Stylistic analysis at the clause and sentence levels

Sentence-linking features: ellipsis, anaphora (definite article, demonstratives, personal pronouns), concord (in number, in tense), lexical features (e.g. word repetitions), adverbial contrasts (e.g. sentence initiators), prosodic features (e.g. contrastive tone, intonation patterns).

Non-dependent structures (formal division): **complete sentences incomplete sentences**

Complete sentences:

- major
- simple
- compound
 - a simple main clause + one or more simple dependent clauses, linked by a sequence-determining (**coordinating**) conjunction or a coordinating punctuation mark
 - a simple main clause + a **parenthetic** clause (embedded in the main clause or in sequence with it)
- **complex** one simple main clause + the adverbial element expounded by at least one dependent clause
- **mixed** a compound sentence in which at least one clause has a dependent clause (introduced by a subordinating conjunction)
 - minor
 - simple
 - compound
 - complex
 - mixed

Minor constructions:

- subordinate SP(CA) structure
- element of clause structure (S, P, C, A, VOC) or some partial
- combination of elements of clause structure other than those in major sentences (SC, SP, PC, PA, AA)
- non-finite construction.

Clause elements:

Subject - nominal group

- personal, interrogative or indefinite pronoun

- noun clause

Predicator - verbal group Complement - nominal group

- personal, interrogative or indefinite pronoun

- noun clause

Adverbial - single word (adverb)

- adverbial construction - non-finite clause

- prepositional phrase

- adverbial clause

Vocative