Kinds of Sentence

1. Simple sentence

Ex. English Grammar is very easy

1. Compound sentence

A compound sentence is two independent clauses connected together.

We can connect two independent clauses by using: FAN BOYS

**for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**

Ex. English grammar is easy and I learned it quickly.

or

Conjunctive adverb:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Relationship | Conjunctive Adverb |
| Addition | Also, besides, furthermore, in addition, More =over |
| Contrast (Complete) | However, in contrast, on the other hand |
| Contrast (partial) | However, nevertheless, nonetheless, still |
| Result | As a result, consequently, therefore, thus |
| Sequence | Afterward, meanwhile, then, subsequently |
| Comparison | Likewise, similarly |
| Example | For example, for instance |

Ex. English grammar is easy; therefore I learned it quickly

1. Complex sentence

A complex sentence is one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Dependent clause can be **noun clause, adjective clause, and adverbial clause**. (see the explanation below)

Ex. English grammar which I learned last night is very easy.

1. Compound-complex sentence

A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Ex. Because English grammar is easy, I learned it quickly but it took me several years to master writing.

Practice 1

Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence

1. Pit bulls, which are fighting dogs, can be very aggressive. They are not good pets for families with children.
2. Pit bulls must always be on a leash. They are very unpredictable
3. Never trust pit bulls. They can attack without cause
4. Pit bulls are known to be dangerous. Rottweilers and Giant Schnauzers can also be problem dogs.
5. My Chihuahua is small. He thinks he is a pit bull
6. He runs around and growls ferociously. Most people just laugh at him.

What is clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains subject and predicate

Example:

* She left

S V

* Because she was tired, she took a nap

 S V S V

Two kinds of Clauses:

1. Independent Clause

An independent clause contains a subject and predicate and can be a sentence by itself. Independent clauses are sometimes called main clauses.

* + She left

 S V

* + It was late

S V

1. Dependent Clause

Ex. Because grammar is easy, I can learn it quickly.

 Grammar which I learned yesterday is very easy.

 She does not agree that grammar is easy.

More explanation

1. Adverb clause always begins with a subordinating conjunction such as after, although, as, because, everywhere, so that, or when. Like single adverbs, adverb clause answer the questions when? Where? Why? How? They can also express a condition, contrast, purpose, or result.
2. Adjective clause or called relative clause begins with relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) or relative adverb (when, where).

Like adjective, adjective clause modify (give information about) noun and pronoun/ add descriptive information

1. Noun Clause is a dependent clause that acts like a noun (report information such as someone thinks or says, among other function). Thus, it can be a subject, complement or object.

Noun clause begins with one of these subordinating words: that, if, whether, who, whom, how far, how long, and how often.

Practice 2

Examine the sentence below and determine whether it is simple, compound, complex or compound complex. You have also to identify the dependent clause, if there is any.

1. Whether they will win is still uncertain.
2. You can read a magazine while you are waiting.
3. The girl read magazine quietly in her room last night.
4. I don’t surprise if she won the game.
5. The man whom you met at the library is my best friend.
6. Although Anna studies hard, she didn’t get an A.
7. Because it rained, we did not go to the beach.
8. In modern times, some people think that children don’t need such a long summer vacation.
9. Basketball was invented in the United States; however, it is now popular all over the world.
10. A sport teacher invented the game because he wanted his students to have sport.
11. Although grammar is easy, many students get difficulties in learning it.
12. I enjoy playing tennis when I was young.
13. Because the cost of the education has been rising, many students are having financial difficulties.
14. After I graduated from high school, I wanted to travel but I had to work.
15. I hate jogging but I love hiking.
16. I enjoy playing tennis with my friend every weekend.
17. The profit announced for the year is satisfactory.
18. Although I have studied Spanish for six years, I still do not speak it well.
19. Students who have A average do not have to take the final exam.
20. Playing tennis is one of my hobbies.

Complex sentence with adverb clauses

An adverb clause tells when, where, why, how, how far, how often, and so on. It always begins with a subordinating conjunction that expresses the relationship between the adverb clause and the independent clause

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time (when?) |  |
| AfterAs, just asAs long asAs soon asBeforeSinceUntilWhenWheneverwhile | After we ate lunch, we decided to go shopping.Just as we left the house, it started to rain.We waited as long as we couldAs soon as the front closed, I looked for for my house keyI thought I had put I it in my pocket before we leftI haven’t locked myself out of the house since I was ten years oldUntil I was almost twelve, my mother pinned the key to my coatWhen I turned twelve, my mother let me keep the key in my pocketI usually put the key in the same place whenever I come home.While I searched for the, it started raining harder and harder. |
| Place (where?) |  |
| WhereWheneverAnywhereeverywhere | I like to shop where prices are lowI try to shop wherever there is a saleYou can find bargains anywhere you shopI use my credit card everywhere I shop |
| Reason (why) |
| AsBecausesince | I can’t take evening classes as I work at nightI can’t take evening classes because I work at nightI can’t take evening classes since I work at night |
| Result (with what result?) |
| So +adjective+ thatSo+adverb+thatSuch a(n) + noun + thatSo much/ many/ little/few + noun + that | I was so tired last that I fell asleep at dinnerShe talks so softly that the other students can’t hear herIt was such an easy test that most of the students got A’sHe’s taking so many classes that he has no time to sleep |
| Contrast |  |
| AlthoughEven thoughThoughopposition | I love my brother although we disagree about almost everything. |
| Opposition |  |
| WhileWhereas | My brother likes classical music, while I prefer hard rockHe dresses conservative, whereas I like to be a little shocking |
| Manner (how) |  |
| As, just asAs ifAs though | I love to get flowers as most women doYou look as if you didn’t sleep at all last nightShe acts as though she doesn’t know us. |
| Distance (how far? How near? How close?) |
| As + adverb + as | We will hike as far as we can before it turns dark |
| Frequency (How often) |  |
| As often as | I call my parents as often as I can |
| Purpose (for what purpose? |  |
| So thatIn order that | Many people emigrate so that their children can have a better life |
| Condition |  |
| If unless | We won’t go hiking if it rainsWe won’t hiking unless the weather is perfect |

Subordinating words for Adjective Clauses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To refer to humans |  |
| Who, whom, whose, that (informal) | People who live in glass houses shouldn’t throw stoneMy parents didn’t approve of the man whom my sister marriedAn orphan is a child whose parents are dead |
| To refer to nonhuman and things |  |
| Whichthat | My new computer, which I bought yesterday, stopped working today |
| To refer to a time or a place |  |
| Whenwhere | Thanksgiving is a time when families travel great distance to be together.An orphanage is a place where orphans live |

Subordinate words for noun clauses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| That | Do you believe that there is life in outer space? |
| WhetherWhether or notWhether …. or not | I can’t remember whether I locked the door whether or not I locked the door whether I locked the door or not |
| IfIf … or not | I can’t remember if I looked the door |
| Who, whoever,Whom, which,What, where,When, why, how, How much, how many,How long,How often | Whoever arrives at the bus stop first should buy the ticketsMaria told me which teacher was the bestDo you know where the bus station is?I couldn’t believe what I heardI don’t know why they didn’t come to the partyDon’t worry about how much they cost.We should ask how long the trip takes |

 Complex Sentence

1. It looked rain. I took my umbrella to work.
2. I was tired. I stayed up late to finish my homework.
3. The weather was beautiful. We asked the teacher to move class outside.
4. Jill studying for final exams, she didn’t answer her phone.
5. My sister is an excellent cook, While I can’t even fry an egg.
6. It is the car .I has dreamed it many years ago.
7. I receive an email. I didn’t understand.
8. It rains. We won’t go to the beach.
9. Student work more than twelve hours. Student shouldn’t take more than three classes.
10. Students have a A average. Students do not have to take final exam.
11. Everyone knows. Global warming is a serious problem.
12. Environment wonder. We can reserve the damage or not.
13. Recent measurement has shown. Ice has melted in the Arctic.
14. I don’t know. She lives.
15. I met the doctor. The doctor’s wife is my English teacher.