Sentence Structure: Sentence Types

Sentence Types

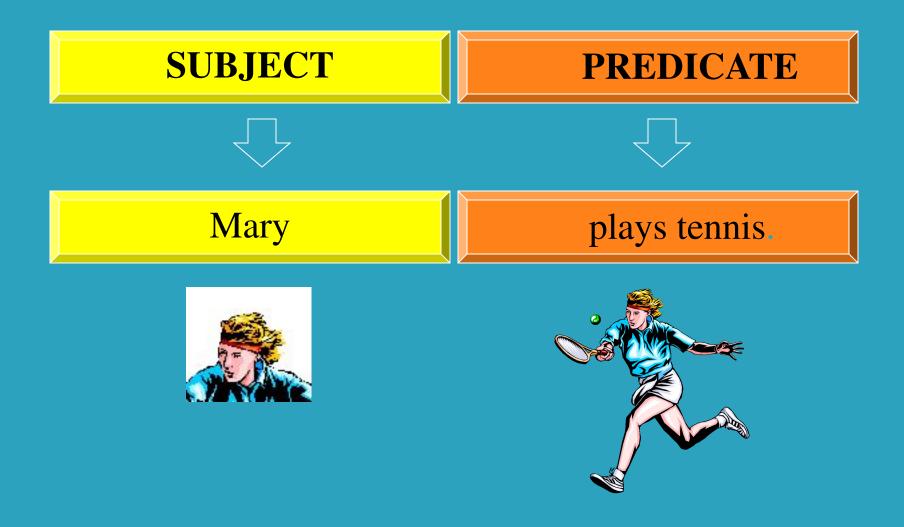
Simple
Compound
Complex
Compound-Complex

Basic Elements of Every Sentence





Basic Elements



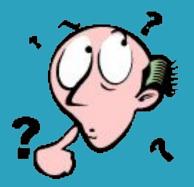
• A simple sentence has one subject and one

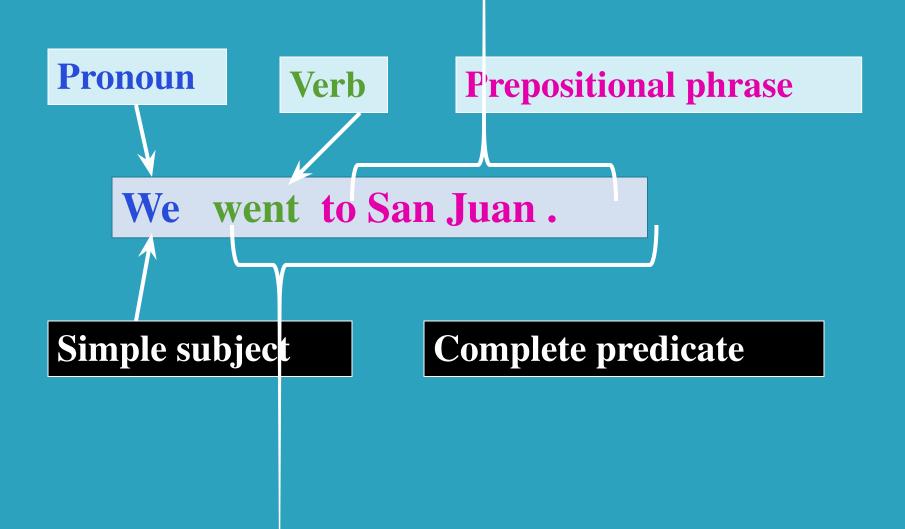
predicate.



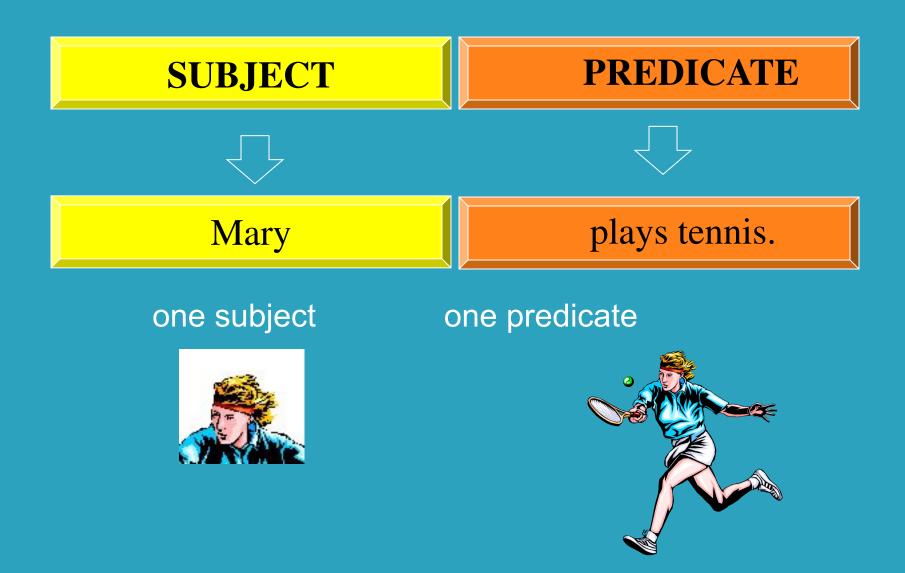
Observe how a simple sentence is constructed:

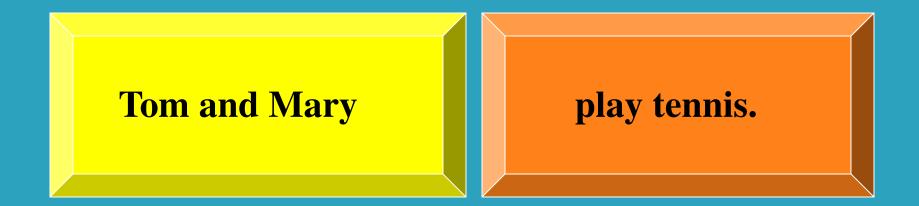
We went to San Juan yesterday.





SIMPLE SENTENCE



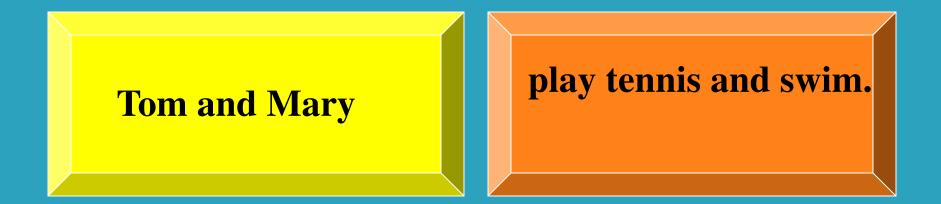


Compound Subject









Compound Subject

&





Compound Predicate





SIMPLE SENTENCE with compound subject

Tom and Mary play tennis.

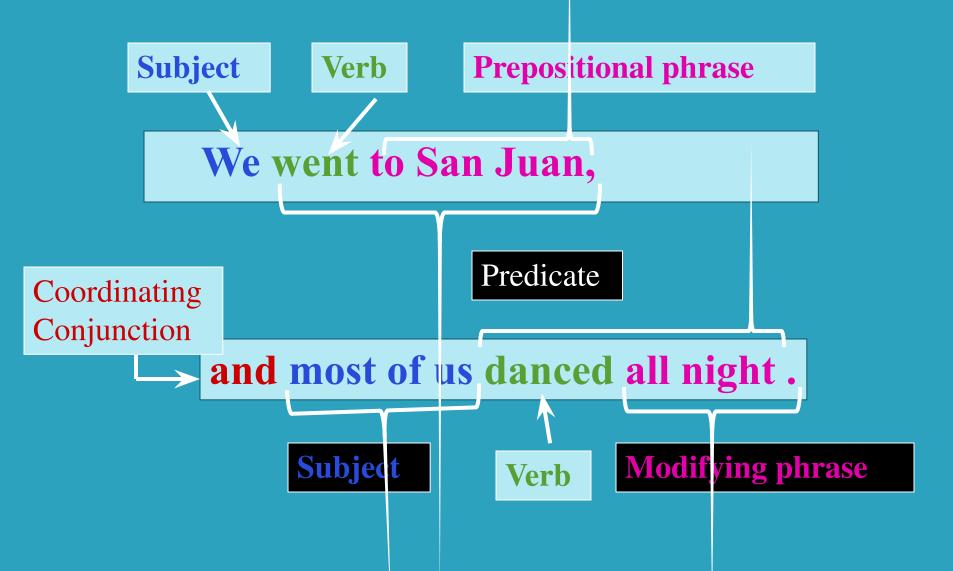
SIMPLE SENTENCE with compound subject and compound predicate

Tom and Mary play tennis and swim.

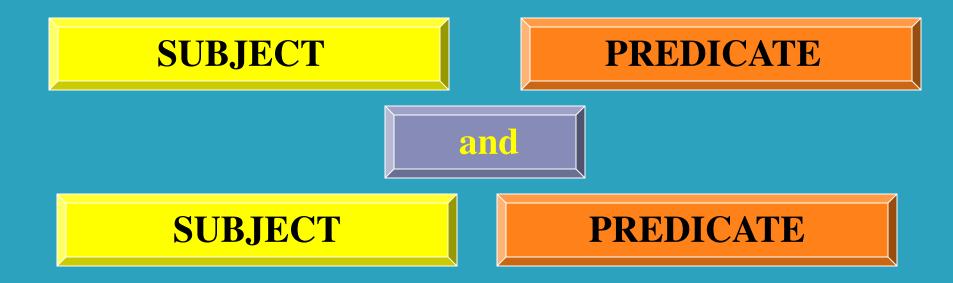
- A compound sentence has more than one part that can stand alone (independent clauses).
- Independent clauses are connected by coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs or a semi-colon.

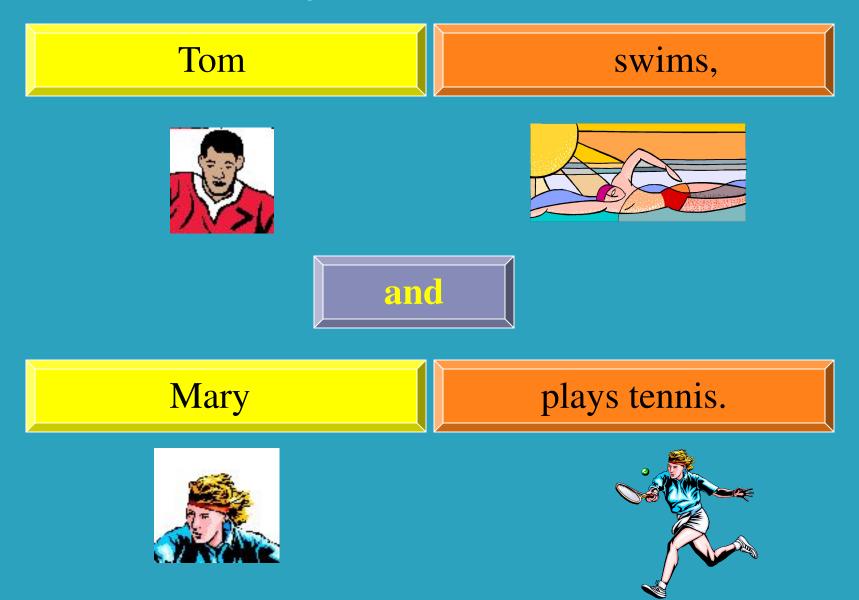


most of us danced all night.



Use of Coordinating Conjunctions





COMPOUND SENTENCE: COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

FOR AND NOR BUT OR YET SO COMPOUND SENTENCE: COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Tom swims, and Mary plays tennis.

Clause 1 Independent Clause 2 Independent COMPOUND SENTENCE: COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Tom swims, and Mary plays tennis.

Comma before "and" in compound sentences!



COMPOUND SENTENCE: *CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*



HOWEVER

OTHERWISE

THEREFORE

COMPOUND SENTENCE: *CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*

Bob is handsome; moreover, he is rich.

Clause 1 Independent Clause 2 Independent COMPOUND SENTENCE: *CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*

Bob is handsome; moreover, he is rich.

Note: Semicolon before conjunctive adverb and comma after conjunctive adverb!



Conjunctive Adverbs "float"

 Conjunctive adverbs are sometimes called "floating" adverbs because they can be positioned at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a clause.

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB: AT THE BEGINNING, IN THE MIDDLE, AT THE END

Bob is handsome; moreover, he is rich. Bob is handsome; he is, moreover, rich. Bob is handsome; he is rich, moreover.

Semicolons

• "If the relation between the ideas expressed in the main clauses is very close and obvious without a conjunction, you can separate the clauses with a semicolon" (*Little, Brown Handbook, 9th Edition, p. 361*).

COMPOUND SENTENCE: SEMICOLON

Tom has benefited from his exercise program; he is slim and energetic.

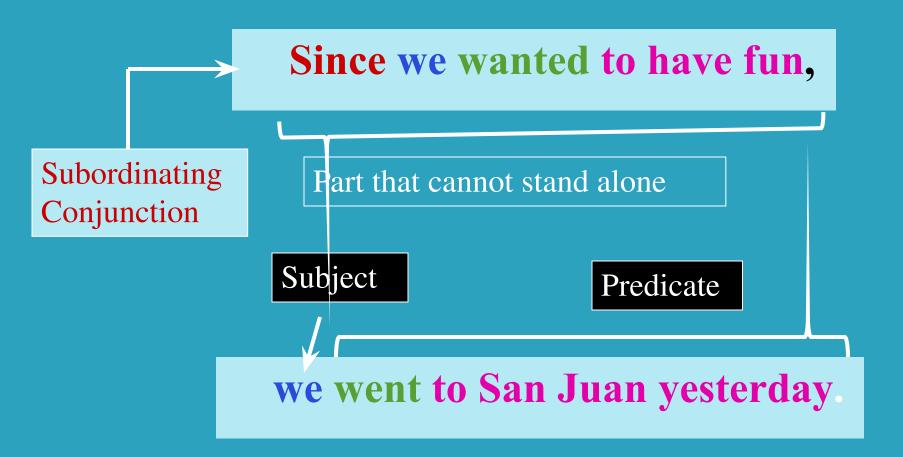
 A complex sentence has at least two parts: one that can stand alone and another one that cannot

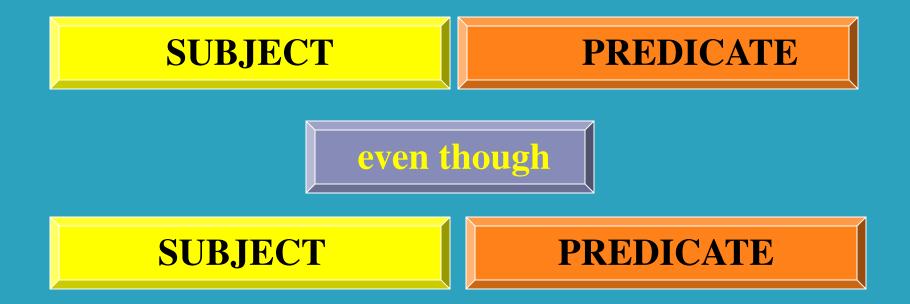
 The part that cannot stand alone is linked to the rest of the sentence by a subordinating conjunction

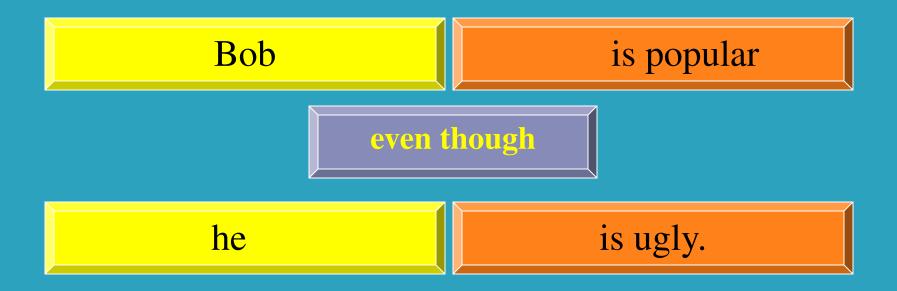
Since my boyfriend and I wanted to have fun,

we went to San Juan yesterday.









COMPLEX SENTENCE: SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

The most common subordinating conjunctions are "after," "although," "as," "because," "before," "how," "if," "once," "since," "than," "that," though," "till," "until," "when," "where," "whether," and while."

COMPLEX SENTENCE: SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Bob is popular even though he is ugly.

Clause 1 Independent Dependent Clause 2

COMPLEX SENTENCE: SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Even though Bob is ugly, he is popular.

Clause 1 Dependent Clause 2 Independent

 This type of sentence has more than one part that can stand alone, and at least one that cannot.

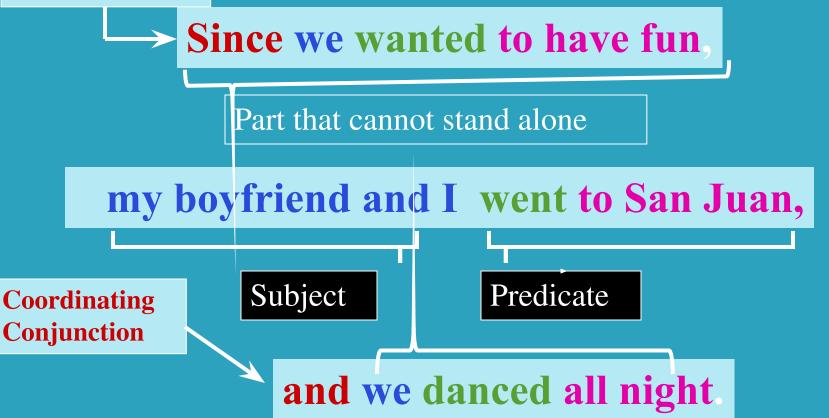
• Conjunctions link the different parts of this sentence.

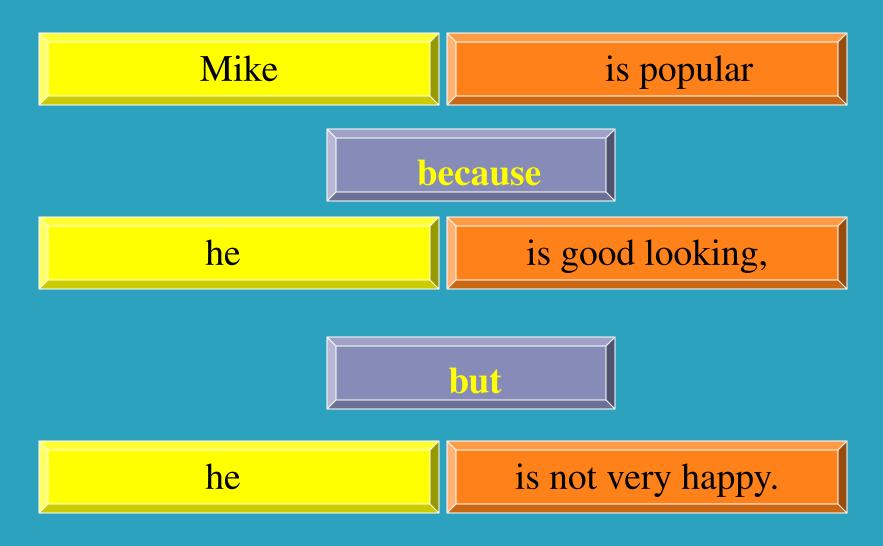
Since we wanted to have fun,

my boyfriend and I went to San Juan yesterday,

and we danced all night.

Subordinating Conjunction





Exercises

Say if the following sentences are: Simple, compound, complex or compound-complex.

1. The bell rang.

- 2. Bridget ran the first part of the race, and Tara biked the second part.
- 3. He stands at the bottom of the cliff while the climber moves up the rock.
- 4. The skier turned and jumped.
- 5. Naoki passed the test because he studied hard and understood the material.

Answers

- 1. Simple
- 2. Compound
- 3. Complex
- 4. Simple
- 5. Compound-complex

- 1. Because Kayla has so much climbing experience, we asked her to lead our group.
- 2. You and I need piano lessons.
- 3. I planned to go to the hockey game, but I couldn't get tickets.
- 4. Dorothy likes white water rafting, but she also enjoys kayaking.
- 5. There are many problems to solve before this program can be used, but engineers believe that they will be able to solve them soon.

Answers

- 1. Complex
- 2. Simple
- 3. Compound
- 4. Compound
- 5. Compound-complex

References

Writing Academic English, Second Edition, by Alice Oshima and Ann Hogue. White Plains: Addison, Wesley, Longman, 1999.

The Little, Brown Handbook, by H. Ramsey Fowler and Jane E. Aaron, Pearson, 2004.