

## Sentence patterns relating to nonrestrictive and restrictive constructions

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1. Type 1: Sentences with nonrestrictive elements toward the end of the sentence
    - Type 1a: Single piece of extra information at the end
    - Type 1b: Two nonrestrictive elements at the end, both modifying the main clause
    - Type 1c: Two nonrestrictive elements, one modifying the main clause and the other modifying the first modifier
    - Type 1d: Three nonrestrictive elements, one modifying the main clause, the second modifying the first, and the third modifying the second
  2. Type 2: Sentences with nonrestrictive elements in the middle of the sentence
    - Type 2a: Nonrestrictive elements set off by commas
    - Type 2b: Valid nonrestrictive element after *and*
    - Type 2c: Nonrestrictive elements not set off by commas
    - Type 2d: Two nonrestrictive elements set off by commas
    - Type 2e: Three nonrestrictive elements set off by commas
  3. Type 3: Sentences with restrictive (defining) elements
    - Type 3a: Commonly used defining expressions that go almost unnoticed
    - Type 3b: Straightforward defining constructions
    - Type 3c: Some -ing forms in sentences are actually defining constructions
    - Type 3d: Some expressions with no comma before *but* may actually be defining constructions
    - Type 3e: Two defining elements coming one after another and modifying the same element
    - Type 3f: Defining elements containing one, two, and three prepositional phrases
  4. Type 4: Sentences with tricky -ing forms at the end, which can change the meaning depending on how they are set
  5. Type 5: Sentences with restrictive or nonrestrictive elements coming after attributive statements such as *show(ed) that, report(ed) that, indicate(d) that, demonstrate(d) that, etc.*
    - Type 5a: Element after *that* not set off by commas because the interruption to the flow is minimal (or almost not there)
    - Type 5b: Element after *that* set off by commas because of a clear interruption to the flow
    - Type 5c: Restrictive element after *that*: use of a single comma
  6. Type 6: Special cases of sentences that can convey the same meaning with either restrictive or nonrestrictive constructions
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