



# Sentences

IT 1080- English for Academic Purposes

Week 7

ELTU- Faculty of Humanities and Sciences.



# Outline

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- What is a clause?
- Types of clauses
- Kinds of sentences

# Clauses

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- Clauses are the building blocks of sentences.
- A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a subject and a verb.

*Subject*      *verb*

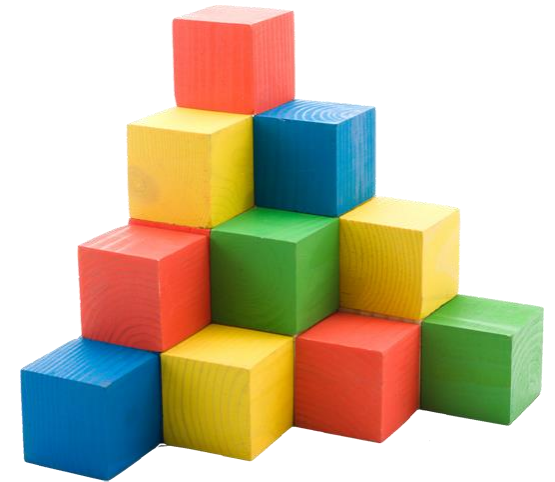
- **ecology** **is** a science

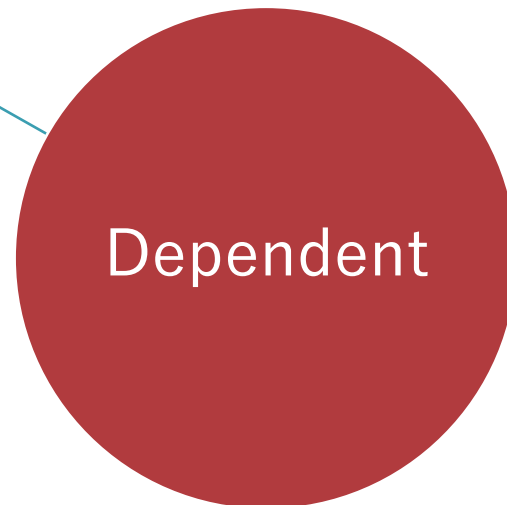
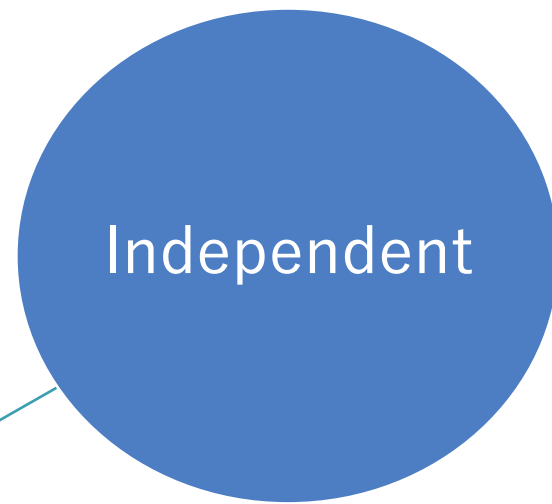
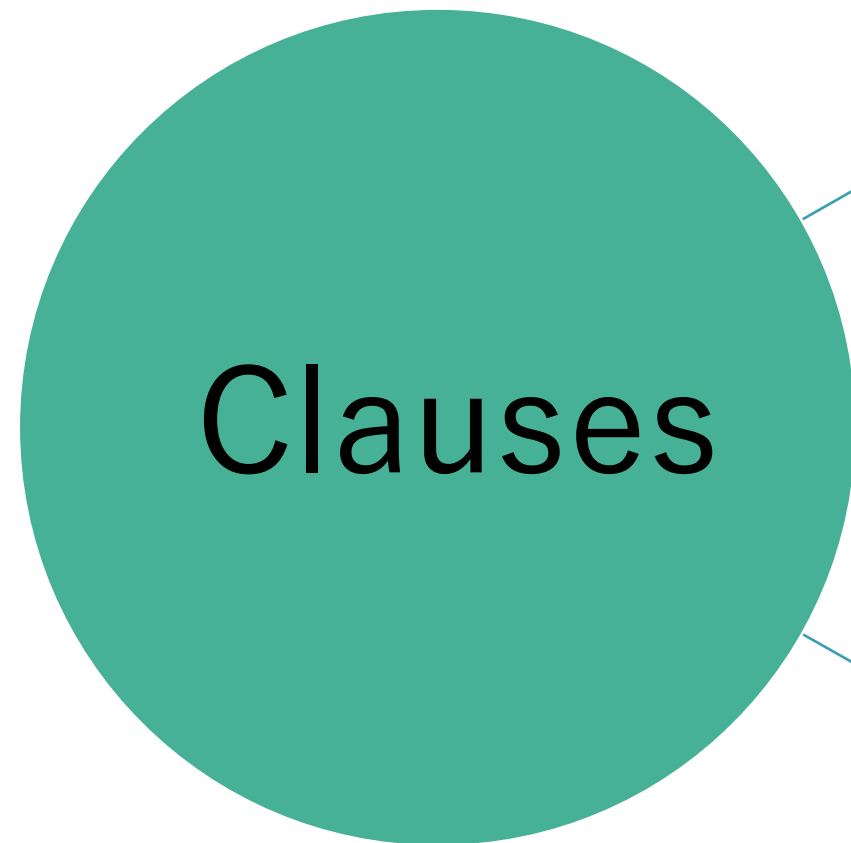
*Subject*                      *verb*

- because **pollution** **causes** cancer

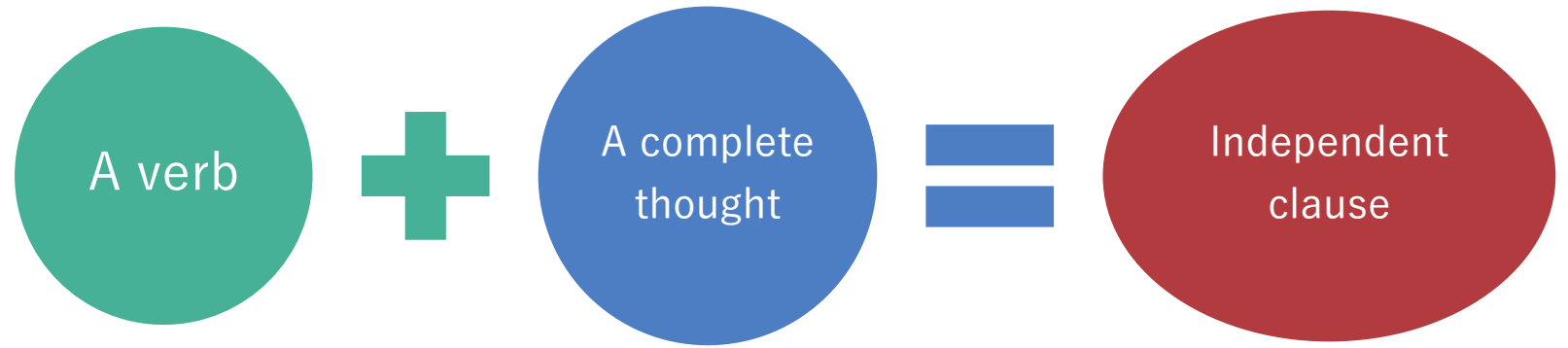
Not clauses:

- to protect the environment
- after working all day





# Independent Clauses



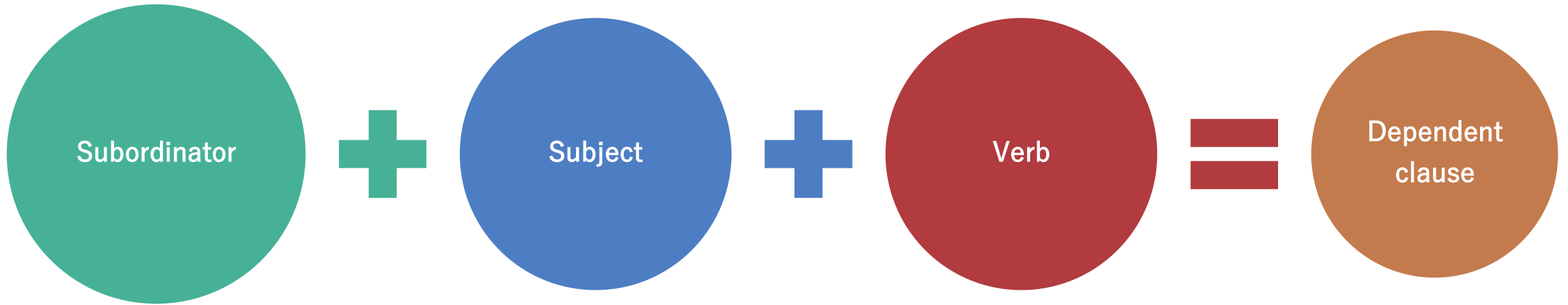
It can stand alone as a sentence by itself.

*Subject*      *verb*                      (*Complement*)

The sun    rose.

Water              evaporates      rapidly in warm climate  
zones.

# Dependent clause



A dependent clause does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself.

- Subordinator      Subject      Verb      (Complement)
- when              the sun      rose ...
- because              water      evaporates      rapidly in warm  
climate zones
- whom              the voters      elected ...
- if              the drought continues      for another year ...

# Subordinators

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after	before	that	when	which	
although	even though	though	whenever		
While	as	just as	how	unless	where
who	as if	if	until	wherever	whom




# Independent or dependent clause?

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1. Globalization means more travel for businessmen and women.
2. As business executives fly around the globe to sell their companies' products and services.
3. Jet lag affects most long-distance travelers.
4. Which is simply the urge to sleep at inappropriate times.
5. During long journeys through several time zones, the body's inner clock is disrupted.
6. For some reason, travel from west to east causes greater jet lag than travel from east to west.

S e n t e n c e

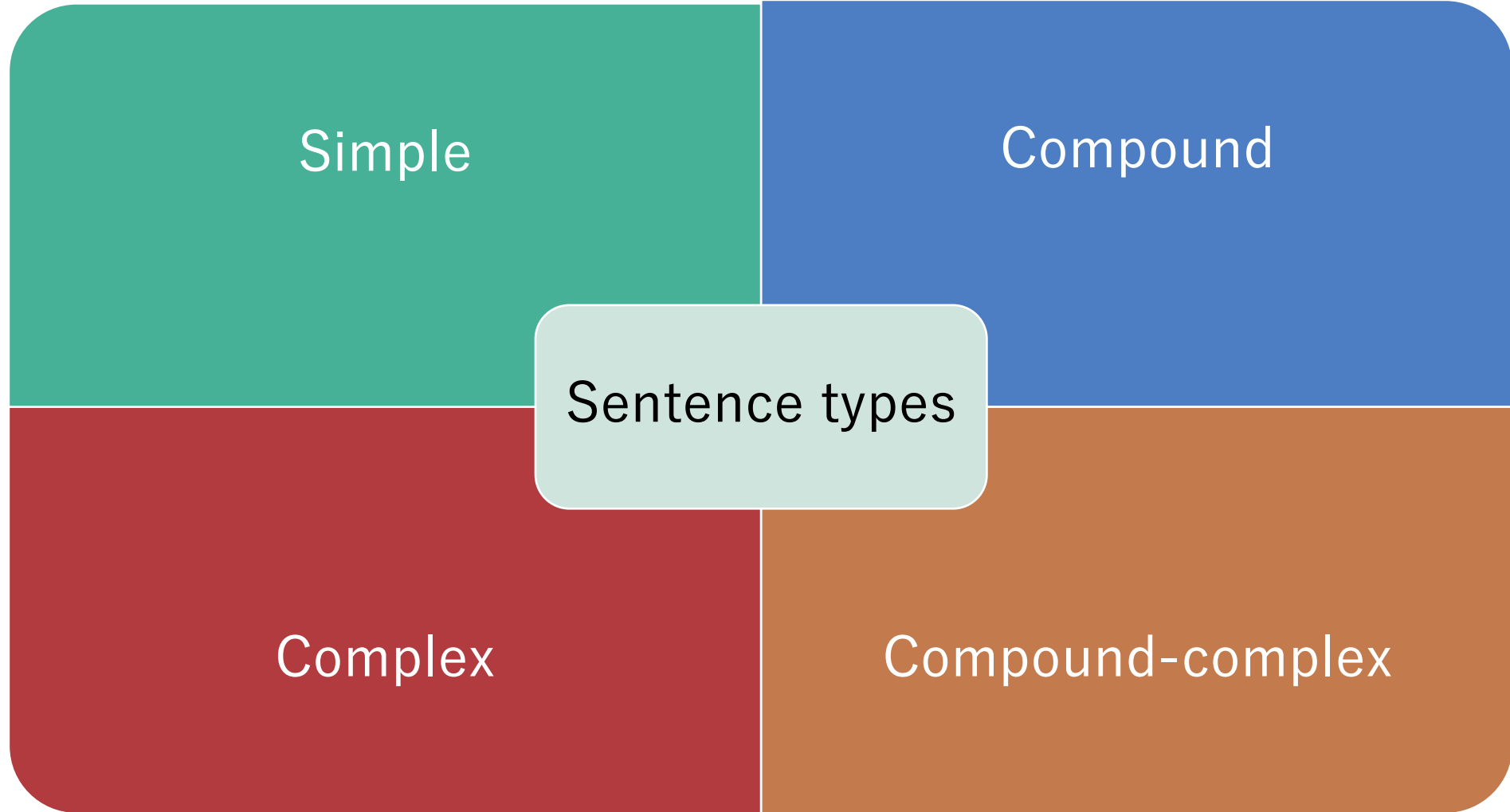
**Types of sentences**



# What is a sentence?

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- A sentence is a group of words that you use to communicate your ideas.
- Every sentence is formed from one or more clauses and expresses a complete thought.
- The kind of sentence is determined by the kind of clauses used to form it.



# Simple sentence

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- A simple sentence is one independent clause.

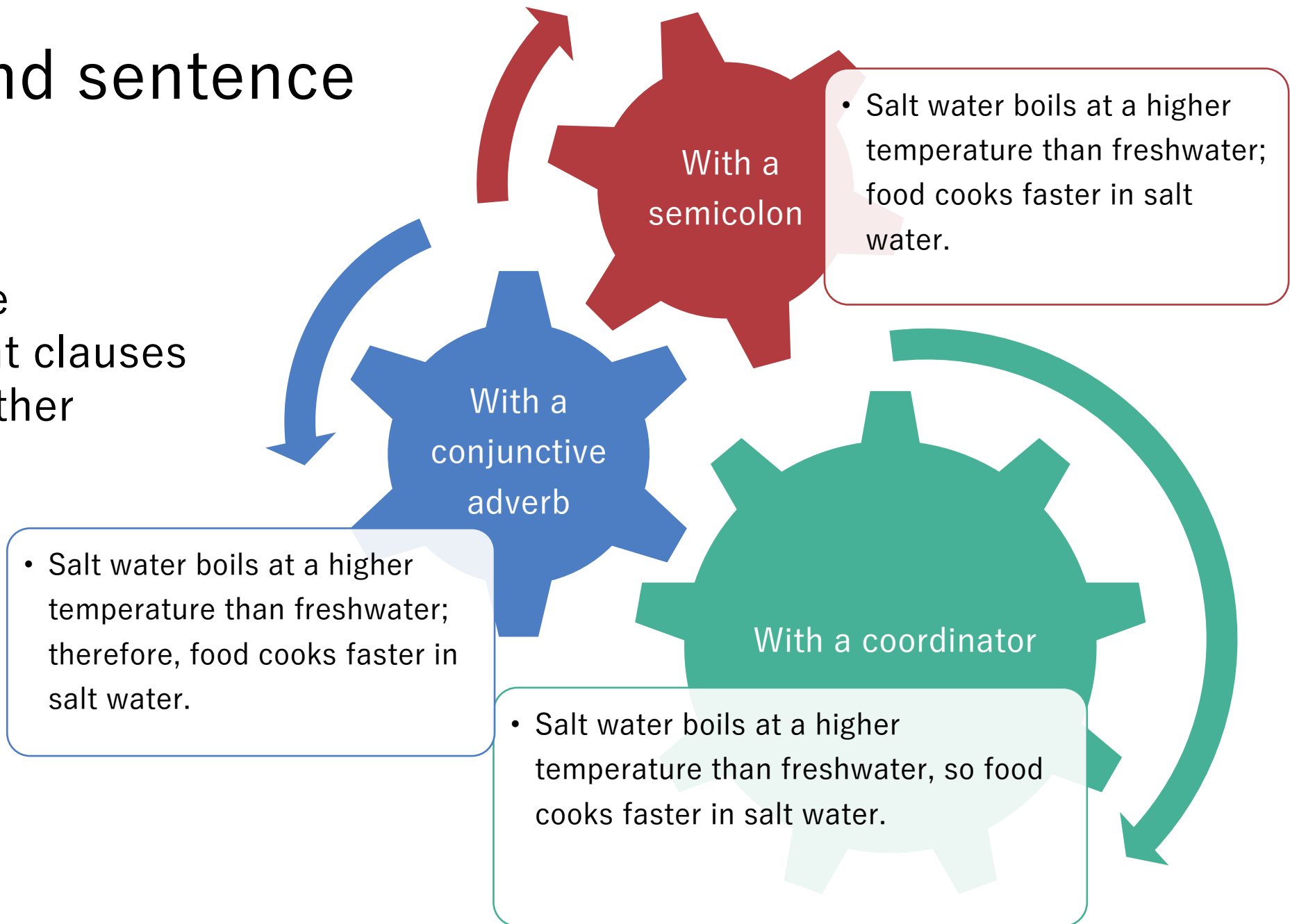
subject

verb

- **Freshwater** **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level.
- **Freshwater** **boils** at 100 degrees and **freezes** at 0 degrees Celsius.
- **Freshwater** and **salt water** **do not boil** and **do not freeze** at the same temperatures.

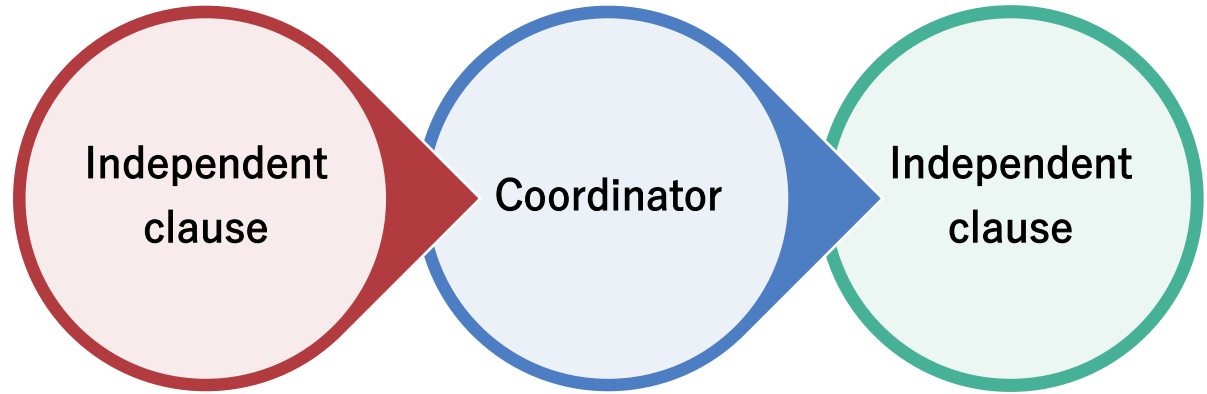
# Compound sentence

two or more  
independent clauses  
joined together





# Compound Sentences with Coordinators



Salt water boils at a lower temperature than freshwater, so food cooks faster in salt water.

There are seven coordinators, which are also called coordinating conjunctions.

You can remember them by the phrase FAN BOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).

## Coordinators (Coordinating Conjunctions)

To add a reason	
for	Japanese people live longer than most other nationalities, <b>for</b> they eat healthful diets.
To add a similar, equal idea	
and	They eat a lot of fish and vegetables, <b>and</b> they eat lightly.
To add a negative equal idea	
nor	They do not eat a lot of red meat, <b>nor</b> do they eat many dairy products. <i>Note: Nor means "and not." It joins two negative independent clauses. Notice that question word order is used after nor.</i>
To add an opposite idea	
but	Diet is one factor in how long people live, <b>but</b> it is not the only factor.
To add an alternative possibility	
or	However, people should limit the amount of animal fat in their diets, <b>or</b> they risk getting heart disease.
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
yet	Cigarette smoking is a factor in longevity, <b>yet</b> Japanese and other long-lived Asians have a very high rate of tobacco use.
To add an expected result	
so	Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor, <b>so</b> try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life.



# Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

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Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; therefore, food cooks faster in salt water.

Several transition signals, such as on the other hand, as a result, and for example, act like conjunctive adverbs.

# Compound Sentences with Semicolons

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Poland was the first Eastern European country to turn away from communism; others soon followed.

This kind of compound sentence is possible only when the two independent clauses are closely related in meaning. If they are not closely related, they should be written as two simple sentences, each ending with a period.

# Complex Sentences

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- A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s).
- In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other.
- We place the more important idea in the independent clause and the less important idea in the dependent clause.
- There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun.

# Complex Sentences with Adverb Clauses

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- An adverb clause acts like an adverb; that is, it tells where, when, why, and how.
- An adverb clause begins with a subordinator, such as when, while, because, although, if, so, or that.
- It can come before or after an independent clause.

Dependent adverb clause + Independent clause

- Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920.

Independent clause + Dependent adverb clause

- A citizen can vote in the United States when he or she is 18 years old.

# Complex Sentences with Adjective Clauses

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- An adjective clause acts like an adjective; that is, it describes a noun or pronoun.
- An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun, such as who, whom, which, whose, or that, or with a relative adverb, such as where or when.

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- It follows the noun or pronoun it describes.

*Dependent adjective clause*

- Men **who are not married** are called bachelors.

*Dependent adjective clause*

- Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, **which features excellent scuba diving**.

# Complex Sentences with Noun Clauses

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- A noun clause begins with a wh- question word, that, whether, and sometimes if.
- A noun clause acts like a noun; it can be either the subject or an object of the independent clause.

*Dependent noun clause*

- That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere is well known.

*Dependent noun clause*

- Scientists know what caused it.

# Activity

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- **Step 1-** Underline the independent clause of each sentence with a solid line.
- **Step 2 -** Underline the dependent clause with a broken line.
- One sentence has two dependent clauses.
- **Step 3** Write Sub. above the subordinator.



1. Because the cost of education is rising, many students must work part-time.
2. When students from other countries come to the United States, they often suffer from culture shock.
3. Because financial aid is difficult to obtain, many students have to work part-time.
4. Please tell me where the student union is.
5. Engineers, who have an aptitude for drafting and mechanics, must also be artistic and imaginative.
6. While the contractor follows the blueprint, the engineer checks the construction in progress.

# Compound-complex sentence

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- A Compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which are independent.
  - You can use almost any combination of dependent and independent clauses. Just be sure that there is at least one independent clause.
1. I wanted to travel after I graduated from the college; however, I had to go to work immediately.
  2. After I graduated from the college, I wanted to travel, but I had to go to work immediately.

# Reference

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- Alice Oshima - Ann Hogue, *Writing Academic English*, Longman, 1999,



Thank you!

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