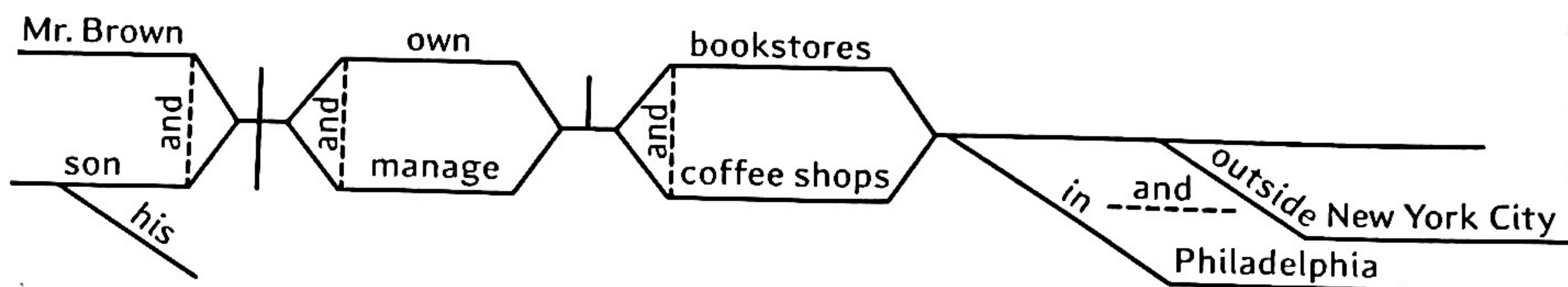
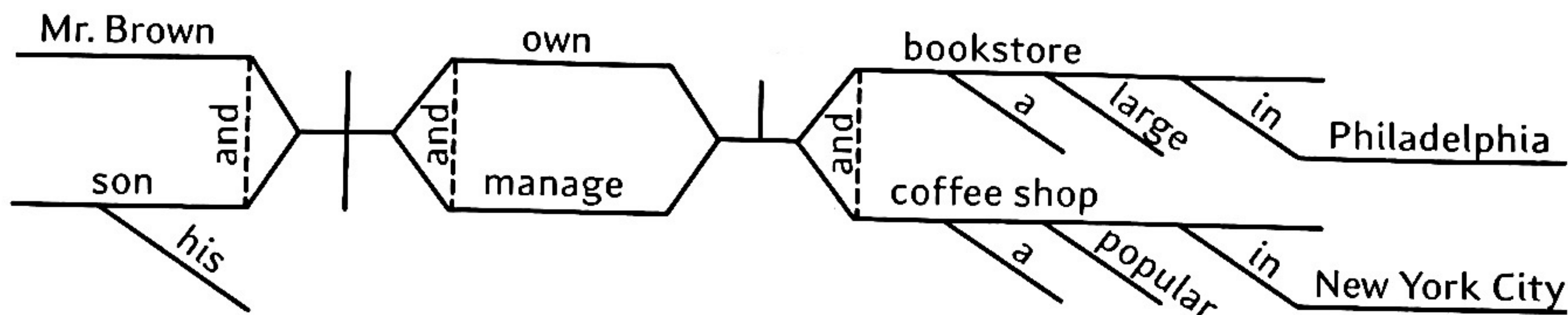


Mr. Brown and his son own and manage bookstores and coffee shops in Philadelphia and outside New York City.



The final variation demonstrates how to illustrate compound structures that are separately modified:

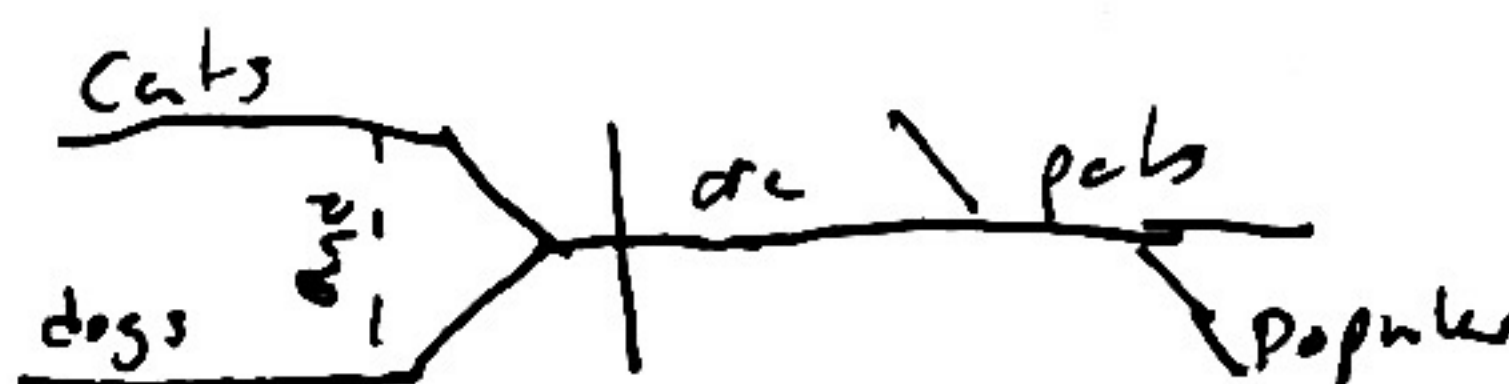
Mr. Brown and his son own and manage a large bookstore in Philadelphia and a popular coffee shop in New York City.



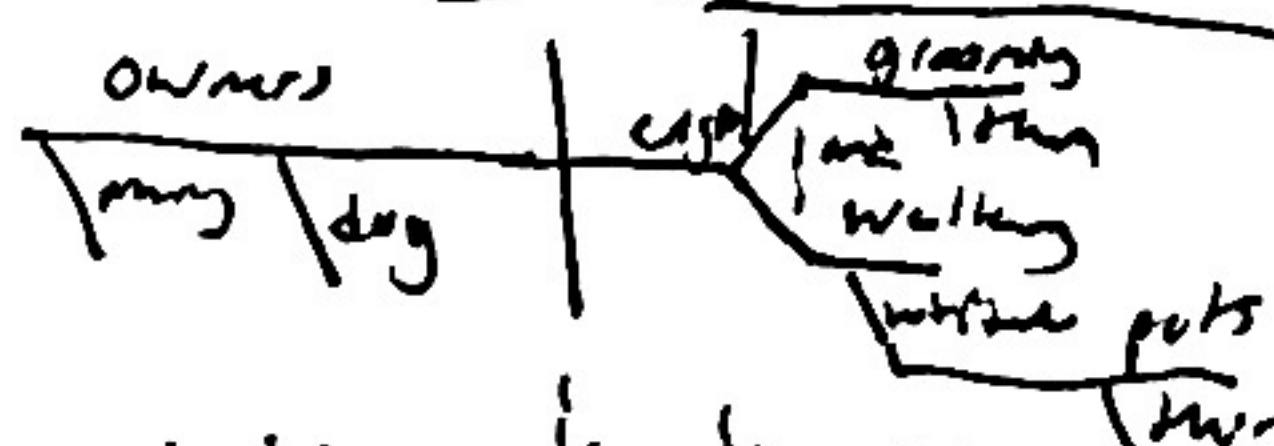
EXERCISE 6.2

Underline the compound structures in the sentences below, diagram each sentence, and identify the sentence pattern.

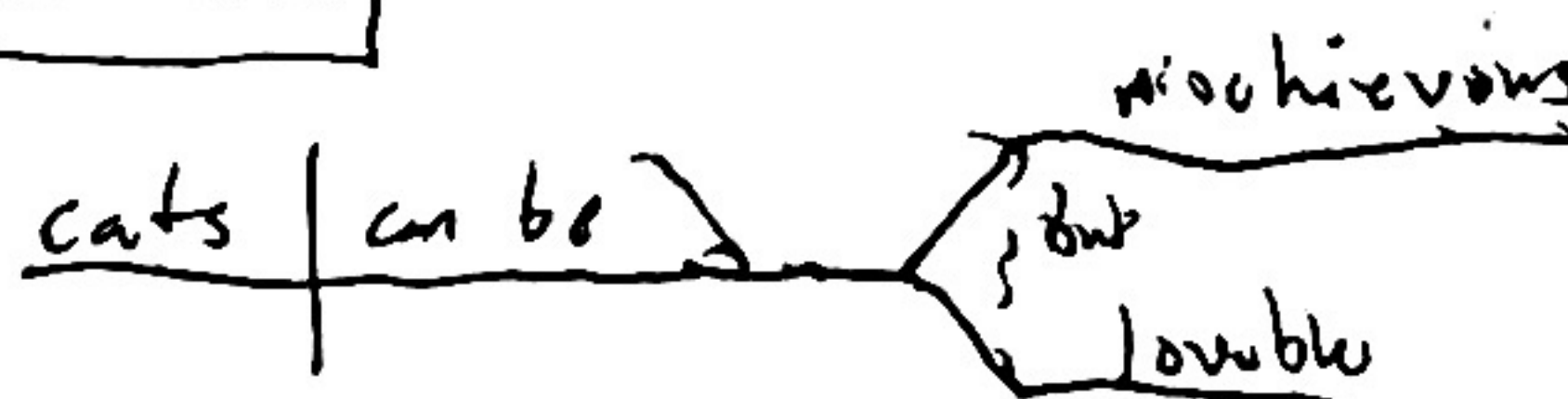
1. 3 Cats and dogs are popular pets.



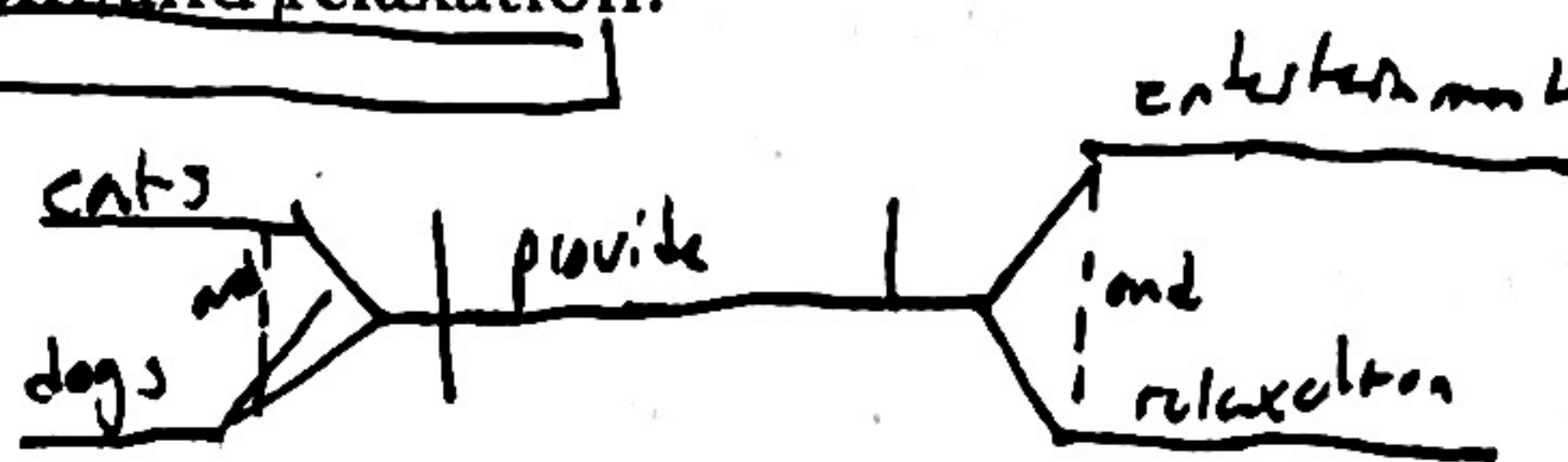
2. 7 Many dog owners enjoy walking with their pets and grooming them.



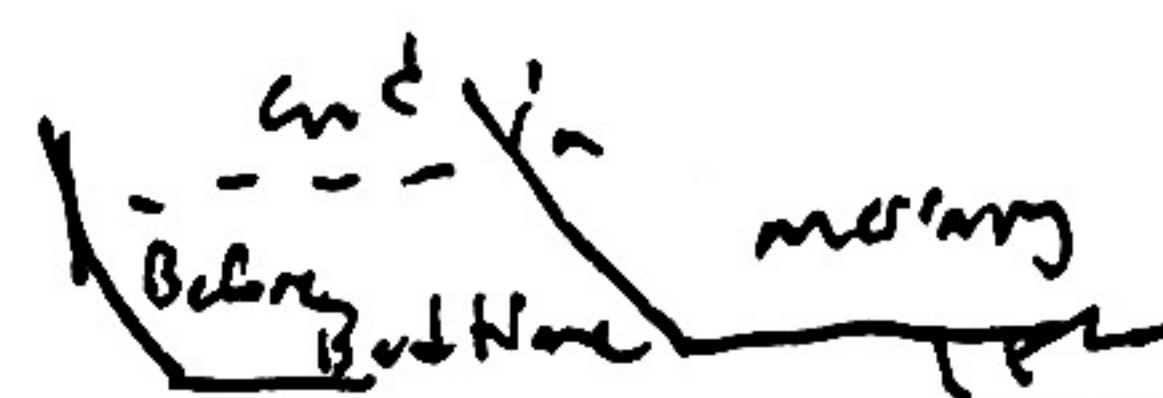
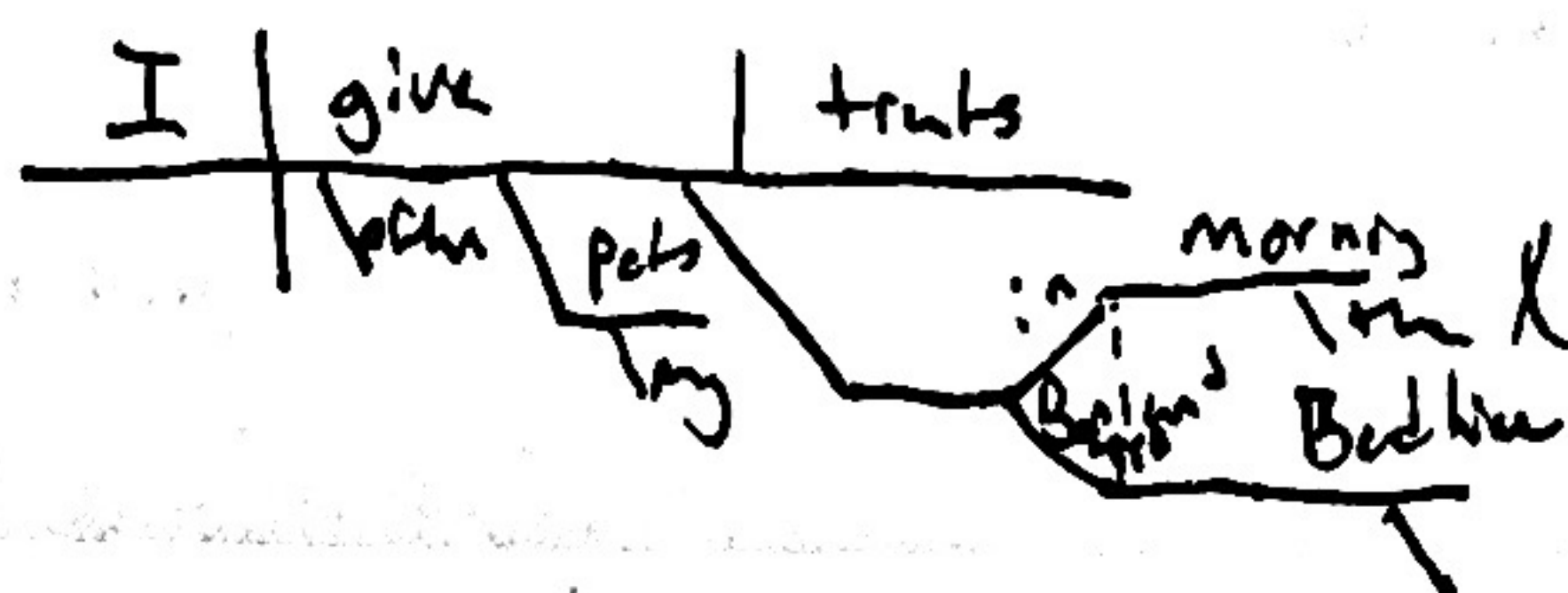
3. X 2 Cats can be mischievous but lovable.



4. 7 Cats and dogs provide entertainment and relaxation.



5. ¹⁰~~7~~⁸ I often give my pets treats in the morning and before bedtime.



see answer key, p. 442

Most likely you will seldom incorporate more than one or two compound structures within a sentence. What is most important to note in this section is that, regardless of how many compound structures the sentence can accommodate, it remains a simple sentence because it contains only one subject-verb unit. This will become clearer once you compare the compound *structure* with the compound *sentence* in the section that follows.

COMPOUND SENTENCES

The most basic way to combine two or more sentence patterns is the compound sentence structure. A **compound sentence** is two (or more) independent clauses joined by a **coordinating conjunction**, by a **semicolon**, or by a **semicolon and a conjunctive adverb**. Let's take a look at each option.

A compound sentence joins two (or more) independent clauses in one of three ways:

- a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)
- a semicolon
- a semicolon + conjunctive adverb + comma

Compound Sentence Joined by a Coordinating Conjunction

There are only **seven coordinating conjunctions**, and you can memorize them easily if you remember the acronym "FANBOYS." The coordinating conjunctions are as follows:

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

On the other hand, do NOT use a comma if the conjunction joins two subjects, two verbs, or two phrases rather than two clauses:

He and I swept. (compound subject, not a compound sentence)

He *swept and mopped*. (compound verb, not a compound sentence)

He *swept the garage and mopped the kitchen*. (compound verbs with direct objects, not a compound sentence)

To use a comma, you need two independent clauses:

He swept the garage, and I mopped the kitchen. (compound sentence)

Finally, although you should use this device sparingly, it is possible to begin a sentence with a coordinating conjunction, just for emphasis:

He swept the garage. But I mopped the kitchen, did the laundry, and washed the windows.

* ✓

EXERCISE 6.3

Punctuate the following sentences. Hint: One sentence requires no additional punctuation.

1. Chaucer was not a nobleman, nor was he a commoner.
2. Solitary travel was not safe in the fourteenth century, so the pilgrims traveled together.
3. Chaucer and his contemporaries could write in Latin or English.
4. Chaucer could also write in French, yet he chose English.

see answer key, p. 443

Compound Sentence Joined by a Semicolon

Another way to construct a compound sentence is simply to place a semicolon between two independent clauses:

Chaucer's Knight tells the first tale; it is a lengthy, slow-paced romance.

The semicolon alone will work when the relationship between the ideas of the clauses is immediately clear. If there is any delay in understanding the relationship, then the semicolon should be followed by a conjunctive adverb, as described next.

You should also remember that since the compound sentence contains two independent clauses, you can now see two sentence patterns combined into one sentence:

The Miller is tipsy = Pattern 2 (s - be - adj)

He tells a bawdy tale = Pattern 7 (s - tv - do)

EXERCISE 6.6 *

Punctuate the following sentences, indicate the sentence pattern number of each independent clause, and then diagram each sentence. Sentence patterns are below for easy reference.
Hint: This exercise contains one simple sentence (one sentence pattern); the other sentences will include more than one sentence pattern.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. s - be - adv/tp | 6. s - itv |
| 2. s - be - pa | 7. s - tv - do |
| 3. s - be - pn | 8. s - tv - io - do |
| 4. s - lv - pa | 9. s - tv - do - adj |
| 5. s - lv - pn | 10. s - tv - do |

1. Mary is my best friend, so I must remember her birthday.

Diagram: Mary | is | friend | so | I | must remember | Birthday
 (Note: "my best" is written under "friend", "her" is written under "Birthday")

2. The friends were quietly conversing, meanwhile, a burglary was going on in the next room.

Diagram: Friends | were conversing | quietly | meanwhile | burglary | was going on | in the next room

3. I am not athletic, I can however play tennis and golf.

Diagram: I | am | not athletic | I | can | however | tennis | and | golf

4. The door opened, then a mysterious figure stepped inside.

Diagram: door | opened | then | figure | stepped | inside
 (Note: "The" is written under "door", "a mysterious" is written under "figure")

5. We waited for hours, but the bus did not appear, finally, we walked into town.

Diagram: we | waited | for hours | but | bus | did not appear | finally | we | walked | into town

EXERCISE 6.7

Correct comma splice and run-on errors below by using compound sentences.

1. Cleopatra became the ruler of Egypt in 51 BCE; Rome was her enemy.
2. Julius Caesar conquered Egypt; he demanded to see Cleopatra and her brother.
3. Cleopatra wanted to make a grand entrance; she rolled herself into a rug.
4. The rug was dramatically unrolled before Caesar; he was impressed.
5. After Caesar's death, Cleopatra made another grand entrance; this time she sailed into Rome in a costume; she looked like Venus.

see answer key, p. 444

Using Compound Structures for Sentence Variety

In addition to repairing sentence errors, you can use compound sentences and other compound structures so that your writing will not be “choppy.” Notice the ways in which the pair of sentences below can be improved: Which one do you prefer?

Chaucer's pilgrims tell a variety of tales. They often point out human flaws.

Compound verb: Chaucer's pilgrims tell a variety of tales and often point out human flaws.

Compound sentence: Chaucer's pilgrims tell a variety of tales, and they often point out human flaws.

Compound sentence: Chaucer's pilgrims tell a variety of tales; in addition, they often point out human flaws.

EXERCISE 6.8

Combine sentences below to form compound sentences. Each sentence will begin with the independent clause “Julia cooked dinner.” Choose a logical way to connect “Julia cooked dinner” with the independent clause that follows, and then write the complete compound sentence in the space below.

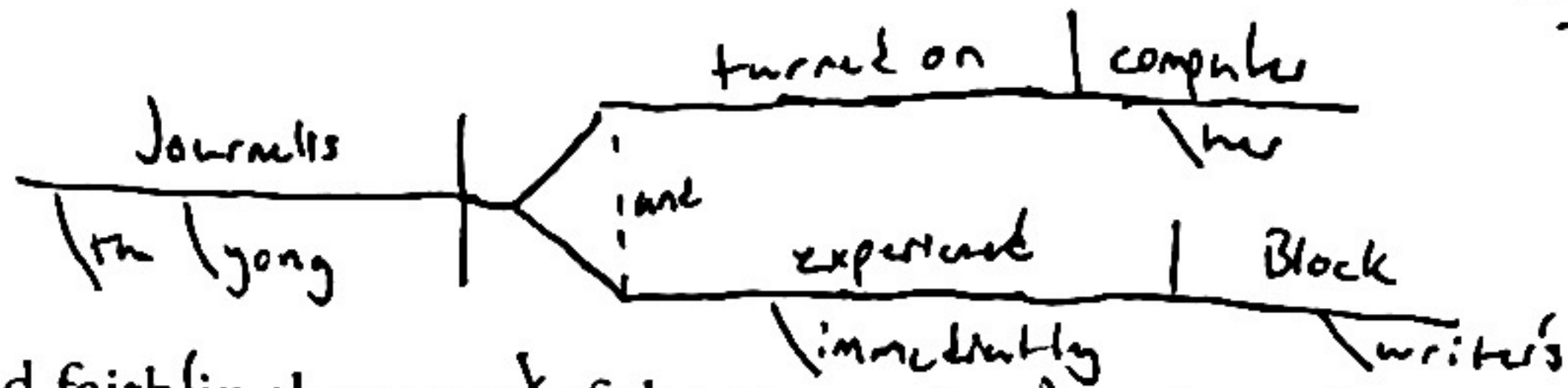
Julia cooked dinner.

1. We ate a delicious meal.
2. Her husband relaxed.
3. No one ate.
4. She baked a fabulous dessert.

CHAPTER 6 EXERCISE

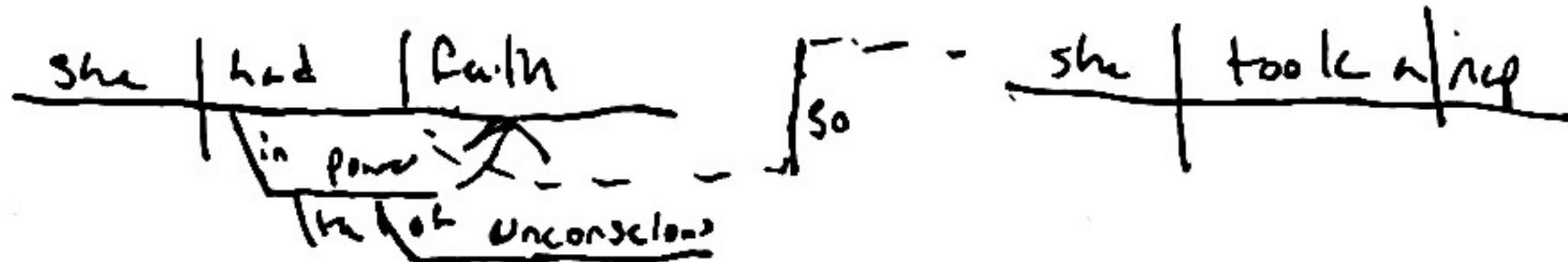
- * 1. Identify the following as simple (S) or compound (CD) sentences. Diagram each sentence.
1. The young journalist turned on her computer and immediately experienced writer's block.

X CD
S



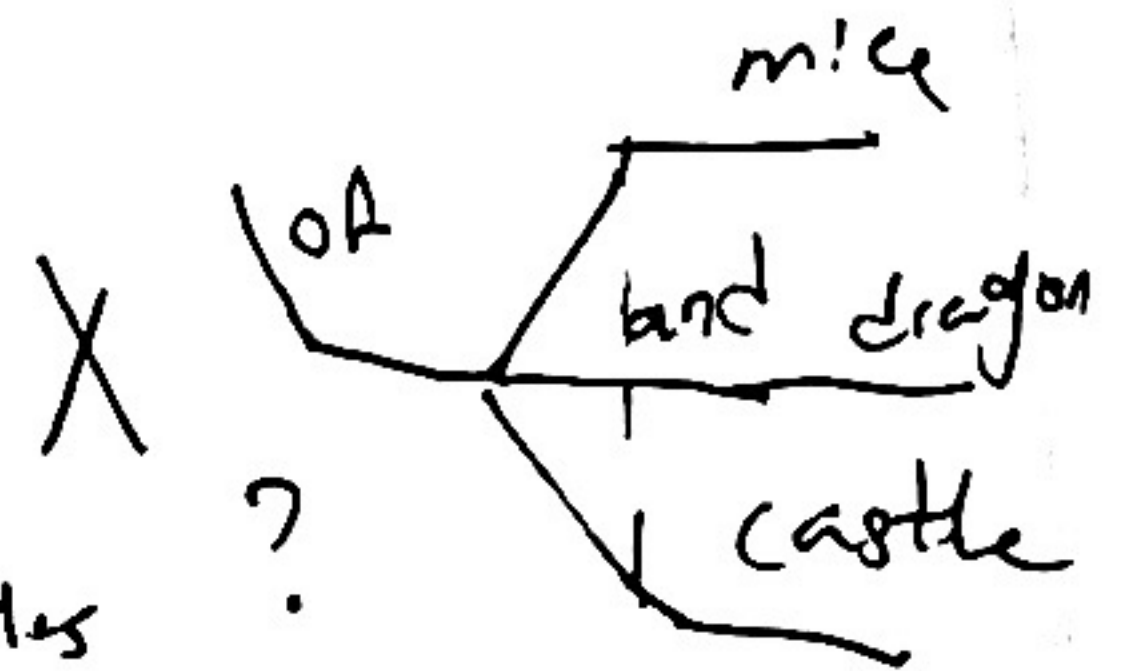
2. She had faith (in the power) of the unconscious so she took a nap.

CD



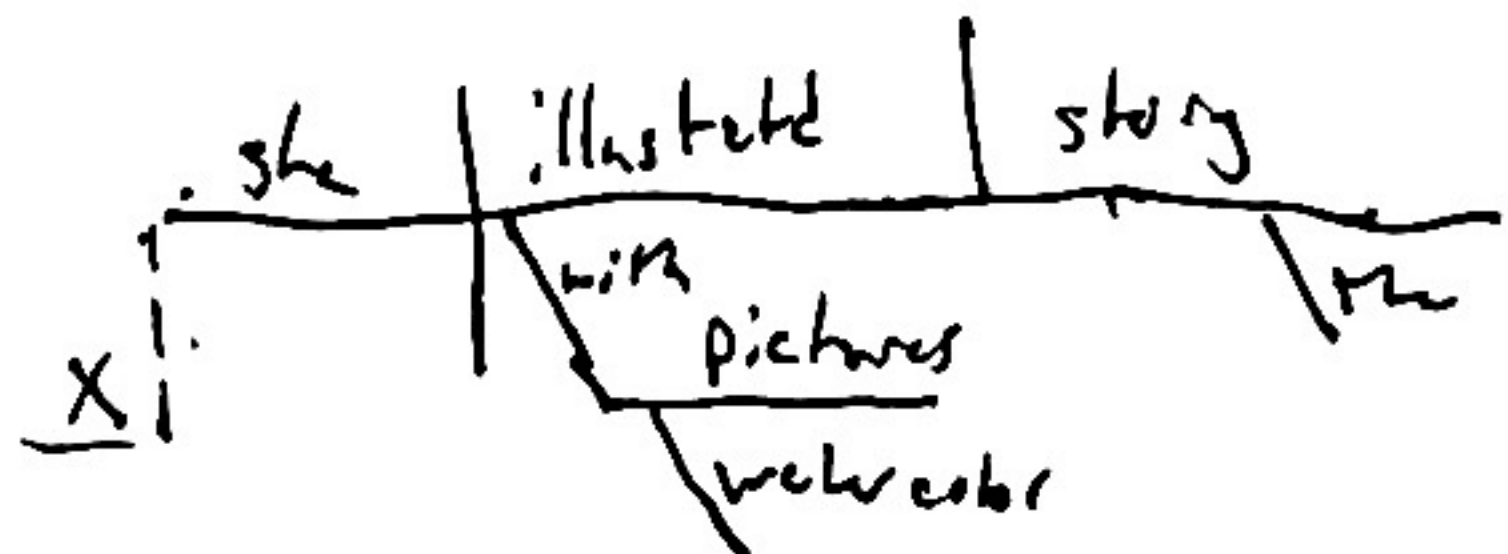
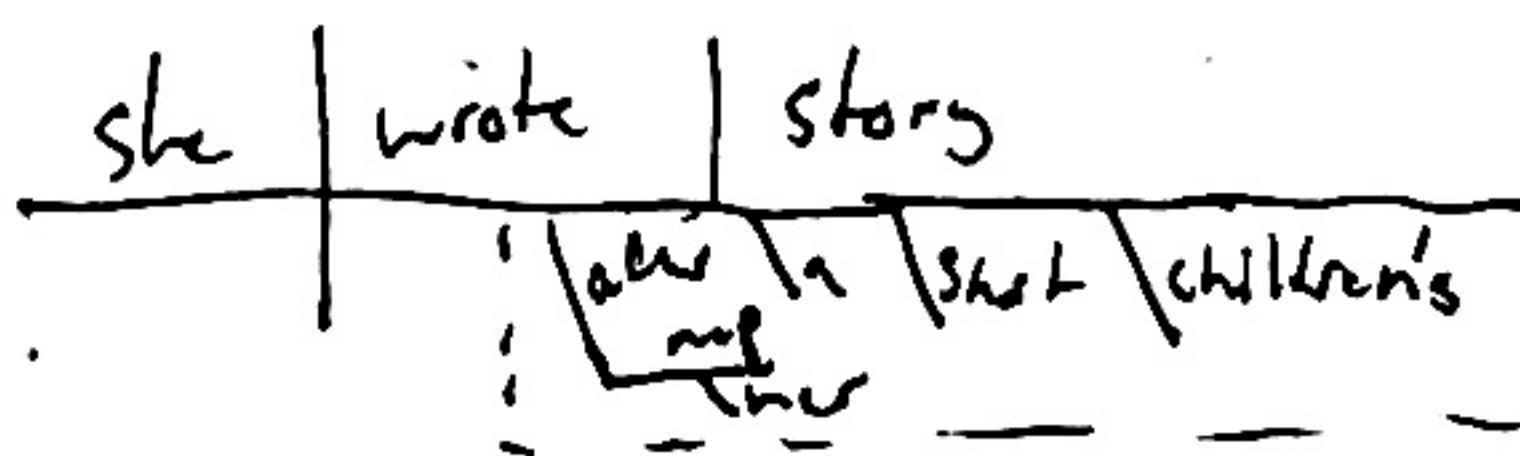
3. She dreamed images of dragons, mice, and castles.

S



4. [After her nap] she wrote a short children's story; she illustrated the story (with watercolor pictures)

CD



5. The news editor did not appreciate her efforts, but (in her children's stories) the journalist eventually found a new career and immense satisfaction.

CD

