Sentence Structure
• A sentence is a group of words that contain at least one subject and one verb and expresses at least one complete thought.

• 3 types of sentences:
  – Simple sentence
  – Compound sentence
  – Complex sentence
Simple Sentence

- Has **one** subject-verb pair
- Subject - tells - who or what did something
- Verb - tells - the action (jump, work, think) or condition (is, was, seem appear)
- Can have several possible formulas. Here are 4 possibilities.
- (subject - **red**, verb - **blue**)

1. **The Star Wars movies** were international hits. (SV)
2. **Young people and adults** enjoyed them. (SSV)
3. **The films** entertained and thrilled audiences everywhere. (SVV)
4. **Luke Skywalker** and **his friends** battled evil and **made** us laugh at the same time. (SSVV)
Compound Sentence

- Has two or more subject-verb combinations.
- A compound sentence is composed of at least two simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

- Example:

  The gold disappeared with the mice, so, the greedy man got nothing.

  coordinating conjunction
• There are **seven** coordinating conjunctions in English

  • F - FOR
  • A - AND
  • N - NOR
  • B - BUT
  • O - OR
  • Y - YET
  • S - SO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinating Conjunction</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>And</strong> joins sentences that are alike.</td>
<td>He dropped a rice ball, <strong>and</strong> it rolled into a hole in the ground.</td>
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<td><strong>But</strong> joins sentences that are opposite or show contrast.</td>
<td>They were happy, <strong>but</strong> they were poor.</td>
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<td><strong>So</strong> joins sentences when the second expresses the result of something described in the first sentence.</td>
<td>The greedy man wanted all the gold, <strong>so</strong> he ran with it.</td>
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<td><strong>Or</strong> joins sentences that give choices or alternatives.</td>
<td>He could choose a big box, <strong>or</strong> he could choose a small one.</td>
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<td><strong>Yet</strong> shows contrast or joins opposites. Use yet when the second part of the sentence says something unexpected.</td>
<td>I was scared, <strong>yet</strong> I was also curious about the old lady.</td>
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<td><strong>For</strong> is used to introduce a reason or cause.</td>
<td>It is not easy to get there, <strong>for</strong> you have to hike down a long, hot trail.</td>
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<td><strong>Nor</strong> means ‘not this and not that’. Use nor to join two negative sentences.</td>
<td>The book isn’t very long, <strong>nor</strong> is it difficult to read.</td>
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Complex Sentence

• Is a combination of one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s).
• Example:

  Anna left the party early because she was tired.
  
  INDEP CLAUSE                  DEP CLAUSE

  Hold the cat’s mouth closed while you count to ten.
  
  INDEP CLAUSE                           DEP CLAUSE
Comma Rule

In a complex sentence, when the dependent clause comes first, separate the clauses with comma.

When the independent clause comes first, do not separate them.

Example:

Because she was tired, Anna left the party early.
Anna left the party early because she was tired.
- Dependent clause always begins with a subordinating word, or *subordinator.*

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>TIME SUBORDINATORS</strong></th>
<th><strong>REASON SUBORDINATORS</strong></th>
<th><strong>PLACE SUBORDINATORS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after, as, before, since, until, when, whenever, as soon as</td>
<td>because, since, as</td>
<td>where, wherever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He goes to school <em>after</em> he finishes work</td>
<td>Sam excels at sports <em>because</em> he trains hard.</td>
<td>I can never remember <em>where</em> I put my house keys.</td>
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Review: Kinds of Sentences

Simple Sentences = one independent clause

Examples:

Winter has arrived

The sun is shining brightly.

People are walking and jogging in the park.
Compound sentences = two independent clauses

Example:

The sun is shining, and there are no clouds in the sky.

It was a beautiful day, so we decided to go to the park.
Complex sentence = one independent clause + one (or more) dependant clauses

Example:

As soon as we arrived, we put on our shoes.

Alex broke his arm because he was not careful.