

THE SIMPSONS™

The Sentence Study Guide/Notes



The Sentence

The **COMPLETE SENTENCE** - In order to be considered a complete sentence, there has to be a SUBJECT AND a VERB.

A **SENTENCE FRAGMENT** - An incomplete thought. This group of words is missing a subject, verb, or both.

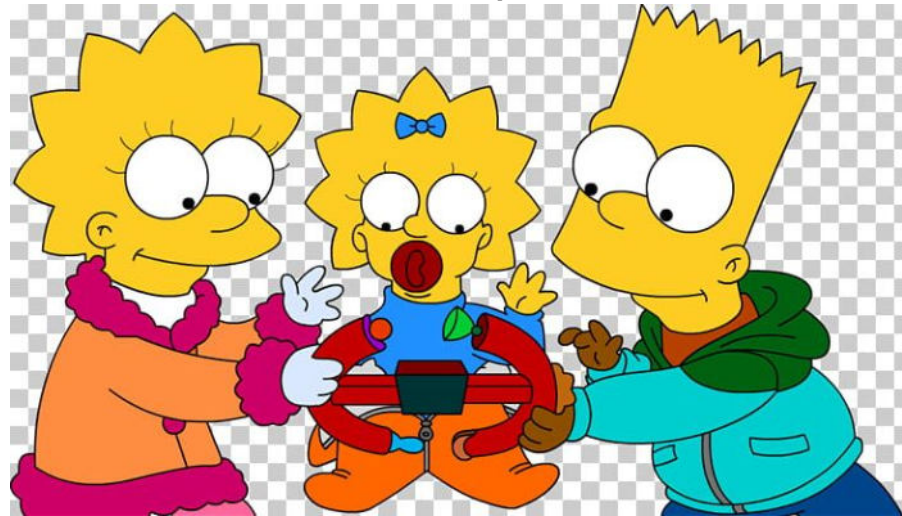


Dependent vs. Independent

An **independent Clause** is a group of words that together form a complete sentence. It can stand alone



A **dependent clause** is a group of words that together form a sentence that cannot stand alone. It needs to be connected to an independent clause.



Types of Dependent Clauses

Noun Clauses - the dependent clause is acting as a noun in the sentence (the subject, direct object, object of the preposition, or predicate pronoun)

That he is an excellent student is known by all of his teachers.

Adverb Clauses - the dependent clause is acting as an adverb in the sentence. It adds to the verb. It will tell you HOW something is done, WHY it is done, WHEN it was done, and to WHAT EXTENT it is done.

They gulped down their dessert **before they took one bite of their dinner.**

Adjective Clauses - the dependent clause is acting as an adjective. It is describing a noun in the sentence.

Johnny Smith is a climber **who likes to compete with the best.**

Types of Sentences

Simple Sentence - **ONE** simple sentence (You can have phrases, but you will only have one **independent** clause)

Compound Sentence- **TWO** simple sentences (**Independent** Clauses) joined together with a comma and a conjunction or a semicolon (;)

Compound-Complex Sentence- **TWO** simple sentences joined together with a comma and a conjunction or a semicolon (;) along with **dependent** clauses.

Complex Sentence - One **simple** sentence with one or more **dependent** clauses

The Simple Sentence



1. A sentence containing **ONE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.**
2. It has a subject and a verb
3. Marge is an independent woman. She represents a simple sentence. She pays her own bills and is self sufficient.
4. A simple sentence can stand alone!

Examples:

1. Malika Sings.
2. Ms. McGonigal is grading 101 essays.
3. You are studying for your test!

The Compound Sentence

1. A compound sentence contains **TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES** joined together by a COMMA and CONJUNCTION.
2. Marge marries Homer. - two independent people joined together through marriage. (The ring represents the COORDINATING conjunction)
3. Each clause could stand alone, but they are joined together to make a compound sentence.

Example:

Most young people in the middle ages spent their time on farm work, and they never learned reading and writing.



Coordinating Conjunctions

Words that join two sentences together.

For, **A**nd, **N**or, **B**ut, **O**r, **Y**et, **S**o

The semicolon (;) acts as a coordinating conjunction, too!

The choir rehearsed late on Tuesday, **and** the director praised their hard work.

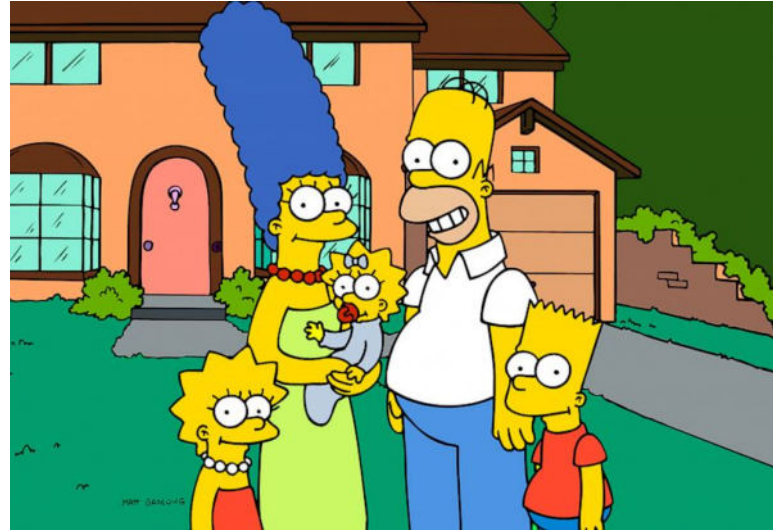
The choir rehearsed late on Tuesday**;** the director praised their hard work.

Compound-Complex Sentence

1. **Two INDEPENDENT CLAUSES** joined together by a COORDINATING CONJUNCTION along with one or more **DEPENDENT CLAUSES**
2. Marge (Independent) and Homer (Independent) have Bart (Dependent), Maggie (dependent), and Lisa (Dependent)
3. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. Just as a child (dependent) needs a guardian, a dependent clause needs to be attached to an independent clause

Example:

Ms. McGonigal is ecstatic **that her beloved Braves won the World Series**, and she hopes they win it again this year!



Subordinating Conjunctions

1. Subordinating conjunctions introduce/begin dependent clauses.
2. Some of the most common subordinating conjunctions are:

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after
although
as
as if
as long as
as much as
as soon as
as though

because
before
even if
even though
how
if
in as much as
in order that

lest
now that
provided
since
so that
than
that
though

till
unless
until
when
whenever
where
wherever
while

Relative Pronouns

- Dependent Clauses can also begin with relative pronouns.

Relative Pronouns		
Relative Pronouns take the place of nouns or pronouns. They are called relative pronouns because they always relate back to something or someone else. They are used to join two sentences about the same person or thing.		
Pronouns	Usage	Examples
who	replace the subject pronouns <i>I, she, he, we</i> and <i>they</i>	This is the man who broke the window.
whose	show possession or relationship.	She knew the family whose house we bought.
whom	replace the object pronouns <i>me, her, him, us</i> and <i>them</i>	They have found the lady whom they want to interview.
which	Clauses that begin with which are almost always non-restrictive	My precious blue lamp, which was in the room, was broken.
that	Clauses that begin with that are almost always restrictive clauses	The lamp that was in the room was broken.

The Complex Sentence

1. A sentence with **ONE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE** and ONE or more **DEPENDENT CLAUSES**.
2. When Marge kicks Homer to the curb because she caught him cheating, she becomes a single parent (ONE Independent Clause) with children (Dependent Clauses).

Examples:

When you study for your tests, you will experience great success!



Sources

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