Annotation Guideline:

1. Length and Complexity:
   - Consider a sentence as long and/or complex if it contains at least 20 words.
2. Subject and Verb Identification:
   - Identify the complete subject (including the simple subject) and the verb in the sentence.
3. Length and Abstractness of Subject:
   - Determine if the subject is long and/or abstract.
   - Consider the complete subject as long if it exceeds seven or eight words and includes a nominalization, especially as the simple subject.
   - Additionally, a subject can be considered long if it contains a lengthy relative clause.
4. Introductory Phrase/Clause:
   - Check if the sentence has an introductory phrase or clause.
   - If the introductory clause starts with words like "if," "when," "since," or "although," it generally refers to previously known ideas and can be placed at the beginning of the sentence. However, these clauses short should be kept short.
5. Interruptions between Subject and Verb:
   - Identify any interruptions that occur between the subject and the verb.
   - Short interruptions, consisting of 1-3 words, are more tolerable.
6. Object Identification:
   - Identify the object in the sentence.
7. Interruptions between Verb and Object:
   - Determine if there are any interruptions between the verb and the object.
8. Sprawling Ending:
   - Check if the sentence has a sprawling ending.
   - Consider a sentence as having a sprawling ending if it includes multiple clauses and phrases connected in a series at the end of the sentence.
9. Coordination and Ordering:
   - Determine if the sentence is coordinated.
   - The elements in the sentence should be arranged from shorter to longer and from simpler to more complex.