

L1b: Sentence Types

Simple Sentence

Simple Sentences- One independent clause

- A simple sentence contains a **subject** and a **verb**.
- It expresses a single **complete thought** that can stand on its own.

Examples:

1. The baby cried for food.

^There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought.

2. Professor Maple's intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.

A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short.

3. Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.

^Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought.

L1b: Sentence Types

Compound Sentences

- A compound sentence has **two independent clauses**. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
- Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences.
- These independent clauses are **joined by comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).
- These independent clauses can also **be joined by a semi colon (;)**.

Examples:

1. The shoplifter had stolen clothes, **so** he ran once he saw the police.

^Both sides of the conjunction “so” are complete sentences. “The shoplifter had stolen clothes” can stand alone and so can “he ran once he saw the police.” Therefore, this is a compound sentence.

2. They spoke to him in Spanish, **but** he responded in English.

L1b: Sentence Types

Complex and Compound- Complex Sentences

Complex Sentences

- A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought.

- There are two types of dependent clause: Adverb & Adjective

-Your dependent clause will begin with a:

Subordinating conjunction- Adverb dependent clauses

- while
- as soon as
- although
- before
- even if
- because
- no matter how
- whether
- wherever
- when
- until
- after
- as if
- how
- if
- provided
- in that
- once
- supposing
- while
- unless
- in case
- as far as
- now that
- as
- so that
- though
- since

OR

Relative pronouns- Adjective dependent clauses

Who Whom Whose That Which

Examples:

Dependent

Independent

1. After eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.

^ The independent clause is “Tim went to the gym to exercise.” The subordinating clause before it is dependent on the main, independent clause. If one were to say “after eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory,” it would be an incomplete thought.

2. The woman who taught Art History 210 was fired for stealing school supplies.

^ The dependent clause in this sentence is “who taught Art History 210” because if removed, the rest of the sentence would stand as an independent clause. “Who taught Art History 210” is an adjective clause that provides necessary details about the subject, woman.

Compound-Complex Sentences

- A compound-complex sentence has **two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause**.

The two independent clause (the compound sentence) will be joined by a comma **AND** coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)

The **dependent clause** (the complex sentence) will begin with a **relative pronoun OR subordinating conjunction**

There is no particular order that the sentence has to follow. The independent clause could be split up or follow each other.

Examples:

1. **After** the two soccer players lost their game, they joined their other teammates for lunch, **and** they went to the movies.

The sentence begins with the dependent clause followed by the two independent clauses joined by a comma and conjunction

2. The man believed in the system, **and** he knew that justice would prevail **after** the murderer was sent to jail.

The sentence begins with the two independent clauses followed by the dependent clause

3. We went to the grocery store, **because** we were out of milk, **but** Sue went to the mall.

***The sentences begins with one independent clause followed by the dependent clause and ends with the 2nd independent clause.*