



# **TYPES OF SENTENCES**



# ?What is a Clause

- A group of words which contains at least a subject and a verb.

For example:

***Biology is an interesting science. (I)***

***Because the flight was cancelled, (D)***

***That earth revolves around the sun (D)***

There are two kinds of clauses:

- Independent clause
- Dependent clause



# Kinds of Clauses

- **Independent Clause**

It contains a subject and a verb (and sometimes a complement). It expresses a complete thought, and can stand by itself. It is a simple sentence.

Examples: ***The sun rose.***

***Fresh water boils at 100 C.***

***It has been raining all day.***



# Kinds of Clauses

## • Dependent Clause

It begins with a **subordinator\***; e.g., because, after, since, as, where, ... ..; or a **relative pronoun**; e.g., who, that, this, these, those ....

It does not express a complete thought. It is also called a sentence fragment. A dependent clause is formed with a subordinator or a relative pronoun, a subject, and a verb. **It needs an independent clause to complete its meaning.**

\* Supplementary booklet: appendix C



# Kinds of Clauses

Examples:

*When the sun rose,*

*If the drought continues for another year,*

*When the phone rang,*

*Although Maha won the prize,*

*That earth revolves around the sun*

*When Ahmad went to the library*

*Who is wearing a red T-shirt*

*Whose book is interesting*

*Whether Ahmad passed the exam (or not)*

*If there is a warranty on the computer*

•Exercise:

Add an independent clause to the preceding dependent clauses.



# Types of Sentences

## What is a sentence?

It is a group of words which is made of one or more **clauses**. It expresses a complete thought.

There are four types of sentences in English: (P. 3)

1. Simple sentences
2. Compound sentences
3. Complex sentences
4. Compound/complex sentences



# Simple Sentences

It is the most basic type of a sentence. It is made of one independent clause, and expresses a complete thought.

Example:

*We bought tickets for the football match.*

*Run!*

*Rami works in a post office.*

*The grading system at our college should be abolished.*

*Ducks swim.*



# Simple Sentences

More examples:

*New York City is very cosmopolitan with people from different backgrounds and nationalities.*

*Educational systems in the West teach students independence.*

*Printed newspapers will become out of date in the next decade.*

*However, online newspapers will be available for all readers.*

*My English speaking class is made up of Chinese, Italian, and Vietnamese students.*



# Simple Sentences

More examples:

*Both wind and sun are clean energy sources.*

*Government and private agencies have spent millions to educate people about the effects of smoking.*

*Alicia went home and cooked lunch.*

In the first two sentences, there is a compound subject. However, the two sentences are simple. The third sentence has one subject and two verbs ( compound verb). It is also a simple sentence.



# Simple Sentences

A simple sentence can be made of one or twenty words. The length of a sentence does not determine which type it is, since a simple sentence can use many modifiers.

*Lying exposed without its blanket of snow, the ice on the river melts quickly under the warm March sun.*



# Simple Sentences

Simple sentences are connected with transitions\* such as *first, second, then, later, finally, however* ...

*Canada is a rich country. However, it has many poor people.*

\* Supplementary booklet: appendix C



# Compound Sentences (P. 4)

It contains two or more independent clauses. They are joined in three ways. (supplementary booklet)

*Sarah went to school.* independent clause

*Her sister went shopping.* independent clause

First method: (FAN BOYS, for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

a coordinator (coordinating conjunction)

*Sarah went to school, and her sister went shopping.*



# Compound Sentences

Second method:

a semicolon

*Sarah went to school; her sister went shopping.*

Third method:

an adverbial conjunction

*Sarah went to school; however, her sister went shopping.*



# Compound Sentences

Coordinating conjunctions: Method 1 (FANBOYS + ,) P. 4)

Independent clauses are joined by a coordinator in order to form a compound sentence.

There are seven coordinators: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. (FANBOYS).\* There is a comma placed before the coordinator (**unless** the sentence is **VERY short**). Each coordinator has a meaning and the **choice of a coordinator depends on the relationship between the two clauses.**

*I wanted to buy a new bag, so I started to save my money.*

\* Supplementary booklet: appendix C



# Compound Sentences

Example:

*Football is a popular game, and its fans shriek with excitement.*

*Be quiet and listen! (SHORT, no comma)*

*I have never visited Asia, nor have I visited Africa.\**

*The little boy did not like to go to school, yet he went anyway.*

*Tracy went to the market, but she forgot her money, so she went back home.*

*\*notice the structure of the second clause (word order (syntax) like a question not a statement).*



# Compound Sentences

## Semicolon: Method 2 (;)

Two independent clauses are joined with a semicolon.

No words or extra punctuation marks are needed.

Example:

*Noura works in Riyadh; her husband works in Kharj.*



# Compound Sentences

Examples:

*Three hundred guests attended his wedding; four attended his funeral.*

*Motherhood causes many women to quit their jobs; others continue working despite having children to care for.*



# Compound Sentences

## Adverbial conjunction: (Method 3)\*

**After the first independent clause, put a semicolon, an adverbial conjunction, and a comma.** Then write the second clause. Each adverb has a **meaning** and the choice of an adverb depends on the relationship between the two clauses e.g. *consequently, also, in addition, for instance, likewise, furthermore, in contrast.....*

\* Supplementary booklet: appendix C,



# Compound Sentences

**Examples: Method 3 (; + adverb. conj. + ,)**

Players obey the rules; otherwise, they receive penalties.

Football players are careful; however, they still get hurt often.

We arrived early; consequently, we found a good place to sit.

Tuitions at a community college are low; in contrast, tuitions at private schools are high.



# Compound Sentences

Compare:

Simple vs. Compound Sentences

*Both wind and sun are clean energy sources.*

*Government and private agencies have spent millions to educate people about the effect of smoking.*

*Alicia went home and cooked lunch.*

*Alicia cleaned the house, and her sister cooked lunch.*

*Oprah Winfrey is a famous African-American, and she is often called the queen of TV shows.*



# Compound Sentences

*Both wind and sun are clean energy sources.*

Simple sentence with a compound subject

*Government and private agencies have spent millions to educate people about the effect of smoking.*

Simple sentence with a compound subject

*Alicia went home and cooked lunch.*

Simple sentence with a compound verb

*Alicia cleaned the house, and her sister cooked lunch.*

Compound sentence

*Oprah Winfrey is a famous African-American, and she is often called the queen of TV shows.*

Compound sentence



# Coordinators

We can use coordinators to combine clauses, phrases, verbs , and nouns.

## **For example:**

- Oprah Winfrey is a famous African-American, and she is often called the queen of TV shows.
- Ali is young but smart.
- Fatima and Sarah went shopping.
- The teacher spoke rapidly yet clearly.
- Alicia went home and cooked lunch.



# Complex Sentences

It has one or more dependent clauses (i.e. noun clauses, adverb clauses, and adjective clauses) joined to **one** independent clause by a subordinator or relative pronoun such as *although, when, before, that, since, who, if whether...*

- **Although** women in the USA could own property, they couldn't vote until 1920.
- Men **who** are not married are called bachelors.
- **When** you visit Seattle, you should bring a raincoat and umbrella.

\* Supplementary booklet: appendix C



# Complex Sentences

- Dependent clauses begin with subordinators.
- Subordinators have an interesting effect on words in a sentence. A clause (S +V) without a subordinator can stand alone as a complete statement.

*I went to the store yesterday.*

- When a subordinator is added, the statement seems incomplete.

*When I went to the store yesterday,*



# Complex Sentences

- The subordinating clause becomes dependent on something else to complete its meaning:

*When I went to the store yesterday, I saw an old friend. \**

*I saw an old friend when I went to the store yesterday. \**

*\* Notice the punctuation.*



# Punctuating complex sentences

The type of the dependent clause determines the way a sentence should be punctuated.

## Noun clauses:

No punctuation marks are used to separate a noun clause from the independent clause.

## **Example:**

I don't believe that there is life on Mars.

That there is a life on Mars is unbelievable.

The assumption that there is life on Mars sounds silly.

I don't know when Sarah went to her house.

Whether she is going to the party or not is not important.



# Punctuating complex sentences

## Adverb clauses:

1. If the sentence begins with an independent clause no punctuation is needed to separate it from the dependent clause.

### **Independent clause + dependent clause**

We will not go to the park if it rains.

( no punctuation marks)

2. If the sentence begins with a dependent clause a comma used to separate it from the independent clause.

### **Dependent clause , independent clause**

If it rains, we will not go to the park.



# Punctuating complex sentences

## Adjective clauses:

Punctuation depends on the type of the adjective clause.

### **1. Restrictive clauses:**

No punctuation is needed.

Men who are not married are called bachelors.

### **2. Nonrestrictive clauses:**

The adjective clause is written between two commas.

Ahmad, who is a doctor, is a hard worker.

I invited Ahmad, who is a doctor.



# Complex Sentences

- When did Sarah go to her house? **Question**
- **When** Sarah went to her house **Dependent Clause**
  
- Did Khalid go to the library? **Question**
- **If** Khalid went to the library **Dependent Clause**
- Whether he went to the library (or not) **Dependent Clause**
  
- The man wears reading glasses. **Statement**
- Who wears reading glasses **Dependent Clause**



# Complex sentences

## Examples:

Scientists don't know what causes autism.

That there is a hole in the Ozone layer is well known.

When Ali handed in his homework, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.

The students are studying because they have a test tomorrow.



# Complex sentences

## Examples:

After they finished studying, Juan and Maria went shopping.

An orphanage is a place where orphans live.

My computer , which I bought last week, stopped working.

We should ask when the bus arrives.

I can't remember if I locked the door.



## Compound-Complex Sentences

It has at least three clauses. Two of which are independent. Instead of joining two simple sentences, you combine a simple sentence with a complex one, or two complex sentences.



# Compound-Complex Sentences

## Examples:

*The package arrived in the morning, **but** the courier left **before** I could check the content.*

*I wanted to travel **after** I graduated from college; **however**, I had to work immediately.*

***After** I graduated from college, I wanted to travel, **but** I had to work immediately.*



# More Examples on all sentence types

Mary hasn't read the chapter, **nor** has she written the essay. **Compound sentence**

Fred is antisocial, **yet** he has few friends. **Compound sentence**

In rural areas of developing countries, women are often underfed, **and** they are also overworked. **Compound sentence**

Listen to me! **Simple sentence**



# More Examples on all sentence types

In very poor countries, girls often suffer from malnutrition; **in contrast**, their brothers do not, **for** they are more valued than their sisters. **Compound sentence**

Sarah's eyes are always sparkling with joy; **still**, they hold a deep sadness. **Compound sentence**

The professor said **that** a man's lung is larger than a woman's; **as a result**, men take fewer breaths per minute. **Compound/ complex sentence**



# More Examples on all sentence types

Leaving his country was a big sacrifice, **yet** it was a lifetime opportunity. **Compound sentence**

We should give Ann a raise, **or** we should give her a vacation. **Compound sentence**

We should give Ann a raise, or a vacation. **Simple sentence**

**Because** Ahmad loved the idea of studying abroad, his parents encouraged him; **in addition**, his boss supported him. **Compound/ complex sentence**



# More Examples on all sentence types

After he arrived in New York, he was excited yet afraid.

Complex sentence

Ahmad calls his mother everyday; **otherwise**, she would think that there is something wrong. Compound/complex sentence

The dinner was delicious; **nevertheless**, it was overpriced.

Compound sentence

Because the meal was expensive, we decided not to dine here again, **yet** we went there again. Compound/complex sentence



# More Examples on all sentence types

After we had lunch, we decided to go shopping, **but** Noura forgot her wallet, **so** we went back home. **Compound/complex sentence**

When you visit Seattle, you should bring a raincoat and umbrella. **Complex sentence**

My grandfather couldn't read nor write , **yet** he was a wise person. **Compound sentence**

I love my father **though** we disagree a lot **because** we are from different generations. **Complex sentence**



# More Examples on all sentence types

She took a physics class with the professor who won the Noble prize. **Complex sentence**

My father teaches algebra, which I don't enjoy. **Complex sentence**

The subject that I really enjoy is mathematics. **Complex sentence**

Since electricity is expensive, my mother buys energy-saving appliances, **for** she wants to save money and protect nature. **Compound/ complex sentence**



# More Examples on all sentence types

Men are more muscular than women; **however**, women often do the hardest physical labor because they are considered inferior to men. **Compound/complex sentence**

He had never been away from his family, **nor** had he been out of Bahrain. **Compound sentence**

Jasmine left New York to India, **for** she wanted to meet her family. **Compound sentence**

In Canada, families whose incomes are low do not pay taxes. **Complex sentence**



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