

Parallel Structure

1. **Equal Phrases or Clauses:** items in a list or series are presented with the same grammatical form.
For example: "She enjoys skiing, hiking, and swimming."

2. **Paired Conjunctions:** items are paired with coordinating conjunctions (usually "and" or "or").
For example: "He can either study for the exam or take a break."

3. **Correlative Conjunctions:** used in pairs to connect similar elements "both...and," "either...or," "neither...nor," "not only...but also."
For example: "Not only did she excel in math, but she also shone in science."

4. **Lists with Commas:** used to separate items, ensuring a consistent structure.
For example: "The team needed dedication, teamwork, and a strong leader."

5. **Lists with Semicolons:** used to separate items in a list when the items contain commas.
For example: "The candidates included John, the programmer; Mary, the marketer; and Mike, the designer."

6. **Appositives:** additional information is presented in a balanced structure.
For example: "John, a skilled programmer, and Mary, an experienced marketer, joined the team."

7. **Infinitive Phrases:** used in parallel structure to express purpose or action.
For example: "The goals of the project were to increase efficiency, to reduce costs, and to improve customer service."

8. **Participial Phrases:** begin with verbs in the "-ing" or "-ed" form
For example: "She walked to the park, singing her favorite song, and greeted her friends."

9. **Balanced Comparisons:** ensure both sides are treated equally.
For example: "His dedication was as strong as his leadership skills."

10. **Conditional Statements:** offer conditional statements.
For example: "If you finish the project early, you'll have time to relax; if you work late, you'll meet the deadline."
