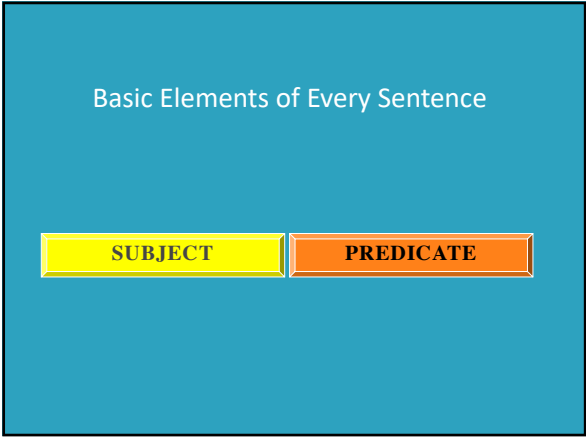


# Sentence Structure: Sentence Types

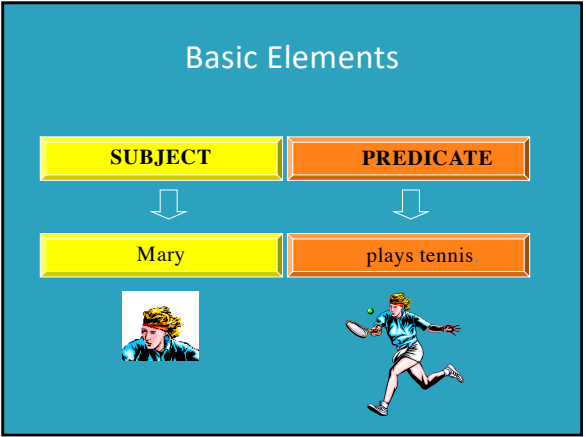
1

- ## Sentence Types
- Simple
  - Compound
  - Complex
  - Compound-Complex

2



3



4

# Simple Sentence

5


- ## Simple Sentence
- A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate.
- 
- An illustration of a person in a blue shirt and white pants holding two large sheets of paper. The person is standing and looking at the papers.

6

## Simple Sentence

Observe how a simple sentence is constructed:

**We went to San Juan yesterday.**



7

## Simple Sentence

Pronoun

Verb

Prepositional phrase

**We went to San Juan .**

Simple subject

Complete predicate

8

## SIMPLE SENTENCE

SUBJECT



PREDICATE

Mary

plays tennis.

one subject

one predicate


9



## Simple Sentence

Tom and Mary

play tennis.

Compound Subject




&


10





## Simple Sentence

Tom and Mary

play tennis and swim.

Compound Subject

Compound Predicate


&

&

&


11

SIMPLE SENTENCE  
with compound subject

**Tom *and* Mary play tennis.**

12

SIMPLE SENTENCE  
with compound subject  
and  
compound predicate

*Tom **and** Mary play tennis **and** swim.*

13

Compound Sentence


14

**Compound Sentence**

- 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.**

15

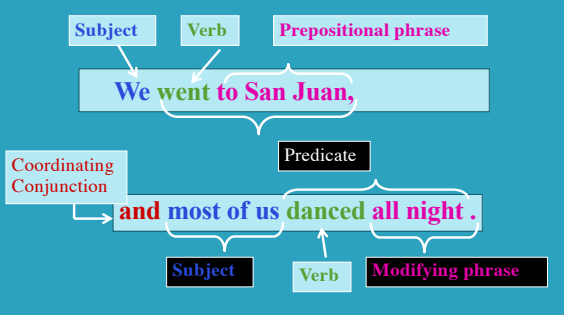
Compound Sentence



**We went to San Juan, and most of us danced all night.**

16

Compound Sentence



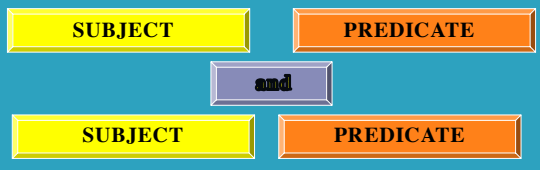
The diagram shows the sentence "We went to San Juan, and most of us danced all night." with the following labels and arrows:

- Subject:** "We" (points to the first word)
- Verb:** "went" (points to the second word)
- Prepositional phrase:** "to San Juan," (bracketed under the last three words of the first clause)
- Coordinating Conjunction:** "and" (points to the word between clauses)
- Predicate:** "and most of us danced all night." (bracketed under the entire second clause)
- Subject:** "most of us" (bracketed under the first three words of the second clause)
- Verb:** "danced" (points to the fourth word of the second clause)
- Modifying phrase:** "all night." (bracketed under the last three words of the second clause)

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Compound Sentence

Use of Coordinating Conjunctions





The diagram shows two independent clauses, each with a yellow **SUBJECT** box and an orange **PREDICATE** box. A purple box containing the word **and** is positioned between the two clauses, indicating its role as a coordinating conjunction.

18

### Compound Sentence

Tom



swims,

and

Mary

plays tennis.

19

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS*

**FOR**  
**AND**  
**NOR**  
**BUT**  
**OR**  
**YET**  
**SO**

20

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS*

**Tom swims, and Mary plays tennis.**


<p>Clause 1</p> <p>Independent</p>	<p>Clause 2</p> <p>Independent</p>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

21

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS*

**Tom swims, and Mary plays tennis.**

Comma before “and”  
in compound  
sentences!



22

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*

**MOREOVER**  
**HOWEVER**  
**OTHERWISE**  
**THEREFORE**

23

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*

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

<p>Clause 1</p> <p>Independent</p>	<p>Clause 2</p> <p>Independent</p>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

24

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS*

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

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



25

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.

26

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**.

27

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*).

28

COMPOUND SENTENCE:  
*SEMICOLON*

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

29

Complex Sentence

30

## Complex Sentence

- 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**

31

## Complex Sentence

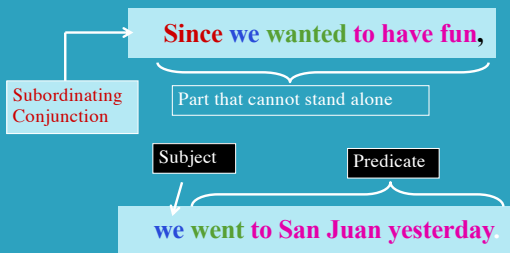
Since my boyfriend and I wanted to have fun,

we went to San Juan yesterday.



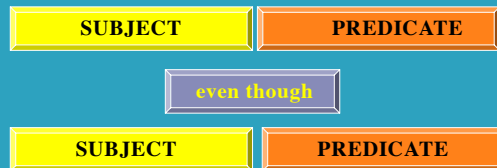
32

## Complex Sentence



33

## Complex Sentence



34

## Complex Sentence



35

## 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."

36

**COMPLEX SENTENCE:  
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

*Bob is popular **even though** he is ugly.*

Clause 1	Clause 2
Independent	Dependent

37

**COMPLEX SENTENCE:  
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

***Even though** Bob is ugly, he is popular.*

Clause 1	Clause 2
Dependent	Independent

38

**Compound-Complex Sentence**

39

**Compound-Complex Sentence**

- 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.

40

**Compound-Complex Sentence**

**Since we wanted to have fun,**

**my boyfriend and I went to San Juan yesterday,**

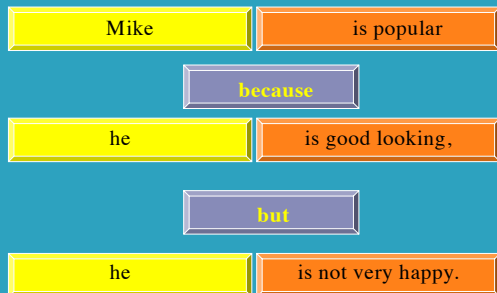
**and we danced all night.**

41

**Compound-Complex Sentence**

42

## Compound-Complex Sentence



43

## Exercises

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

44

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.*

45

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.*

46