

Data is not information ...

- Number of Words: How many words are in the sentence?
- Number of Clauses: How many clauses does the sentence contain?
- Number of Phrases: How many phrases does the sentence contain (prepositional, verbal, adverbial)?
- Sentence Pattern: What formal pattern describes the sentence? If the sentence is a fragment, label it as “fragment” or “irregular.”
- Loose/Periodic: Where does the sentence locate its main point? If it’s at the beginning, the sentence is loose; if it’s at the end, the sentence is periodic. These patterns are easiest to see with complex sentences consisting of an adverbial subordinate clause and an independent clause. If you have a compound sentence or a simple sentence without modifiers, you may leave this category blank.
- Pauses: How many internal pauses does the sentence contain? Think about mild pauses (commas), formal pauses (colons), more dramatic pauses (dashes), and verbal pauses (e.g., conjunctive adverbs, such as “however,” appositives, or other “interrupting phrases”)
- Impressions of Vocabulary: Vocabulary impressions are probably best made for the passage as a whole, so you may want to complete these on a separate sheet of paper and note on your matrix only those features in which the sentence does something unusual with the basic pattern. Here are the sort of features to consider:
- number of multi-syllabic words
 - origins of vocabulary (Anglo-Saxon, Latin, French, other languages). Consult a dictionary if you are uncertain.
 - musicality (soothing/harsh/rhythmic sounds)
 - repetition vs. variety

... and information is not knowledge

- Conclusions: Based on this data, how can you use your knowledge of grammar to describe the style of your passage? For this exercise, consider style to be the distinctive way the author uses language. Does your discussion give any clues about why you liked this passage so much that you chose for the semester’s analysis?