinger** at the end of a sentence or text.

Example: Suddenly, it was gone...

