

San José



emphasis, pace, and cohesion.

The end of the main clause is the most emphatic position of a sentence and receives the most emphasis. Moving on to the next sentence.

The second most emphatic position of a sentence is the opening. When we deviate from the expected pattern of a sentence by using different openers, we create suspense and force readers to read on /or verb.

Which sentence openers can alter emphasis?

- Subordinate clause
- Present participle phrase
- Past participle phrase

The original sentence places the most emphasis on the fact that the sister forgot to go grocery shopping. We focus our attention on her forgetfulness and blame her for making her brother go to the store. However, when we use the subordinate clause and past participle phrase in the beginning of the sentence, we move the emphasis to the end of the sentence, putting it in the most emphatic position. Now, the emphasis falls on the brother.

Pace refers to the speed at which readers read. When we follow the standard pattern of subject + verb + object, readers can read at a normal pace. Altering word order can manipulate pace by creating tension that slows a reader down.

Which sentence openers can alter pace?

- Adjective
- Appositive

When readers read the original sentence, they do not experience a disruption. By using an adjective or appositive in the beginning of the sentence, we suspend the main clause, which defers meaning. An abrupt pause forces readers to alter the pace of their reading.

Varying sentence openers can allow you to connect your thoughts in a logical order, creating cohesion. For example, presenting old information before new information helps readers understand the relationship between sentences.

Which sentence openers can alter cohesion?

- Prepositional phrase
- Transition word

Rewrite the following sentence, using different sentence openings. Next, observe how you created and manipulated emphasis, pace, and cohesion by delaying the subject and/or verb. Discuss the results with your tutor.

Using a subordinate clause:

Using a present participle phrase:

Using a past participle phrase:

Using an adjective:

Using an appositive:

Using a prepositional phrase:

Using a transition word:

Lunsford, Andrea. *The Everyday Writer*. 5th Edition. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2013. Print.