

SENTENCE VARIETY:

MAKE YOUR WRITING **STAND OUT**

CREATE AN ENGAGING WORK

There are a few types of sentences that can be employed to make your writing varied and engaging instead of monotonous. If you leave yourself time to edit, you can create an amazing paper, piece of creative writing, or presentation using sentence variety.

THE SEMICOLON SENTENCE

LINKS CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES. BELOW, WE HAVE TWO SUBJECTS: SENTENCE VARIETY AND READERS AND TWO VERBS "IS" AND "WILL WANT." AS A RESULT, WE HAVE TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES AND THEY SHOULD THEREFORE BE SEPARATED BY A SEMICOLON.

Sentence variety is a wonderful way to make your writing stand out; your readers will want to keep reading.



THE SERIAL SENTENCE

ALLOWS FOR A LIST. BELOW, WE HAVE A LIST OF THINGS YOU CAN USE AS YOU EDIT YOUR PAPER. EACH STRATEGY IS SEPARATED BY A COMMA, THUS OFFERING A LIST (OR SERIES—HENCE, SERIAL).

When I edit, I think about flow, topic sentences, and sentence variety to create a strong paper.

THE SPEAKING SENTENCE

PROVIDES A WAY TO CREATE DIALOGUE OR TO INCORPORATE QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER WORKS. BELOW, YOU'LL SEE THE QUOTE IS SEPARATED BY SOME DESCRIPTION IN THE MIDDLE TO ALLOW FOR EVEN FURTHER VARIETY.

"Serial sentences are one way of providing variety," the tutor explained enthusiastically, "but they are not the only ones!"

THE SUBVERSIVE SENTENCE

CREATES A PLACE FOR A PARENTHETICAL—AND POTENTIALLY TANGENTIAL—POINTS. BELOW, YOU'LL NOTE THE INFORMATION WE INCLUDE ISN'T INCREDIBLY IMPORTANT, BUT IT DOES ADD EXTRA DETAIL TO THE WRITING

Sentences—even ones we don't want to write—can be a lot more interesting if we use parenthetical.

THE SHIFTING SENTENCE

GIVES YOU A MEANS OF MOVING TO A NEW IDEA, CONCEPT, OR ALTERNATIVE VIEW. AS SHOWN BELOW, THEY MOST OFTEN EMPLOY A TRANSITION WORD OR PHRASE.

While sometimes we want to write quickly rather than well, using sentence variety can allow for a more interesting paper.



IMPORTANT CONCEPTS TO KEEP IN MIND AS YOU WRITE

- **Point of View**
 - Make sure that you don't shift between first, second, and third person points of view. Stick to first (me, I/ us, we), second (you, your), **or** third (she, they, he).
- **Subject-verb agreement**
 - When you write using a singular verb, make sure to use a singular subject. When you write about a plural subject, use the plural form of the accompanying verb.
- **Verb tense**
 - Don't switch between past, present, future tenses. Make it clear that when you're writing about past events, you use past tense, when you write about current events, you use present tense, and so forth.
- **Inclusive language**
 - Whenever you write, use language that respects everyone regardless of gender, race, age, ability, or other identity.