

Periodic and Cumulative Sentences

PERIODIC AND CUMULATIVE SENTENCES: TWO EFFECTIVE SENTENCE SHAPES:

There are two common sentence shapes defined by the location of their main clauses; these are known as periodic and cumulative sentences. The periodic sentence is built on suspense and delay: it puts maximum emphasis on the way the sentence ends. The cumulative sentence aims for upfront impact; there is no suspense, but rather, the rolling momentum of an extended follow-through.

The Periodic Sentence: Delay Closure to Achieve Emphasis

The main clause in a periodic sentence builds to a climax that is not completed until the end. Often, a piece of the main clause (such as the subject) is located early in the sentence, as in this example:

The way that beverage companies market health—“No Preservatives,” “No Artificial Colors,” “All Natural,” “Real Brewed”—is often, because the product also contains a high percentage of sugar or fructose, misleading.

We have underlined parts of the main clause to clarify how various modifiers interrupt it. The effect is suspenseful: not until the final word does the sentence consummate its fundamental idea. Pieces of the main clause are spread out across the sentence.

You should be aware of one risk that accompanies periodic constructions. If the delay lasts too long because there are too many “interrupters” before the main clause gets completed, your readers may forget the subject being established. To illustrate, let’s add more subordinated material the preceding example.

The way that beverage companies market health—“No Preservatives,” “No Artificial Colors,” “All Natural,” “Real Brewed”—is often, because the product also contains a high percentage of sugar or fructose, not just what New Agers would probably term “immoral” and “misleading” but what a government agency such as the Food and Drug Administration should find illegal.

Arguably, the additions (the “not just” and “but” clauses after “fructose”) push the sentence into incoherence. The main clause has been stretched past the breaking point. If readers don’t get lost in such a sentence, they are at least likely to get irritated and wish the writer would finally get to the point.

Note how minor the revisions are in the following example:

Draft: The novelist Virginia Woolf suffered from acute anxieties for most of her life. She had several breakdowns and finally committed suicide on the eve of World War II.

Revision: Suffering from acute anxieties for most of her life, the novelist Virginia Woolf not only had several breakdowns but , finally, on the eve of World War II, committed suicide .

This revision has made two primary changes. It has combined two short sentences into a longer sentence, and it has made the sentence periodic by stringing out the main clause (underlined).

The Cumulative Sentence: Start Fast to Build Momentum

The cumulative sentence is in many respects the opposite of the periodic. The cumulative sentence begins by presenting the independent clause as a foundation and then accumulates a number of modifications and qualifications. As the following example illustrates, the independent clause provides quick grammatical closure, freeing the rest of the sentence to amplify and develop the main idea.

Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan B. Sirhan, a twenty-four-year-old Palestinian immigrant, prone to occultism and unsophisticated left-wing politics and sociopathically devoted to leaving his mark in history, even if as a notorious figure.

Write Periodic and Cumulative Sentences

If you consciously practice using periodic and cumulative constructions, you will be surprised how quickly you can learn to produce them in your own writing. Here is an example using the core sentence “**James Joyce was a gifted singer.**”

Periodic: Although known primarily as one of the greatest novelists of the twentieth century, James Joyce, the son of a local political functionary who loved to tip a few too many at the pub, was also a gifted—and prizewinning—singer.

Cumulative: James Joyce was a gifted singer, having listened at his father’s knee to the ballads sung in pubs, having won an all-Ireland prize in his early teens, and having possessed a miraculous ear for the inflections of common speech that was to serve him throughout the career for which he is justly famous.