



SENTENCES

Clauses

- **Phrase:** A group of words that may have a subject or a verb, but not both.
 - *in the beginning, to grow up, running around the room).*
- **Dependent Clause:** A group of words that contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause cannot be a sentence. Dependent clauses are sometimes referred to as *subordinate* clauses.
 - While jumping over the fence

Clauses

- Independent Clause (IC):

A group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought. An independent clause is a sentence. Independent clauses are sometimes referred to as *main* clauses.

- I fell to the ground.



Sentences

- **Sentence:** a unit of language, characterized in most languages by the presence of a finite verb
 - I kicked the ball into the goal.



Sentences

- **Declarative** - A declarative sentence **makes a statement**. A declarative sentence ends with a period.
 - Example: The house will be built on a hill.
- **Interrogative** - An interrogative sentence **asks a question**. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.
 - Example: How did you find the card?

Sentences

- **Exclamatory** - An exclamatory sentence **shows strong feeling**. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.
 - Example: The monster is attacking!
- **Imperative** - An imperative sentence **gives a command**.
 - Example: Cheryl, try the other door.

Sentences

- **Simple Sentence**

The simple sentence has a single subject-verb pair. In other words, it has only **one independent clause** and **no dependent clause**.

- Jesus wept.
- Johnny threw the ball across the street.
- In the early morning, just before the breaking of the dawn, two lonely *wanderers stretched* their weary limbs *and peered* out of their makeshift tent.

Sentences

- In the early morning, just before the breaking of the dawn, two lonely *wanderers stretched* their weary limbs *and peered* out of their makeshift tent.
- The groups of words that come before the main part of the sentence are *prepositional phrases*, neither of them having a subject or a verb. Also, while there are two verbs in the independent clause ("stretched" and "peered"), they are both paired up with the same subject.

Sentences

- **Compound Sentence**

A compound sentence has **two or more independent clauses**, but it has **no dependent clauses**. The independent clauses can be joined by a semicolon; they can also be joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (*and, or nor, for, but, yet, so*).

- Fred wanted to play basketball, but he didn't make the team.

Sentences

- **Complex Sentence**

Although a complex sentence has only **one independent clause**, it may have **one or more dependent clauses**.

- **Nancy was thrilled to receive the shoes that she ordered through the internet.**
- **When I heard the news, I didn't know what to say.**

Sentences

- **Compound-Complex Sentence**

A compound-complex sentence, which may be the most difficult type to write, has **more than one independent clause**, and it has **at least one dependent clause**.

- **While Sally washed the dishes, John swept the floor, and James wiped the counters.**

Sentences


- A **subordinate clause**--also called a ***dependent clause***--will begin with a **subordinate conjunction** or a **relative pronoun** and will contain both a subject and a verb. This combination of words will ***not*** form a complete sentence. Subordinate conjunctions are also referred to as **dependent markers**.

Dependent Markers/ Subordinate Conjunctions

- after
- although
- as
- because
- before
- even if
- even though
- if
- in order that
- once
- provided that
- rather than
- since
- so that
- than
- that
- though
- unless
- until
- when
- whenever
- where
- whereas
- wherever
- whether
- while
- why



Relative Pronouns

- that
 - which
 - whichever
 - who
 - whoever
 - whom
 - whose
 - whomever
 - whomever
- 



Connecting Clauses

- There are two types of words that can be used as connectors at the beginning of an independent clause: **coordinating conjunctions** and **independent markers**.



Coordinating Conjunction (CC)

- The seven coordinating conjunctions used as connecting words at the beginning of an independent clause are
- *and, but, for, or, nor, so, and yet*
 - Jim studied in the library for his chemistry quiz, but it was hard to concentrate because of the noise.

Independent Marker (IM)

- An **independent marker** is a connecting word used at the beginning of an independent clause. These words can always begin a sentence that can stand alone. When the second independent clause in a sentence has an independent marker, a **semicolon** is needed before the independent marker and a **comma** after it.
- Some common independent markers are: *also, consequently, furthermore, however, moreover, nevertheless, and therefore.*
 - Jim studied in the library for his chemistry quiz; however, it was hard to concentrate because of the noise.

Punctuation Methods

- **IC. IC.** - I went to the store. I didn't buy any bread.
- **IC; IC.** - I went to the store; I didn't buy any bread.
- **IC, CC IC.** - I went to the store, but I didn't buy any bread.
- **IC; IM, IC.** - I went to the store; however, I didn't buy any bread.
- **DC, IC.** - When I went to the store, I didn't buy any bread.

- **IC DC.** - I didn't buy any bread when I went to the store.


Errors to Avoid

- **Comma Splices**

A **comma splice** is the use of a comma between two independent clauses. You can usually fix the error by changing the comma to a period and therefore making the two clauses into two separate sentences, by changing the comma to a semicolon, or by making one clause dependent by inserting a dependent marker word in front of it.

- I like this class, it is very interesting.



Errors to Avoid

- **Fused Sentences**

Fused sentences happen when there are two independent clauses not separated by any form of punctuation. This error is also known as a **run-on sentence**.

- My professor is intelligent I've learned a lot from her.

Errors to Avoid

- These errors can be corrected by adding a **period, semicolon, independent marker, coordinating conjunction** or making a clause **dependent** to separate the two sentences.
 - My professor is intelligent. I've learned a lot from her.
 - My professor is intelligent; I've learned a lot from her.
 - My professor is intelligent; **consequently,** I've learned a lot from her.
 - My professor is intelligent, **and** I've learned a lot from her.
 - **Because my professor is intelligent,** I've learned a lot from her.

Errors to Avoid

- **Sentence Fragments**

Treating a dependent clause as a complete sentence.

- Because I forgot the exam was today.

Errors to Avoid

- **Sentence Fragments**
- You can usually fix this error by combining it with an **independent clause** or by removing the dependent marker.
 - ~~Because I forgot the exam was today.~~
 - Because I forgot the exam was today, I left early.
 - I forgot the exam was today.



END