

Basic Ideas:

Every sentence must have at least one subject-verb relationship (known as a clause). The clause should also reveal one thought perfectly/ complete a thought.

I am going to school.

To complete a thought here, we need the clause (I-subject + am going-verb) and an object/ whatever is influenced or used by the action (to school-preposition+noun)

Most sentences are build of multiple clauses.

I am going to school even though I have a cold.

My brother is home, but my sister is at work.

*even though & but are conjunctions - they join two or more clauses together.

Phrases are groups of words that act like one word > they are not clauses.

I want to travel around the world.

All the words in this group/phrase are working together to give the same information.

Adverbs and adjectives are modifiers - they give information about the subject & object nouns, and the actions of the verb.

The cat jumped over the wall.

The orange cat jumped skillfully over the high wall.

WHAT ARE CLAUSES:

A clause is a component of grammatical arrangement, that **contains set of words having a subject and verb**. That is, any set of words are not clauses - they must contain a subject-verb / doer-action relationship.

Clauses form part of a complete sentence or sometimes a complete sentence by itself.

Independent clauses can sit by themselves and complete a thought:

I am not shopping today.

Dependent clauses cannot do this, they need the support of Independent clauses.

Even though **I should start buying** my Eid clothes early,

A full sentence with a dependent and independent clause looks like this:

Even though **I should start buying** my Eid clothes early, **I am not shopping** today.

Regarding Punctuation:

No commas or any sort of punctuation interrupts a subject and a verb.

But, commas + conjunctions and even semicolons are normal between clauses, so, all these sentences are correct:

I could not come to class. It was raining outside.

As it was raining outside, I could not come to class.

I could not come to class, for it was raining outside.

I would have come to class; however, it was raining.

Simple Sentences	Complex Sentences	Compound Sentences
<p>Independent clauses that can sit by themselves and create sentences.</p> <p>Generally, no punctuation is required inside Simple Sentences due to the structure of the clause in it.</p>	<p>One Independent clause and One Dependent clause, joined by the relationship they share due to a Subordinating Conjunction forms these sentences.</p> <p>A comma is used at the junction of these two different clauses IF the dependent clause sits first.</p>	<p>Two Independent Clauses joined by a Comma + Conjunction make Compound Sentences.</p> <p>A comma is always used before the two clauses meet.</p>
<p>Example: Independent Clause The bottle of sparkling water is \$2.</p>	<p>Example: Indep. Clause + Dep. Clause A bottle of sparkling water is \$2 here whereas it goes for half that much outside the restaurant.</p> <p>Or, Dep. Clause + , + Indep. Clause Whereas it goes for half that much outside the restaurant, a bottle of sparkling water is \$2 here.</p>	<p>Example: Indep. Clause + , + *FANBOYS conjunction + Indep. Clause The bottle of sparkling water is \$2, but it goes for half that much outside the restaurant.</p> <p>*FANBOYS = For - And - Nor - But - Or - Yet - So</p>

Compound Sentences: Use of FANBOYS Conjunctions

Conjunction	Use
For (means "because" or shows cause)	John accepted this job, for he needed the money.
And (implies addition or further information)	Every day I eat my breakfast, and I listen to NPR.
Nor (none of the given options)	Many Muslims do not drink alcohol, nor do they eat pork.
But (shows contradiction)	Mormons are not allowed to drink alcohol, but they are allowed to eat pork.
Or (presents choice)	People speak English, or they speak French in New Brunswick.
Yet (shows contradiction to previous clause)	Erica was very hungry, yet she could not eat.
So (indicates result or cause)	Tourists could not find any rental cars, so they rented trucks instead. (cause + so + effect)

Complex Sentences: Use of Some Common Conjunctions

Conjunctions used in complex sentences can be of many types. Some common ones are as follows:

After

After I come home from work, I like to relax.

I like to relax after I come home from work.

Though/Although/Even though

Though/Although/Even though she was sick, she still came to school.

She still came to school though/although/even though she was sick

As/ Because

As/Because I am fasting, I cannot have food today.

I cannot have food today as/because I am fasting.

As soon as

As soon as the couple saved enough money, they bought their first house.

They bought their first house as soon as the couple saved enough money

Before

Before leaving home for work, I like to have a cup of coffee.

I like to have a cup of coffee before leaving home for work.

By the time

By the time you graduate from university, you will know have a better idea about what career you should choose.

You will know have a better idea about what career you should choose by the time you graduate from university.

Note that there are two Complex Sentence Structures for every conjunction:

Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

Complex Sentences: Use of Some Common Conjunctions

Even if

Even if someone important tells you to do something, you should listen to your conscience first.

You should listen to your conscience first even if someone important tells you to do something.

Every time

Every time he wants to leave early, his boss gives him too much work.

His boss gives him too much work every time he wants to leave early.

If

If I request a week-long leave, do you think my supervisor will allow it?

Do you think my supervisor will allow it if I request a week-long leave?

Note that there are two Complex Sentence Structures for every conjunction:

Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

In case

In case you have questions, please talk to me after class.

Please talk to me after class in case you have questions.

Now that

Now that you are old, you should act more mature.

You should act more mature now that you are old.

Complex Sentences: Use of Some Common Conjunctions

Once

Once you promise to do something, you must do it.

You must do it once you promise to do something.

Since

Since she was seven years old, she dreamed of becoming a surgeon.

She dreamed of becoming a surgeon since she was seven years old.

So that

So that I can have an easy life, my parents have worked very hard.

My parents have worked very hard so that I can have an easy life.

Then (only works one way)

Feed the cat, then bathe her.

The first time

The first time he tried to drive, he crashed the car.

He crashed the car the first time he tried to drive.

Unless

Unless you want to get arrested, don't commit crimes.

Don't commit crimes unless you want to get arrested.

Note that there are two Complex Sentence Structures for every conjunction:

Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

Complex Sentences: Use of Some Common Conjunctions

Until

Until we can solve this problem, we should stay home to work on it.

We should stay home to work until we can solve this problem.

When

When the teacher asks you a question, you should answer.

You should answer when the teacher asks you a question.

Whenever

Whenever you feel helpless, trust your friends and family.

Trust your friends and family whenever you feel helpless.

Note that there are two Complex Sentence Structures for every conjunction:

Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

While

While you're still in school, you should do volunteer work to build your references.

You should do volunteer work to build your references while you're still in school.

Why

Why he did this stupid thing, I don't know.

I don't know why he did this stupid thing.