Simple Coordinate Sequence

1. The alternatives to asking answerable questions, and then making honest attempts to find answers to them, are clear—and disgraceful.
2. We can ask no questions at all, either out of stupor or as a display of arrogance.
2. We can ask questions that are misleading, or vague, or meaningless—to be answered, respectively, by mountebanks, the confused, and the vary naïve.
2. Or, we may ask clear questions and then refuse to acknowledge them, as a gesture of fear, smugness, or irresponsibility. [Wendell Johnson, Your Most Enchanted Listener]

Subordinate Sequence (with Internal Coordinate Sequence)

1. From age to age the value currently put upon cleverness in writing varies rather freely.
2. The times when it has stood highest were also times when our chances of getting to know, pretty soon, whatever there is to be known were over-rated, as we see now.
3. A typical fruit of such a period, vigorous, positive, bold, sure of the sufficiency of whatever data it had, impatient of doubts, reservations or awe, was our received political economy of the middle of the nineteenth century.
4. In it a thin, fallacious lucidity seemed to make everything clear but did it by failing to see that there was anything to be cleared up where the worst difficulties lay. [C.E. Montague, A Writer’s Notes on His Trade]

Subordinate Sequence (with Internal Coordinate Sequence)

1. The first motive [for using slang] is to interest and impress the people with whom we are talking.
2. Students of the psychology of language have found that, most of the time, in ordinary conversation, we are not trying to give information along; we are trying to impress the other fellow.
3. We are attempting to awaken his emotions: to gain his approval, to win his sympathy, to surprise him, make him laugh, harrow his feelings, or excite his enthusiasm.
4. That is why so many talkers use gestures—the less emotional peoples like the Dutch use few, the more emotional peoples like the Italians use many.
4. That is why so many talkers try to get into some sort of physical contact (which means emotional contact) with the other man, tapping his knee, holding his lapel, patting his shoulder.
5. Even to give a man a cigarette and light it for him establishes that kind of emotional contact, however fragile it may seem.
4. And that is why in informal conversation many people choose words which are not standard—because they will be more surprising and amusing. [Gilbert Highet, The Anatomy of Slang]
Mixed Coordinate (and Subordinate) Sequences

1 Applied to language, the adjective good can have two meanings: (1) “effective, adequate for the purpose to which it is put” and (2) “acceptable, conforming to approved usage.”
2 The first of these is truly a value judgment of the language itself.
3 In this sense the language of Shakespeare, for example, is “good English” because it serves as a highly effective vehicle for his material.
3 On the other hand, the language of a poorer writer, which does not meet adequately the demands put upon it, might be called “bad English.”
2 The second meaning of good is not really a judgment of the language itself but a social appraisal of the persons who use it.
3 An expression like I ain’t got no time for youse may be most effective in the situation in which it is used, and hence “good English” in the first sense.
4 But most people, including those who naturally speak this way, will call it “bad English” because grammatical features like ain’t, youse, and the double-negative construction belong to a variety of English commonly used by people with little education and low social and economic status. [W. Nelson Francis, The English Language]

Paragraph with Extrasequential Sequence (Introduction)

(I) 1 The dictionaries still say that “language is a device for communicating ideas.”
(I) 2 The semanticists and the anthropologists agree that this is a tiny, specialized function of speech.
1 Mainly language is an instrument for action.
2 The meaning of a word of phrase is not its dictionary equivalent but the difference its utterance brings about in a situation.
2 We use words to comfort and cajole ourselves…. [Clyde Kluckhohn, Mirror for Man]

Paragraph with Extrasequential Sequence (Conclusion)

1 In regard to its original meaning [Mind your P’s and Q’s] there has been much conjecture, with no really satisfying explanation.
2 Some believe it was a warning of schoolteachers to those learning to write the alphabet or of master printers to their apprentices in setting type.
2 Some think it has to do with pints and quarts in the alehouse reckoning.
2 Some think it was an injunction of French dancing masters to their charges, to mind their feet (pieds) and pigtails or wigs (queues).
2 And some would have solicitous wives beseeching their husbands, especially if they were seamen who often tarred their pigtails (queues), not to soil their peajackets.
(C) The interpretation of linguistic obscurities, as Chaucer once drily remarked, “is a glorious art, certeyn.” [Bergen and Cornelia Evans, A Dictionary of Contemporary Conversation Usage]