Sentence Structure: Simple Sentence

## **Definition**

In order to be a complete sentence, a group of words needs to **contain a subject and a verb**, and it needs to **express a complete thought**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 🡲 | The **subject** tells ***who*** or ***what*** did something. |
| 🡲 | The **verb** tells the ***action*** (jump, work, think) or condition (is, was, seem, appear). |

## **Formulas & compound elements**

*Compound* means *more than one*. Check the frame below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compound elements | Simple sentence |
| Subject (**S**) | “Dara (S1) and pheakdey(S2) play (V) basketball.” |
|  | **= S1 + S2 + V** |
| Verb (**V**) | “Sokha cooks (1) **and** dances(2) in the kitchen.” |
|  | = **S + V1 + V2** |

* COMPOUND SUBJECT- ***Mengheang and Sophat laughed-* SSV**
* COMPOUND VERB- ***Rady smiled and cried-* SVV**
* A simple sentence can have 4 possible "formulas."

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SV** | = Subject + Verb |
|  | 🡲 “Socheat likes signing a song.” |
| **SSV** | = Subject (1) + Subject (2) + Verb |
|  | 🡲 “Bora and his brother like cooking” |
| **SVV** | = Subject + Verb (1) + Verb (2) |
|  | 🡲 “John mowed and trimmed the yard.” |
| **SSVV** | = Subject (1) + Subject (2) + Verb (1) + Verb (2) |
|  | 🡲 “She and her brother write and speak English very well.” |

Sentence Structure: Compound Sentence

## **Definition**

A compound sentence is a sentence made up of **at least two simple sentences** (independence clauses) **joined by a comma and coordinating conjunctions** (FANBOYS**\***); but you can also join them by a semicolon.

* **Ex**: They got there early, and they got really good seats.
* **Ex**: They got there early***;*** they got really good seats.

## **Coordinating Conjunctions**

▪There are seven coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) as the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Function** |  |
| F | ***or*** | Reason | •Introduce a reason: *because, as a result* |
| A | ***nd*** | Addition | •Join 2 sentences that are alike: *Moreover, in addition to* |
| N | ***or*** | Negation | •Add an idea when the first clause is in the negative. |
| B | ***ut*** | Contrast | •show contrast or opposing ideas: *Whereas* |
| O | ***r*** | Connect | • Indicate an alternative or show a choice |
| Y | ***et*** | Concession | •To contrast two opposing ideas or unexpected result: *Although, despite, nevertheless, though* |
| S | ***o*** | Effect | •Introduce a result: *Therefore, that’s why* |

The use of ‘nor’ requires an inversion of the subject and the verb.

🡲**Ex**. *I don’t like dancing, nor* ***do I*** *like singing.*

**Examples of FANBOYS!**

1. **For: "for the reason that"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Fans love to watch Anna. | * She dances beautifully. |

* Fans love to watch Anna**, for** she dances beautifully.

1. **And: "also"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * She is a graceful dancer. | * People enjoy watching her. |

* She is a graceful dancer**, and** people enjoy watching her.

1. **Nor: "and not"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * She hasn't taken dance lessons. | * She doesn't need to. |

* She hasn't taken dance lessons**, nor** does she need to.

1. **But: "in contrast"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Her technique is unconventional. | * The effect is striking. |

* Her technique is unconventional**, but** the effect is striking.

1. **Or: "one of the two options"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * She can fill an audience with joy. | * She can bring people to tears. |

* She can fill an audience with joy**, or** she can bring people to tears.

1. **Yet: "unexpected or surprising outcome"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Other dancers try to imitate her style. | * They have not succeeded. |

* Other dancers try to imitate her style**, yet** they have not succeeded.

1. **So: "as a result"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * She is talented. | * She will attract fans for many years to come. |

* She is talented**, so** she will attract fans for many years to come.

Sentence Structure: Complex Sentence

## Definition

A **complex** [**sentence**](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/sentences.htm) contains one [***independent clause***](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/independent_clause.htm) ***(simple sentence)*** and at least one [***dependent clause***](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/dependent_clause.htm) (or subordinate clause).

A [***dependent clause***](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/dependent_clause.htm) (or subordinate clause) is a clause that does not express a complete thought, and it is independent clause that is preceded by ***subordinate conjunctions***.

Subordinate Conjunction

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I washed the dishes | after | I ate breakfast. |
| Independent Clause | Dependent Clause | |
|  |  |  |

* Complex Sentences :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Independent clause | **+** | Dependent clause |

***Or***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dependent clause | **,** | Independent clause |

* **Ex**: “Ratana had worked at the garment factory before she got a scholarship at PNC.”
* **Ex**: “Before she got a scholarship at PNC**,** Ratana had worked at the garment factory.”
* **Ex**: “Sitha would be a high school teacher if he had passed the entrance examination at NIE and if he had studied hard enough before the exam.”

1. **Subordinate Conjunctions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subordinate Conjunctions that show… | | | |
| Time | Cause & effect | Opposition | Condition |
| After | Because | Although | If |
| Before | Since | Though | Unless |
| When | Now that | Even though | Only if |
| While | As | Whereas | Whether/Whether or not |
| Since | In order that | While | Even if |
| until |  |  | In case (that) |