Simple Sentences:

These are sentences that express a complete idea:

e.g. She was in the class

The exam is tomorrow

A simple sentence needs a subject (the thing 'doing' the action) and a main verb (the action)

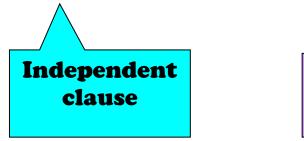
Simple sentences are also called "independent clauses" (because they are complete and don't need any support)

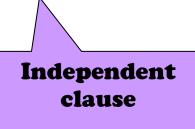
2. The Compound Sentence:

A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses. Each clause contains a subject and a predicate of its own.

Each part is therefore a sentence which is part of a larger sentence. Each clause makes good sense by itself, and neither of them is inferior, to, or dependent on, the other.

The moon was bright and we could see our way.





Ordinarily, a co-ordinating conjunction (e.g. and, but, or, for) joins the two parts.

Define a co-ordinating conjunction.

A co-ordinating conjunction is a joining word that joins two clauses of equal value.

Coordinating Conjunctions



The main coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. You can remember them with the acronym FANBOYS

Functions of Coordinationg Conjunctions with Examples

- 1. And: Adds information.
- "She likes tea, and he likes coffee."
- The moon was bright and we could see our way.

(Adding one statement to another: the clause which follows is what we might expect.).

- 2. But: Shows contrast.
- "I want to go, but I have to work."
- The sky darkened, but no rain fell.

(Expressing contrast between two statements: what follows is not what we expect.)

- 3. Or: Offers an alternative.
- "We can go now, or we can wait until tomorrow."
- He had to act immediately or he would have been too late. (Two statements of equal value to choose from: if one is true or possible the other is not.)

- 4. for: giving a cause or reason: (similar to "because.")
- He felt tired and thirsty, for it was very hot.

(Gives a reason which is added almost as an afterthought.)

- "She brought an umbrella, for it looked like it might rain." Here, "for" explains why she brought the umbrella (it might rain).
- 5. Yet: Introduces a contrasting idea. (often with a slight sense of surprise)
- "It was early, yet it was already dark outside."
- "She felt tired, yet she kept working."

"Yet" shows a contrast between her tiredness and her decision to continue working.

- 6. So: sequence (result or effect)
- He felt ill so he went to bed.

(Adding something which follows as a consequence of the previous part.)

"It started raining, so we went inside."

"So" indicates that going inside was the result of the rain starting.

7.Nor: Connects two negative ideas, showing that neither one is true.

- "She doesn't like coffee, nor does she drink tea."

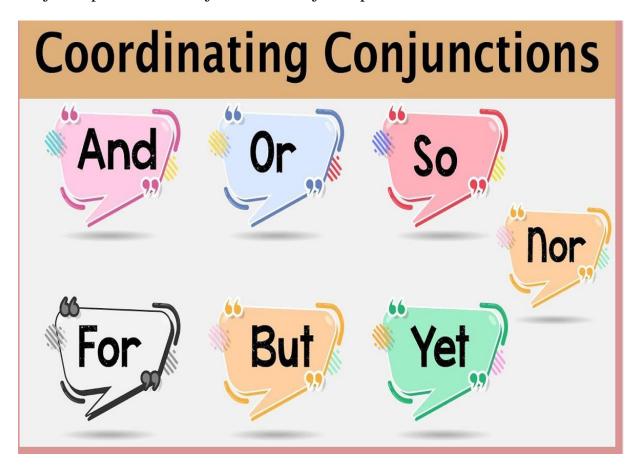
("Nor" shows that both coffee and tea are not part of her preferences)

- "He doesn't eat meat, nor does he drink

(Presents an alternative negative idea).

The pattern for the compound sentence is:

subject + predicate + conjunction + subject + predicate.



Compound sentences

 A co-ordinating conjunction is a joining word that joins two clauses of equal value.

The moon was bright and

we could see our way

The pattern for the compound sentences is

subject +predicate + conjunction + subject + predicate